



Understanding the role of gender equality in the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture among Ugandan farmers

A mixed methods approach

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Abstract

Understanding the role of gender equality in the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is crucial to ensure future food security in Uganda. This paper applies a mixed methods approach, firstly qualitatively analysing relevant gender equality measures among Ugandan farmers. Relying on the qualitative results, the potential influence of gender equality on adoption of CSA in Uganda is subsequently empirically analysed using nationally representative data. Qualitative results suggest gender equality should be measured considering resource allocation, decision-making and views on gender roles – implying an updated framework is needed in this regard. Empirical results from binary probit and Heckman two-step model specifications suggest gender equality, manifest in views on land inheritance, positively influences CSA-adoption among Ugandan farmers. Data availability however constrains the empirical analysis, highlighting the urgent need for gender-disaggregated data.

Keywords: gender equality, Climate Smart Agriculture, Uganda, mixed methods approach, binary probit model, Heckman two-step model

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Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|--|
| ARUDIFA | Arua District Farmers Association |
| AE | Agricultural Extension |
| CSA | Climate Smart Agriculture |
| EE | Enabling Environment |
| EFA | Exploratory Factor Analysis |
| GBV | Gender-based Violence |
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NURI | Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SRHR | Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights |
| SSA | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| UBOS | Uganda Bureau of Statistics |
| UNPS | Uganda National Panel Survey |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loan Association |
| WEAI | Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index |

1. Introduction

Facing a rampant population growth and increased threats from climate change, transforming the Ugandan agricultural sector is key to evade future food shortages. As of 2018, the Ugandan Government is introducing Climate Smart Agricultural¹ (CSA) practices among small-scale subsistence farmers. The agricultural sector employs about 70 percent of the population, arguably forming the backbone of the country's economic activity (The Republic of Uganda, 2018). CSA has the potential to contribute to sustainable agricultural² production through e.g., climate change adapted practices and increased agronomical knowledge (FAO, 2011; Kombat, Sarfatti & Fatunbi, 2021). Another key component facilitating such development is gender equality. The persistent gender gap³ in agriculture, due to women having less access to information, land, and resources etc., is an obstacle to productivity (FAO, 2011). Closing the gender gap could result in 100-150 million less hungry people, with increased productivity being even greater in countries where women play a substantial role in agriculture, as is the case in Uganda (FAO, 2011). It is therefore imperative to understand the role of gender equality for the uptake of CSA in Uganda.

Recent studies, focusing on the aspects driving the adoption of CSA in the region, have used a wide range of measurements indicative of gender equality and found these to positively affect CSA-adoption (Fisher & Carr, 2015; Pamuk et al., 2021). Despite this, the measures of gender equality are often not the focus of studies on CSA, and heterogeneity concerning them exists. Given that gender equality is in itself unobservable, the need for relevant and context specific proxy variables for gender equality should not be understated (Doss, 2013).

This thesis therefore aims to analyse not only how gender equality may affect the adoption of CSA among Ugandan farmers but also how gender equality should be measured in the given context.

¹ "Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation) where possible, and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals" (FAO, 2013).

² "[...] agricultural production that is economically viable and does not degrade the environment over the long run" (OECD, 2000).

³ "Gap in any area between women and men in terms of their levels of participation, access, rights, remuneration or benefits." (European Commission, 1998).

The research questions are thus the following:

1. *How can gender equality be proxied in the considered Ugandan context?*
2. *How is gender equality affecting the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture among Ugandan farmers?*

The paper contributes to the existing literature on gender equality in Uganda and its role within CSA, tying into the highlighted need for further studies within the field (Huyer & Nelson, 2016). By 1) qualitatively analysing through interviews what proxy variables are relevant for measuring gender equality in the considered setting and 2) empirically analysing the influence of these on the adoption of CSA among Ugandan farmers, the paper further provides novelty on the topic, given this mixed methods approach. The study also gives insight into the possible influence from gender equality on a diverse set of CSA-practices, allowing for possible outcome comparisons. This fills a research gap given that the relevance of gender equality for the CSA-practice intercropping, has not previously been a focal point in adoption studies (Oyetunde-Usman, 2022).

The study will be of relevance for researchers carrying out future studies within the field as well as for policy makers concerned with the implementation of CSA and closing of the gender gap in agriculture in Uganda. This is especially important as gender mainstreaming⁴ within CSA have been found less fruitful when it comes to closing the gender gap, rather simply meeting the ambitions of donors (Brouwers, 2013; Khoza, Van Niekerk, & NemaKonde, 2019).

The thesis is structured as follows: Section 2 consists of the contextual framework, introducing the gender gap within agriculture in Uganda and the development agenda through which the qualitative research was implemented. Section 3 outlines existing literature and key concepts, while section 4 details the conceptual framework. Section 5 presents the implementation of the qualitative and quantitative analyses, including model specifications and data. The results are presented and discussed in section 6 and 7 and section 8 closes with conclusions.

⁴ "Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies, or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality." (United Nations, 1997, p.2).

2. Contextual framework

2.1 CSA and the Gender Gap in Uganda

Uganda is one of many developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) particularly vulnerable to climate change, with the country already experiencing associated shocks such as droughts, floods etc. (The Republic of Uganda, 2018). Heavily reliant on low productivity subsistence agriculture, employing about 70 percent of all Ugandans, the sector constituted 23,2 percent of real GDP in 2020 (The World Bank, 2021a). Uganda's population has risen from about 34 to 46 million between 2010 and 2020, with an estimated population growth rate of about 3 percent (The World Bank, 2021b). The projected population increase is expected to put further pressure on the country's often mismanaged natural resources, highlighting the need for a shift into more sustainable farming practices. Concerned with ensuring a resilient agricultural sector equipped to tackle climate related shocks and feeding the growing population, the National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector (NAP) was launched in 2018. This emphasises the need for adoption of CSA in the country (The Republic of Uganda, 2018).

Uganda's NAP specifically states the need to "promote a gendered climate smart agriculture programme to reduce the vulnerability of women, youth and other groups" (The Republic of Uganda, 2018, p. 65.). However, the NAP identified no ongoing projects in the country concerned with gender mainstreaming in CSA at the time of publication. This despite the fact that women have less access to land, more frequently produce food crops and are to a high extent responsible for collecting water and firewood, circumstances leading to rural women being more at risk to be severely affected by climate changes (The Republic of Uganda, 2018). Ugandan women in agriculture are further constrained due to lacking land rights with women owning only 72,9 percent of that of men (The World Bank, 2021c). With women constituting 75 percent of agricultural labour, empowering women within this sector is likely to lead to increased food security and overall wealth within the nation (FAO, 2011; The World Bank, 2021c).

2.2 Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative

Research for this thesis was carried out as a Minor Field Study, supported by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). The qualitative data collection was done in association with Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative Coordination Function (NURI CF), an implementing partner under the Danish Royal Embassy. NURI fall under the so-called Uganda Programme on Sustainable and Inclusive Development of the Economy (UPSIDE), overall aimed at achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth. NURI is in turn split into three parts, one of which concern CSA, with the aim of having targeted famers apply CSA-practices to increase yields and reduce stress from climate change, thus building resilience. The CSA-branch of NURI is carried out in 13 districts in the Northern Region of Uganda, primarily through Agricultural Extension (AE) and access to Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA). In Arua district, the implementation is further carried out by Arua District Farmers Association (Arudifa) (NURI Coordination Function & The Royal Danish Embassy, 2018).

3. Theoretical framework

3.1.1 Gender equality

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) include a separate goal of achieving gender equality through the empowerment of women and girls, with sublevels of the 5th SDG stating “Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources” and “Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels” (UN General Assembly, 2015, p. 18).

The theoretical concept of gender equality is discussed by Lombardo, Meier and Verloo (2009) who argue that it is a combined term challenging to pin down, and that it is ever changing and dependent on context. Gender equality may contain not only the various definitions or views on gender but also those on equality. The concept is not sharply defined, rather the authors analyse what happens when different meanings, interpretations and fields are attached to it over time. The concept may however at times be fixed so that interpreting its implications may be more easily understood. Such fixation allows for measurements and legality and facilitates the wide usage amongst organizations and policy makers (Lombardo, Meier and Verloo, 2009).

For the concept to be interpretable, it is throughout this thesis temporarily fixated along the definition of gender equality provided by the UN:s Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI): “The equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys” (OSAGI, 2001. p.1). OSAGI (2001) further states that gender equality must not be seen simply as an issue for women but rather something that must be supported and imposed by men and women alike, much like how the concept of gender does not simply refer to women but rather the relationship between genders (OSAGI, 2001).

While attaining gender equality is ultimately the goal, female empowerment⁵ is the pathway towards gender equality (UN General Assembly, 2015). Empowerment can be facilitated through increased control of knowledge, resources, and assets, in part aimed at increasing the relative capacity of women in negotiation (Huyer & Partey, 2020). Alexander & Welzel (2011) find empowerment to be the chance for an individual to decide on the forms of their own and societal life. Alexander & Welzel (2011) also conclude that beliefs of gender equality being widespread in a country is the key driver for the level of female empowerment across a set of objectives such as access to resources and involvement in decision-making.

Alexander & Welzel (2011) and Huyer & Partey (2020) build on Kabeer's novel work (1999) which pinpoints that through empowerment come the ability for an individual to decide for their own, a process which Kabeer argue to include three dimensions: resources, agency and achievements. Resources denote not only physical assets at the beginning of observation but also access to future resources of physical, human, or social form. Agency refers to bargaining, resistance or any similar decision-making process. Lastly, achievements may be understood as observable outcomes, e.g., literacy rates, etc., concerned with measuring the well-being of an individual (Kabeer, 1999). Kabeer (1999) also emphasises how the observable often deviates from the true meaning when it comes to empowerment, and accordingly it is impossible to exactly measure empowerment. The notion of gender equality as a latent construct⁶ has previously been highlighted in the work by Asaolu et al. (2018), who conducted Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) to verify structures of empowerment in SSA.

3.1.2 Measuring gender equality

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) was developed, including five domains (Alkire et al. 2013). The five domains are further divided into sub-domains where Production covers *Input in productive decisions and autonomy in production*, Resources include *Ownership of assets, Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets* and *Access to and decisions about credit*, Income has only one indicator *Control over use of income*, Leadership is indicated by *Group member* and *Speaking in public*, and lastly Time is divided into *Workload* and *Leisure* (Alkire et al., 2013). The overall ambition of the WEAI was to create what Alkire et al. (2013) refer to as "a multidimensional

⁵ "[...] empowerment, which involves challenging power relations as well as formal and informal rules and practices (social norms) that regulate women's lives and constrain their opportunities." (Huyer & Partey, 2020, p. 4).

⁶ "a theoretical entity or construct that is used to explain one or more manifest variables" (American Psychology Association, n.d.).

profile for each man and woman that reflects their overlapping achievements in different domains” (Alkire et al. 2013, p. 72). A novelty in the creation of WEAI was the use of individual-level data gathered through pilot surveys in Bangladesh, Guatemala, and Uganda. As explained by Alkire et al. (2013), such data allow for insight at an individual level, contrary to the household-level data often gathered in larger surveys which provide good characteristics of development but offer lesser insight into micro-level outcomes.

In WEAI, *productive decisions, control over use of income, purchase, sale, or transfer of assets* and *access to and decisions about credit* are achieved if the individual has, at a minimum, some involvement in the respective decision. *Autonomy in production* is decided from whether an individual is driven by their own convictions rather than by what others think or force them to do. *Ownership of assets* is fulfilled when an individual, at a minimum, has ownership of one or more major assets such as a mobile phone, land, or a house, either alone or together with others. The domain *Leadership* is achieved when the individual participates in a group such as a farmers group and when a person is comfortable in speaking up on, at a minimum, one question of relevance to his or her community. Time concerns time spent on work and leisure, with 10,5 work hours being the cut-off for inadequacy.

3.1.3 Climate Smart Agriculture

Outlined by United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), CSA is aimed at tackling three objectives; 1. building resilience and adapting to climate change, 2. reducing or removing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG:s), and 3. sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes (FAO, 2013). It is a deployment mechanism supporting agricultural production to tackle the intertwined challenges of food security, variability in climate, demographic issues etc. (Kombat, Sarfatti & Fatunbi, 2021).

CSA-practices broadly fall within seven categories, further divided into several practices which have the capacity to tackle the objectives previously specified. Some examples of CSA-practices are use of fertilisers, crop rotation, irrigation, and agroforestry (Neufeldt et al., 2015). Several so-called Enabling Environments (EE) allow for CSA to in fact bear fruit and/or be implemented. Some EE:s include endowment of cash transfers and accessibility to finance and insurance aimed at facilitating the transfer to CSA for poor households, and spreading and enhancing knowledge, e.g., through AE providing training and education to farmers (FAO, 2013; Neufeldt et al. 2015).

3.1.4 Previous studies

As CSA can be thought of as an approach more viable under certain favourable conditions, the appropriateness of the various CSA-practices differs with the context. Analysing the effect of CSA on maize yields, Arslan et al. (2015) considered several CSA-practices such as crop rotation, legume intercropping, minimum soil disturbance, improved maize seeds and non-organic fertilisers. Arslan et al. (2015) found intercropping, improved seeds and inorganic fertilisers to positively impact yields among farmers in Zambia. Similarly, Gottschalk (2020) found improved seeds and intercropping to positively affect yields among Ugandan farmers.

The findings relate to the research by Adong (2014) who concluded there to be a positive link between the adoption of organic fertilisers and improved seeds and Ugandan farmers being tied to farmers associations, through which AE-services are mostly provided. Kasirye (2013) also found adoption of improved seeds and fertiliser use to be positively affected by knowledge of the improved seeds in question, the usage of the technologies within the community and market access. Kasirye (2013) also found Ugandan farmers to be more likely to use both improved seeds and fertilisers the more adults living in the household. While the author argues this may be because farming is labour intensive⁷, it may also be the case that households with more adults are more likely to share decision making duties which may result in the adoption of CSA-practices (Fisher & Carr, 2015).

Discussed by Teklewold, Adam & Marenja (2020), information is a key component in adoption of CSA amongst Ugandan maize farmers. Having access to information and techniques is crucial, as is access to extension services and credit, allowing for an EE (Neufeldt et al., 2015). Further impactful on the decision of CSA-practices are household resources, farm characteristics (size and farming conditions) and household characteristics such as age and education (Teklewold, Adam & Marenja, 2020). Deressa et al. (2009) additionally found wealth of the household to positively impact farming strategies and lack of credit and information to pose the greatest constraints among Ethiopian farmers. This is in line with the hypothesis that wealthier farmers are willing to take greater risks and have better access to information (CIMMYT, 1993). This also relates to Feder, Onchan & Chalamwong (1988) who found households with greater tenure insecurity to have lesser investment incentives. Interestingly, both Deressa et al. (2009) and Kasirye (2013) found neither livestock ownership, nor farm size to have any significant effect on the adoption of improved technologies, however Deressa et al. (2009) argue the latter to be linked to greater wealth of the farming household. Further,

⁷ As family members living away from the family might contribute in this regard through remittances, a variable for off-farm income was included in the model

Kasirye (2013) found little evidence for biophysical variables, such as if land is in a valley or if soil quality is poor, to affect the use of fertiliser and improved seeds.

Pamuk et al. (2021) considered households in Tanzania participating in Farm Field Business Schools (FFBS) and being part of a VSLA. The former provides AE-services, and the latter give access to microfinancing services, both practices arguably improving the EE (Neufeldt et al. 2015). Pamuk et al. (2021) not only found that adoption of CSA-practices for households involved in FFBS and VSLA increased, but they also found households with greater female empowerment levels to adopt CSA-practices at a higher extent. In the study, women were considered more empowered if scoring higher on four proxy variables: adult females impact over decisions regarding production, leadership in community, income, and resources, all relating to WEAI.

The findings by Pamuk et al. (2021) resonate those by Fisher & Carr (2015) who, studying drivers of adoption of drought-tolerant maize in Uganda, found wives being more equal to their husbands in respect to assets and education, to hold more bargaining power. Fisher & Carr (2015) further found that women less frequently use drought tolerant maize as they in general have less access to credit, information, and land, indicating that gender inequalities hinder the uptake of this CSA practice. In the study, the authors considered further identity markers for the farmers than gender, such as age and poverty level, and divided households according to the composition of its members, effectively forming the hypothesis that adoption of drought tolerant maize is decided through a bargaining process between spouses.

Gatso (2021) similarly found a positive link between female spouse's perception of climate risk and adaptation of CSA in Uganda. The author also pointed out that if women concerned with the risk of climate change were more involved in the decision-making, this would probably increase the adoption of strategies to adapt to climate change, such as CSA. This resonates Teklewold, Adam & Marenja (2020), who found choices of adoption of improved maize varieties to vary in relation to ownership and management with a greater likelihood of adopting any of the improved varieties on plots jointly managed by men and women. The authors argue women's bargaining power to play a substantial role and the choice of adoption to be the result of an overall household strategy, supporting the theory on collective household models, as discussed by Vermuelen (2002).

4. Conceptual framework and hypotheses

As put forward by Vermeulen (2002), there is reason to consider a household as a composite in which decisions are made based on the preferences of individuals within the household, in this instance between a husband and a wife. This contrasts the traditional unitary model which assumes all individuals to have the same preferences (Doss, 1996).

Expected utility of a farming household i , can be expressed as $U_i = (O(l_i), \mathbf{X}_i)$, where O denotes outcome (yields) to be either consumed, sold for income, or used for any other purpose, l denotes farmed land and \mathbf{X} is a vector of additional observable factors (gender equality, economic, socioeconomic, and household characteristics) influencing adoption decisions. Following the notation by Vermeulen (2002), the households' utility is the sum of the spouses' respective utilities (husband denoted H and wife denoted W). Utility is weighted with the degree of bargaining power of the respective spouse μ^8 and $(1 - \mu)$ where μ take on a value between 0 and 1, in this case representing the wife's partaking in the decision to adopt practice j . Assuming the decision-makers within a household to both act rationally with the aim of maximising utility, the summarised expected utility when adopting a certain CSA-practice j , from a set of n available practices, can then be expressed as:

$$U_{ij} = \mu(U_{ij}^W) + (1 - \mu)(U_{ij}^H) = f(O_{ij}(l_{ij}), \mathbf{X}_i) \quad (1)$$

where U_{ij}^W denote the utility for the wife and U_{ij}^H denote that of the husband. A farming household faced with deciding whether to adopt a CSA-practice will consider the potential extra costs of such adoption and choose to adopt if, and only if, the expected utility for household i to adopt practice j is perceived as greater than that from any other practice (here we assume k), as depicted in Equation (2).

$$U_{ij} - U_{ik} > 0 \quad (2)$$

⁸ μ is typically affected by exogenous changes in prices, wages, and income (non-labor) (Vermeulen, 2002).

Accordingly, the sum of the utility for household i adopting a certain practice can be found by maximising with respect to the practice, subject to the household's budget constraint, which generates an optimal decision where a practice is adopted when

$$\mu(U'_{ij}^W) + (1 - \mu)(U'_{ij}^H) > 0 \quad (3)$$

Considering Equation (1) this can be expressed as $O_{ij}(l_{ij}, \mathbf{X}_i) - O_{ik}(l_{ik}, \mathbf{X}_i) > 0$ which equals Equation (2).

The probability of adopting a certain practice, denoted by 1 and 0 otherwise, depends on the expected outcome from the respective practice where greater expected yields generate higher expected utility levels, is thus expressed as:

$$p_{ij} = E(\mu(U'_{ij}^W) + (1 - \mu)(U'_{ij}^H)) > 0 \quad (4)$$

However, adoption decisions also depend on several other determinants, where previous studies have shown economic, socioeconomic, and household characteristics influence a household's decision to adopt a certain practice (see for instance Deressa et al. (2009) and Teklewold, Adam & Marenya (2020)).

Any analysis of the likelihood of a household adopting a certain practice must further account for the notion of gender equality (Fisher & Carr, 2015; Pamuk et al., 2021; Teklewold, Adam & Marena, 2020). Considering the sound literature put forward on the relevance of information for the uptake of CSA-practices it is reasonable to assume, relying on the theoretical framework from Vermeulen (2002), that more gender equal households in which bargaining takes place at more equal levels will be more informed. In short, gender equal households are expected to adopt CSA-practices at greater levels than their counterfactuals as both decision-makers have greater bargaining power and since joint decision-making, where everyone's opinions and knowledges are being accounted for, increases the likelihood of adopting better practices (Vermeulen, 2002). Higher gender equality levels would also typically lead to women being more informed and having greater access to credit, some of the parameters affecting the adoption of CSA-practices (Deressa et al., 2009; Teklewold, Adam & Marenya, 2020). Accordingly, a model capturing the probability of a households adopting a certain practice must involve a vector of gender equality variables. This renders the following model specification:

$$p_{ij} = E[(\mu(O_{ij}(l_{ij}) + \theta_i + \varphi_i + \omega_i + \xi_i)) + ((1 - \mu)(O_{ij}(l_{ij}) + \theta_i + \varphi_i + \omega_i + \xi_i))] \quad (5)$$

Where ξ_i comprise of gender equality measures of key interest for the study, θ_i denotes economic, ω_i socioeconomic and φ_i household characteristics respectively.

For simplicity we assume husband and wife to have equal preferences in the sense that they would both prefer the practice yielding the highest productivity. The model thus collapses into the unity model in which the household adopts practice j when

$$E \left[(O_{ij}(l_{ij}) + \theta_i + \varphi_i + \omega_i + \xi_i) \right] > E \left[(O_{ik}(l_{ik}) + \theta_i + \varphi_i + \omega_i + \xi_i) \right] \quad (6)$$

While assuming equal preferences is not ideal, a calculation along these lines is still feasible given that the model specification allows for the inclusion of gender equality measures (Vermeulen 2002). Given the argumentation of how increased levels of equality allow for better decision-making it is plausible to assume that higher levels of gender equality will positively affect the adoption of climate smart agriculture among married farmers in Uganda.

Several adoption-studies have previously considered the gender of a farmer but have not further analysed the decision-making behind the adoption of novel farming technologies (Doss, 1996). Recent adoption-studies have largely relied on the WEAI-framework when identifying proxy variables for gender equality or mainly resorted to including gender equality proxies along the lines of resources (see for instance Fisher & Carr (2015) and Pamuk et al. (2021)). This even though the context must be considered when assessing the measures of gender equality (Doss, 2013). There is thus an apparent need to understand how gender equality is best proxied in the considered setting.

As previously mentioned, gender equality is inherently an unobservable latent construct, measurable only through indicators (Asaolu et al., 2018; Kabeer, 1999). Since gender equality cannot be measured by a single variable, this must be accounted for in any analysis. Leaning on the work by Alkire et al. (2013) and Kabeer (1999), gender equality is hypothesized to be observable along the lines of resources and agency. Considering the argumentation put forward by Alexander & Welzel (2011), who found beliefs of gender equality to be a key driver for the level of female empowerment across a set of objectives, this aspect should however not be left outside the scope of the study. Therefore, beliefs on gender equality are further hypothesized to be relevant when identifying proxies for gender equality. Accordingly, the first objective of the thesis is to analyse whether gender equality

among Ugandan farmers is in fact observable and reasonable to proxy along the lines of this detailed framework.

Understanding how to measure gender equality in the Ugandan setting provide enough insight into the construct to further analyse its potential impact on the adoption of CSA. Given previous studies, it is hypothesized that gender equality increases the levels of CSA in Uganda, in line with the notion that synergies might exist when closing the gender gap within agriculture. The second objective of the thesis is therefore to empirically analyse how the previously identified proxy variables for gender equality influence CSA-adoption among Ugandan farmers.

This study contributes to the field of gender equality and adoption studies, tying into the highlighted need for research within this area (Huyer & Nelson, 2016). To the authors knowledge, no previous study has applied a mixed method approach aimed at analysing the role of gender equality for CSA-adoption in Uganda. The study thus offers novelty by implementing such approach.

5. Methodologies and materials

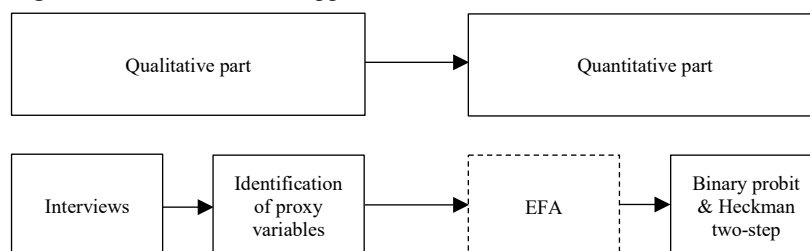
5.1 The mixed methods approach

A mixed methods approach was deployed for the thesis as it allows for integration of both qualitative and quantitative analyses to work in synergy to produce a more detailed evaluation of gender equality and its potential role in CSA adoption. Exploiting the benefits of each method, the approach provides more convincing results compared to using only one or the other method (Plano Clark & Ivankova, 2016). A sequential Qual. to Quan. design was implemented as it stipulates equal priority is given to both segments with the former segment informing the design of the latter (Bryman, 2012; Plano Clark & Ivankova, 2016).

In practice, the qualitative part consists of in-depth interviews aimed at gaining insight into relevant measures of gender equality in the considered context, in accordance with the first objective of the thesis. Potentially validating that gender equality is observable along the lines of resources, agency, and beliefs – and having gathered details on through which indicators – these insights are then subsequently incorporated into the quantitative analysis. In practice, the insights from the qualitative analysis help inform the choice of proxy variables for gender equality considered in the quantitative part of the thesis. In the quantitative analyses, for which nationally representative data is used, the influence of gender equality on adoption of CSA in Uganda is analysed, in accordance with the second objective of the thesis.

The employment of the mixed methods approach is detailed in Figure 1, and further presented in the following sections.

Figure 1. A mixed methods approach



5.1.1 Part 1: Qualitative part

The qualitative analysis was carried out through in-depth interviews with Ugandan farmers tied to Arudifa. To ensure obtaining detailed information, a purposeful sampling method was applied (Teddlie & Tashakkori, 2009). This theory-based sampling aimed at identifying indicators of the theoretical construct gender equality to understand how to proxy this in the considered setting (Palinkas et al., 2015). Since all interviewed farmers have previously been or are currently enrolled in an extensive three-year AE-program and have received training on Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), their answers arguably allow for greater insight in how gender equality is manifest, than interviews with other farmers might have.

Preparations and interviews

For logistical reasons all interviews were carried out with the assistance of Arudifa at the time of interview. The Agricultural extension supervisor at Arudifa selected seven sub-counties in which a farmers group chosen by the responsible agricultural extension officer was visited. Both selections were convenience-based, keying in on sub-counties within proximity of Arua. All eligible farmers group members were given a number from which two numbers was picked at random to participate in interview. If a participant wished not to participate, a new number was picked. The interviews were semi-structured and carried out among 18 farmers, 9 male and 9 female, between the 9th and 19th of March 2022. Interviewing 18 individuals was a question of time management, with the ambition of achieving theoretical saturation (Nascimento et al., 2018).

The respective agricultural extension officer acted as an interpreter⁹ throughout all interviews apart from three; one during which English was spoken throughout and two during which questions were interpreted while the answers were given in English. Using several translators could potentially bias the results. However, any bias was arguably reduced by the officers being familiar to the interviewees, during the interviews conducted in English and during the recurrent interviews two of the officers participated in. Additionally, all officers were given an interview guide as guidance to ensure cohesion.

Only married respondents were considered to ensure gaining insight into both a male and female perspective on household indicators, although one respondent turned out to be a recent widow and one to be living in a polygamous relationship. As questions on gender equality may be sensitive, all interviews were conducted in a secluded setting. As women and men may speak more freely with someone of the

⁹ Translations were done from Lugbara to English and vice versa.

same sex, women were interviewed when accompanying a female officer and vice versa (Doss & Kieran, 2014). This strategy was applied after having conducted two interviews, one with a male respondent and one with a female respondent, both with the same officer.

The interview guide is roughly split into four segments, with the first section aimed at creating a relaxed setting by talking about familiarities such as AE-services provided by Arudifa. The second segment focused on resources which may give rise to increased autonomy and information. The segment on agency aimed at capturing information on decision-making processes and the beliefs-segment¹⁰ aimed at understanding the general view on gender equality in the given context. While no explicit questions aimed at gathering information on leadership and time, insight into these areas was still obtained from the interviews. The design of the interview guide thus closely follows WEAI as specified by Alkire et al. (2013), although it is further influenced by Kabeer (1999) and Alexander & Welzel (2011), through the emphasis put on decision-making and beliefs respectively.

All interviews were recorded with transcriptions conducted afterwards. The interview guide can be found in full in Appendix B and transcripts from all interviews are found in Appendix C.

5.1.2 Part 2: Quantitative part

The quantitative part of the thesis consists of an EFA and probit and Heckman two-step model applications, as depicted in Figure 1. This is further outlined in section 5.2.

Data

Data from the Ugandan National Panel Survey (UNPS) was considered for the quantitative analyses¹¹. With support from the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study Household Survey Program, the survey has since 2005 been implemented about once a year by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) (World Bank, 2012). The most recent survey round (2019–2020) was considered for this thesis and the survey sample consists of about 3,000 households, sampled over a twelve-month period beginning in March 2019. The sample is representative on a national, regional, and urban/rural level (World Bank, 2021d). For this research the following questionnaires were considered: Household's and Agricultural alongside additional aggregated measures from the pov2018_2019 dataset (UBOS, 2020; UBOS 2022a; UBOS 2022b). Given the interest of the study, only households in which farmers were married and cultivated crops in the last respective seasons were

¹⁰ In the interview guide this segment is referred to as *Other*.

¹¹ UNPS data has previously been used by Kasirye (2013) and Mishra et al. (2020), among others.

considered. All analyses were conducted using RStudio (version 1.4.1106 for Mac)¹².

Data limitations will, when applicable, be discussed alongside the selection of variables included for the quantitative analysis below and/or in the discussion section.

5.2 Model specifications

5.2.1 Baseline model and variable description

Equation (7) is used to test the hypothesis that gender equality positively influences the adoption of CSA among Ugandan farmers. In Eq. (7), p_{ijt} is the outcome indicator, denoting the probability that household i at time t used CSA-practice j . The respective dependent variables are binary, taking on the value 1 if the practice was used on at a minimum any plot owned by the household and 0 otherwise.

Estimated model

$$p_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta_1(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{it}) + \beta_2(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{it}) + \beta_3(\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{it}) + \beta_4(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{it}) + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (7)$$

Where α denotes the intercept, $\boldsymbol{\xi}_{it}$ is a vector of gender equality measures of key interest for the study, $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{it}$ denotes economic, $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{it}$ socioeconomic and $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{it}$ household characteristics respectively. ε_{it} denotes an error term with the usual properties and t indicates the considered cropping season (second season 2018 or first season 2019).

Dependent variables

CSA-practices within the spectrums of soil, crop and nutrient management are commonly adopted among small-scale farmers and have been found to have the most effect on productivity among farmers in Uganda and Zambia (Arslan et al., 2015; Gottschalk, 2020; Pamuk et al., 2021; Sserunkuma, 2005). Despite this, intercropping has not been a focus of previous adoption studies considering gender equality (Oytunde-Usman, 2022). Given the above, the CSA-practices i) Intercropping, ii) Use of (any) Fertiliser and iii) Use of Improved Seeds were considered as dependent variables. Since Uganda has two cropping seasons and given that the UNPS data spans over 2018 and 2019, the second season in 2018 and the first cropping season in 2019 were considered for the analysis (Kasirye, 2013).

¹² RStudio Team (2020). RStudio: Integrated Development for R. RStudio, PBC, Boston, MA.

Key explanatory variables

The results from the qualitative analysis are presented in full in the results section. As these inform the key explanatory variables included from the UNPS in the quantitative analysis, Table 1 however depict an overview of the major findings and related theory. The findings largely confirm the considered theoretical framework in the sense that gender equality is in fact observable through indicators concerning resources, agency, and beliefs (and to some extent time and leadership).

Table 1. Overview of indicators

| | Resources | Agency | Beliefs | Time and Leadership |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Theory | <i>Alkire et al. (2013), Kabeer (1999)</i> | <i>Alkire et al. (2013), Kabeer (1999)</i> | <i>Alexander & Welzel (2011)</i> | <i>Alkire et al. (2013)</i> |
| Qualitative results | - A source of own income - Mobile phone - Education - Land | - Decision-making in farming - Domestic decision making - Decision-making on major decisions - Level of involvement in decisions | - General attitude to gender equality - Education of women - Views on land inheritance - General views on gender roles | - Gender roles in public spheres |

From the interviews it was beyond clear how farming and domestic decision-making, views on gender within the community and access to certain resources can in particular be considered to measure gender equality well in the context. Additionally indicated from the qualitative study and in line with the findings by Fisher & Carr (2015), households in which spouses are more at par regarding education and certain assets, are considered more gender equal.

As evident from the interviews, access to and ownership of a mobile phone, is particularly important for men and women alike. Given equal access, it allows for information and communication and greater individual freedom. A variable for joint ownership of a mobile phone between spouses is therefore included in the model¹³. As highlighted from the interviews, it is beneficial to the relationship and decision-making if spouses have somewhat equal education levels and accordingly a dummy variable for literacy levels between spouses is included in the model¹⁴. Lacking land ownership rights for women is a constraint (The World Bank, 2021c). This was partially evident from interviews, where it was indicated that women largely depend on either a spouse or sibling for land access. Accordingly, a variable indicating share of land owned jointly by spouses is included in the analysis¹⁵. While individual income was during interviews highlighted to be a good indicator of gender equality, a direct such measure is lacking in the UNPS, and accordingly not included in the model.

The level of participation in decision-making was from the qualitative analysis found to be highly indicative of gender equality. Variables measuring the share of

¹³ phone

¹⁴ illidiff

¹⁵ landown

joint decision-making between spouses on major decisions regarding farming (crop choice and activity and crop outcome) have thus been included in the analysis accordingly¹⁶. The same conclusions and reasoning are applicable to decisions on income, for which a variable concerning off-farm income is included¹⁷. Although not directly indicated from the interviews, a variable capturing the share of land for which decisions were made jointly between spouses regarding selling and/or using as collateral is included in the analysis as well¹⁸. This and all other decision-making related variables closely follow the WEAI-framework. However, the level of involvement has been considered for all gender equality proxies which all, when possible, indicate the share of joint decision-making or ownership. This deviates from the WEAI criterion in which some involvement in decision-making is considered adequate (Alkire et al., 2013).

The beliefs-aspect of gender equality is in the quantitative analysis proxied by a variable capturing to what extent parents consider their male and female children should inherit land at equal levels¹⁹. This however only partly captures society's views on gender equality. Ideally, this third segment would include further measures of beliefs as its relevance in measuring gender equality was highlighted through interviews, in line with the work by Alexander & Welzel (2011). Limitations in the UNPS data however constrain good proxies in this regard.

Other explanatory variables

While gender equality proxies are hypothesized to positively influence the adoption of CSA, other factors also affect the probability of implementation. Increased wealth may positively affect the uptake, potentially allowing for purchase of fertiliser, improved seeds etc. Economic factors (θ_{it}) such as off-farm income, value of assets, farm size and wealth quintile are therefore included as controls (CIMMYT, 1993; Deressa et al., 2009; Teklewold, Adam & Marennya, 2020). Further relevant control variables relate to socioeconomic characteristics (ω_{it}) as greater educational levels, age and family size have been found to positively affect the uptake of CSA-practices (Teklewold, Adam & Marennya, 2020). Equally relevant to consider is whether a household has received AE-services and/or has a household member in a farmers group as this attribute to an EE and provides information (Neufeldt et al., 2015; Pamuk et al., 2021). Farm characteristics (φ_{it}) such as a households' farming strategy and exposure to climate related shocks affect the probability of CSA-adoption, and increased tenure security may create greater investment incentives (Feder, Onchan & Chalamwong 1988; Teklewold, Adam & Marennya, 2020). Accordingly, these aspects are included as controls.

¹⁶ *share_dec_crops_2018, share_dec_crops_2019, share_dec_outcomes_2018 and share_dec_outcomes_2019*

¹⁷ *incomedec*

¹⁸ *landdec*

¹⁹ *landinherit*

5.2.2 Exploratory Factor Analysis and Composite Variable

Gender equality is a latent construct, observable only through indicators (Asaolu et al., 2018; Kabeer (1999)). EFA allow for identification of such underlying construct and is appropriate when there is reason to assume correlation between the observable indicators, i.e., the proxy variables (Costello & Osborne, 2005; Watkins, 2021; Williams, Onsman & Brown, 2010)²⁰. A similar approach has previously been implemented by Asaolu et al. (2018).

Given the insights from the qualitative analysis, as previously discussed, the following variables are considered for the EFA: *share_dec_crops_2018*, *share_dec_crops_2019*, *share_dec_outcomes_2018*, *share_dec_outcomes_2019*, *phone*, *illitdiff*, *landdec*, *landown*, *landinherit*, and *incomedec*. The inclusion of the variable for decision-making regarding land, is mainly based on the theoretical framework and on the fact that ownership of land was from interviews found to be a highly relevant indicator for gender equality (The World Bank, 2021c).

From the EFA, one or several factors illustrating the underlying construct would ideally be incorporated in the subsequent analysis. Such inclusion is however unfeasible and rather a composite variable²¹ for decisions on farming is included in the final model, as further discussed in the results section.

5.2.3 Probit model and Heckman two-step

As adoption of a particular CSA-practice is a binary dependent variable it is appropriate to consider a limited dependent variable model, commonly used for analysing individual or household behaviour. In such models, the probability of adoption, conditional on all considered explanatory variables, is of interest (Wooldridge, 2019). A binary probit model is therefore used for analysing the probability of adopting the CSA-practices: i) Intercropping and ii) Use of (any) Fertiliser. This model specification has been previously used in adoption studies in the region (Dibaba, 2019; Kasirye, 2013).

For the outcome variable iii) Use of Improved seeds, a Heckman two-step model is applied to control for the sample selection bias in the dependent variable arising from observing only treated households, i.e., those who firstly make use of *any* seeds and secondly use either improved or traditional seeds (Greene, 2017). The frequently used Heckman two-step model has been previously applied in adoption

²⁰ EFA is preferably carried out on larger datasets, in particular when factors are determined by few variables, and 200 observations has been discussed as the minimum preferred lower bound (Watkins, 2021). Further, a correlation matrix should be used to ensure correlation between considered variables. Bartlett's test of sphericity is commonly applied to control for the suitability of the considered matrix and KMO with values above 0.5 are deemed acceptable (Bartlett, 1950; Kaiser, 1974; Williams, Onsman & Brown, 2010). When factors are anticipated to be non-independent, an oblique rotation method should be applied, with the specific selection of the "promax" given its popularity (Watkins, 2021).

²¹ *farmdec*

studies (Green, 2017; Kansiime, Wambugu & Shisanya, 2014; Yirga & Hassan, 2013). By initially regressing the use of seeds in the respective season on the explanatory variables, using a probit model specification, the found so-called inverse Mills ratio (λ) can be used as a correction term. This term is included among the explanatory variables used for regressing the use of improved seeds in the respective years, i.e., the outcome variables of interest, on the independent variables (Heckman, 1979; Greene, 2017).

The Heckman two-step model is commonly specified with an additional explanatory variable in the selection model, hypothesized to affect the selection but not the considered dependent variable (Heckman, 1979; Sartori, 2003). However, in the considered case of seed use, no appropriate explanatory variable exists in the data that can be hypothesized to affect only the choice to use seeds but have no effect on the type of seed a household opts to use. As discussed by Sartori (2003), adding, or subtracting a variable just for the sake of it, might cause more harm than good and an option is to rather consider the residuals to be equal in the two model specifications. Such an assumption is reasonable as it is likely the case the selection of seeds and specifically the type of seed is made (1) with the goal of maximising output relative to cost, (2) the reasons for seed use and seed type choice are the same and (3) the decisions are made either within proximity of each other or closely in time (Sartori, 2003). Given this, the set of explanatory variables is identical both in the selection and outcome model alike, in the main Heckman two-step specification.

Including the same independent variables in the selection and outcome models have however been argued to result in abnormally large standard errors and unreliable results due to introduced bias (Wooldridge, 2019). As a robustness check, drawing on the work by Adamie (2021), a categorical variable indicating whether a household was situated in a larger or smaller county (with the size of the county being divided into quintiles) was therefore considered. The idea is that if a household is found in the upper range it is more likely they have market access as compared to the lower bound. The variable *quintiles* thus reflect market access, thought to affect whether a household makes use of any seed, although not necessarily a determinant in what type of seed is being used (see for instance Chamberlin & Jayne (2013) and Dibaba (2019)). The variable is accordingly included in the selection model but excluded from the outcome model as a robustness check.

5.3 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics for the variables considered in the final model specification are presented in Table 2.

For the second cropping season in 2018, about 16 percent of the farmers made use of any type of fertiliser. This number reduced to 12 percent for the first cropping season in 2019. Intercropping was practiced much more frequently; about 58 percent of all households applied this practice on, at a minimum, any plot in 2018. This number increased to about 66 percent in 2019. Out of those who used any seed, about 15 and 19 percent used improved seeds in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

The percentage of land to be shared equally between male and female children constituted about 23 percent. Phones were on average owned mutually between spouses in 84 percent of the cases while shared decisions on income were made in about 45 percent of the cases. About 45 percent of the land owned by the households was owned by both spouses. For roughly 43 percent of the owned land, decisions were made jointly regarding the use or sale of land.

Table 2. Names, definitions, and descriptive statistics for variables included in model

| Variables | Variable name | Variable description | N | Mean | Std. dev. |
|--|----------------------|---|------|-------|-----------|
| Dependent variables | | | | | |
| Intercropping practiced 2018 | <i>intercrop2018</i> | Dummy variable: intercropping practiced on at a minimum any plot in the second cropping season 2018 | 1557 | 0.58 | 0.49 |
| Intercropping practiced 2019 | <i>intercrop2019</i> | Dummy variable: intercropping practiced on at a minimum any plot in the first cropping season 2019 | 1570 | 0.66 | 0.47 |
| Use of any fertiliser 2018 | <i>fertuse2018</i> | Dummy variable: any type of fertiliser used on at a minimum any plot in the second cropping season 2018 | 1558 | 0.16 | 0.36 |
| Use of any fertiliser 2019 | <i>fertuse2019</i> | Dummy variable: any type of fertiliser used on at a minimum any plot in the second cropping season 2018 | 1570 | 0.12 | 0.32 |
| Improved seeds used 2018 | <i>impseeds2018</i> | Dummy variable: any improved seeds used on at a minimum any plot in the second cropping season 2018 | 580 | 0.15 | 0.36 |
| Improved seeds used 2019 | <i>impseeds2019</i> | Dummy variable: any improved seeds used on at a minimum any plot in the second cropping season 2018 | 623 | 0.19 | 0.40 |
| Independent variables | | | | | |
| <i>Gender equality (G)</i> | | | | | |
| Difference in literacy between spouses | <i>illidiff</i> | Dummy variable: difference in literacy levels between spouses (all individuals at least able to read considered literate) | 1906 | 0.29 | 0.45 |
| Decisions to use/sell land | <i>landdec</i> | Percentage of parcels for which spouses jointly decided to use/sell | 1313 | 43.07 | 48.06 |
| Ownership of land | <i>landown</i> | Percentage of parcels owned by both spouses | 1315 | 45.11 | 48.05 |
| Off-farm income decisions* | <i>incomedec</i> | Variable indicating for what share of off-farm income decisions were made jointly between spouses | 856 | 0.45 | 0.49 |
| Ownership mobile phone(s)* | <i>phone</i> | Dummy variable: mobile phone(s) owned by both spouses | 933 | 0.84 | 0.37 |
| Views on land inheritance | <i>landinherit</i> | Variable indicating what percentage of land is to be equally inherited by male and female children | 1341 | 23.23 | 41.23 |
| Farming decisions** | <i>farmdec</i> | Percentage of decision-making regarding farming made jointly by spouses | 1280 | 96.31 | 16.27 |
| <i>Economic characteristics (E)</i> | | | | | |
| Assets total value | <i>logassets</i> | Variable for total value (log) of household assets (Ugandan shillings) in the last 12 months | 2162 | 14.98 | 2.01 |
| Farm size | <i>landsize</i> | Variable for the total sum of farmers own estimated size of all owned parcels of land (acres) | 1579 | 2.90 | 6.41 |
| Off-farm income value | <i>logincome</i> | Variable for total income (log) of household off-farm income (Ugandan shillings) in the last 12 months | 2162 | 4.96 | 6.38 |
| Wealth quintile | <i>wealthquint</i> | Variable depicting the wealth quintile of the household (Quints 1-5 with 1 being the poorest) | 2159 | 2.92 | 1.38 |
| <i>Socioeconomic characteristics (S)</i> | | | | | |
| Age | <i>age</i> | Sum of age of spouses | 2162 | 80.96 | 29.67 |
| Education level | <i>educ</i> | Running variable for total level of education of spouses within a household (on a 1-5 scale) | 2162 | 2.49 | 0.89 |
| Family size | <i>familysize</i> | Total number of members in household | 2162 | 5.81 | 2.54 |
| Farmers group membership | <i>groupmemb</i> | Dummy variable: if anyone in the household is a member of a farmers group | 1553 | 0.03 | 0.17 |
| Received AE-training | <i>agriservices</i> | Dummy variable: if anyone in the household received advice/information about agricultural/ livestock activities in the past 12 months | 1553 | 0.09 | 0.28 |
| <i>Household characteristics (H)</i> | | | | | |
| Household farming strategy | <i>farmingstrat</i> | Dummy variable: if the household is primarily farming for commercial purposes | 2162 | 0.10 | 0.31 |
| Tenure security | <i>tenureinsec</i> | Variable depicting the percentage of land for which farmer has ever been concerned someone might dispute the ownership rights | 1341 | 7.51 | 24.80 |
| Weather related shock* | <i>shock</i> | Dummy variable: if household experienced any drought/floods/landslide/irregular rains in the last 12 months | 753 | 0.63 | 0.48 |

* Variables purposely excluded from probit and Heckman two-step specifications to reduce missing values and accordingly increase the sample size

** The composite variable include *share_dec_crops_2018*, *share_dec_crops_2019*, *share_dec_outcome_2018* and *share_dec_outcome_2019*

6. Results

6.1 Qualitative part

Resources

All respondents highlight the importance of having access to and be able to use a mobile phone, as it gives access to information and facilitates communication between spouses, as well as with field officers and relatives. All respondents having access to a phone also stress the importance of their spouses having one as well.

A source of own income is highly important for both men and women with both genders emphasising in interviews how it reduces stress from poverty. Some respondents specifically state that an own income gives greater freedom, although several women reportedly tell their husbands how much they've made. More often, it is mentioned that women lend or support husbands, although men are also mentioned to be breadwinners. Two respondents state that a woman making more money than men is not seen with positive eyes, and women's income is during interviews often referred to as "little". Some women without own income state having to ask the husband for money each time something is needed, while no men state having to ask for money.

Most respondents highlight the benefits of spouses having somewhat equal education levels as it facilitates greater understanding of self and issues in the household, allowing for better collective decision-making.

Agency

A few respondents outline a process where decisions, domestic or regarding farming, are made collectively between spouses (and at times other adults). However, most respondents describe how major decisions on domestic spendings, and farming are primarily being made by men with the input of women or with women being in charge of smaller things and/or children. Most men (and some women) mention how they, post AE- and/or GBV- and/or SRHR-training, have come to realise the relevance of collective decision-making as it pays dividends in

farming outcomes and creates less conflict. Women excluded from decision-making or included only to a very small extent mention challenges with caring for children and GBV.

Beliefs

Nearly all respondents think that male children should inherit most land with females having some small share, as women most likely will go away to marry and thus have access to land where the husband resides. A few respondents state that male children should inherit all land, while some respondents think the division should be equal between children. All respondents put strong emphasis on educating male and female children alike.

All respondents state to be comfortable speaking up or asking questions during trainings provided by Arudifa. However, in three instances women did not wish to participate when their number was picked for interview which could indicate women are in fact less comfortable speaking up and/or are not given the same space in public. About half of the female respondents mention having asked their husbands if they could participate, or having been told by their husbands to participate, in trainings and/or a farmers group. None of the men state to have asked for permission.

About all respondents describe changes in opportunities for men and women in their lifetime, specifying how women are now able to go to school, ride bikes and participate in more farming activities. One respondent also mention how women are today part of clan meetings. Very few respondents mention changes in opportunities for men, although a couple of respondents state that men can now do typically female tasks such as cook and fetch water. The trend seems to be that women are today allowed into the previously male arena of education and certain aspects of farming. However, while women are now able and expected to do more, no respondent mention women's responsibilities diminishing or the responsibilities of men increasing.

6.2 Quantitative part

6.2.1 Results EFA

The results from the EFA are found in Table 3²². The main results illustrate the significant factor loadings which are found along the lines of decision-making within farming, with other indicators reportedly not loading significantly onto the construct. The results highlight the importance of considering decision-making when proxying gender equality.

Table 3. Significant factor loadings

| Variables | Factor 1 |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| <i>share_dec_crops_2018</i> | 0.75 |
| <i>share_dec_crops_2019</i> | 0.92 |
| <i>share_dec_outcomes_2018</i> | 0.75 |
| <i>share_dec_outcomes_2019</i> | 0.91 |

As EFA allow for the underlying common variation in the construct to be identified and specified in fewer variables, Factor 1 would ideally be incorporated into the model as an explanatory variable, depicting gender equality. However, due to the sample size of only 162 observations, such inclusion is improper (Watkins, 2021). Rather, the findings from the EFA serve as a guidance for the final model specification and accordingly, a composite variable for decision-making regarding farming (*farmdec*) was constructed²³. Based on the manifest variables from the EFA, this composite variable includes the four variables displayed in Table 3 (Grace, 2006). In essence, this composite variable depicts the share of joint decision-making between spouses in relation to major aspects of farming, as compared to considering the several correlated decision-making indicators.

While the EFA suggest excluding any measure related to resources and beliefs from the final model specification, the qualitative results indicate these measures to be highly relevant when proxying gender equality. Given this, contrary to the results from the EFA, measures of views on land inheritance are kept in the analysis. The variable for decision-making regarding land and the variable indicating share of land owned equally by both spouses are also included in the model. This since both can be thought to be good indicators of the level of equality, as indicated from the interviews and highlighted throughout theory (FAO, 2011; The World Bank, 2021c). Further kept are the variable capturing different levels in literacy as it was indicated from interviews this may in fact proxy gender equality well. While keeping the above discussed variables partly contradict the EFA-results, it should be emphasised that the EFA is considered guidance rather than ruling, given the

²² The variables *landown*, *landdec* and *incomedec* were excluded from the EFA as they did not load any significant factors. In addition, the variables for land inheritance, differences in literacy and phone ownership were excluded from the EFA due to unacceptably low MSAs (<0.5). For the EFA, the reported KMO of 0.77, together with the Bartlett's sphericity test detailing the matrix to be non-random with a Chi-square of 564,0677 and a p-value of 5.657159e-106 allowed for the EFA to be carried out on the correlation matrix.

²³ For the creation the reported Cronbach's alpha surpassed the lowest acceptable level of 0.7 (Hair et al., 2010).

small sample size. The variables included in the final model specification are presented in Table 2.

6.2.2 Regression results for intercropping and use of fertiliser

The coefficient *landinherit* is positive and significant²⁴ indicating a positive relationship between views on equal inheritance and adoption of both intercropping and use of fertiliser. The coefficient is however insignificant for intercropping in 2019 and significant only at the ten percent level for use of fertiliser in 2018. Nonetheless, it suggests that gender equality may in fact positively influence the uptake of CSA, in line with the findings from the qualitative analysis and previous theory (Alexander & Welzel, 2011; Fisher & Carr, 2015; Pamuk et al., 2021). This is however the only proxy for gender equality positively affecting the uptake of the considered CSA-practices, with the variable *farmdec* found to be significant only at the ten percent level for intercropping in 2019, contrasting previously mentioned research (Fisher & Carr, 2015; Pamuk et al., 2021).

Farming strategy (*farmingstrat*) of the household is positive and significant indicating a positive relation with the adoption of both CSA practices across cropping seasons. Wealth quintile is also found to be significant, positively affecting the adoption of both practices across seasons, except for intercropping in 2019. This is in line with theory stating wealthier households typically adopt at greater levels, as wealth can be considered to result in a better EE and allow farmers to circumvent cash constraints more easily (Deressa et al., 2009; Neufeldt et al., 2015; Teklewold, Adam & Marennya, 2020). Such conclusion is further supported by the fact that the total value of assets is found to positively influence the use of fertiliser in 2018. Surprisingly, land size is found to negatively affect the probability of fertiliser use and intercropping in 2018, contrasting the above outlined findings and theory in this regard.

Further surprising, increased levels of tenure insecurity positively affect the likelihood of a household employing intercropping in 2018, contrary to research (Feder, Onchan & Chalamwong, 1988). Further surprising is that increased education levels of spouses decrease the likelihood for the same CSA-practice, contradicting the findings by Teklewold, Adam & Marennya (2020).

Lastly, family size and AE-training are found to increase the probability of adoption of fertiliser use in 2018 and 2019 and in 2018 respectively, coherent with previous studies (Pamuk et al., 2021; Teklewold, Adam & Marennya, 2020).

²⁴ For all results, a significance level of five percent has been considered if nothing else is specified.

Table 4. Regression results for intercropping and use of fertiliser

| | <i>fertuse2018</i> | <i>fertuse2019</i> | <i>intercrop2018</i> | <i>intercrop2019</i> |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Coefficient (std. err.) | Coefficient (std. err.) | Coefficient (std. err.) | Coefficient (std. err.) |
| <i>illidiff</i> | -0.207* (0.115) | 0.066 (0.121) | -0.093 (0.091) | -0.049 (0.091) |
| <i>landinherit</i> | 0.002* (0.001) | 0.003** (0.001) | 0.007*** (0.001) | 0.002 (0.001) |
| <i>landdec</i> | -0.002 (0.002) | -0.001 (0.002) | -0.001 (0.001) | -0.0004 (0.001) |
| <i>landown</i> | 0.002 (0.002) | 0.002 (0.002) | -0.0003 (0.001) | 0.001 (0.001) |
| <i>farmdec</i> | -0.002 (0.004) | 0.027* (0.015) | 0.001 (0.003) | -0.004 (0.004) |
| <i>logassets</i> | 0.094** (0.044) | -0.008 (0.044) | 0.042 (0.034) | 0.027 (0.033) |
| <i>landsize</i> | -0.045*** (0.016) | -0.025* (0.013) | -0.027*** (0.009) | -0.007 (0.006) |
| <i>logincome</i> | -0.001 (0.008) | 0.002 (0.009) | 0.003 (0.007) | 0.0001 (0.007) |
| <i>wealthquint</i> | 0.176*** (0.049) | 0.213*** (0.052) | 0.080** (0.039) | 0.025 (0.039) |
| <i>age</i> | 0.0002 (0.002) | -0.0004 (0.002) | 0.002 (0.002) | 0.001 (0.002) |
| <i>educ</i> | 0.023 (0.078) | 0.041 (0.084) | -0.131** (0.066) | -0.134** (0.066) |
| <i>familysize</i> | 0.081*** (0.021) | 0.047** (0.022) | 0.004 (0.017) | -0.004 (0.017) |
| <i>groupmemb</i> | 0.403* (0.244) | 0.078 (0.267) | 0.339 (0.254) | 0.199 (0.248) |
| <i>agriservices</i> | 0.376** (0.170) | 0.198 (0.184) | 0.029 (0.156) | 0.063 (0.152) |
| <i>farmingstrat</i> | 0.607*** (0.126) | 0.684*** (0.131) | 0.381*** (0.126) | 0.407*** (0.128) |
| <i>tenureinsec</i> | -0.001 (0.002) | -0.001 (0.002) | 0.004** (0.002) | 0.002 (0.002) |
| <i>Constant</i> | -3.359*** (0.725) | -4.907*** (1.596) | -0.712 (0.573) | 0.524 (0.578) |
| Number of observations | 1042 | 1053 | 1042 | 1053 |
| Log Likelihood | -418.198 | -356.772 | -651.585 | -649.586 |
| Akaike Inf. Crit. | 870.397 | 747.544 | 1337.170 | 1333.173 |

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

6.2.3 Regression results for use of improved seeds

None of the proxy variables for gender equality are found to have any significant influence on the use of improved seeds in either cropping season.

Only farmers group-membership and having received AE-services positively affect the use of improved seeds in 2019. While the findings for 2019 suggest wealth quintile to have a positive association with the use of improved seeds, this result is found to be significant only at a ten percent level. For 2018, only the household's education level is found to be significant and positively associated with the use of improved seeds. Having received AE-services appears to be positively associated with the adoption of improved seeds, although this result is significant only at a ten percent level.

Table 5. Regression results for use of improved seeds

| | <i>impseeds2018</i> | <i>impseeds2019</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Coefficient (std. err.) | Coefficient (std. err.) |
| <i>illitdiff</i> | -0.034 (0.055) | 0.019 (0.050) |
| <i>landinherit</i> | -0.000 (0.001) | 0.001 (0.001) |
| <i>landdec</i> | 0.000 (0.001) | 0.000 (0.001) |
| <i>landown</i> | 0.000 (0.001) | -0.000 (0.001) |
| <i>farmdec</i> | 0.001 (0.002) | 0.002 (0.002) |
| <i>logassets</i> | -0.005 (0.018) | 0.011 (0.018) |
| <i>landsize</i> | -0.000 (0.004) | -0.001 (0.004) |
| <i>logincome</i> | -0.002 (0.007) | -0.007 (0.005) |
| <i>wealthquint</i> | 0.036 (0.023) | 0.040* (0.023) |
| <i>age</i> | 0.002 (0.002) | 0.001 (0.001) |
| <i>educ</i> | 0.098** (0.049) | 0.052 (0.038) |
| <i>familysize</i> | -0.008 (0.013) | -0.010 (0.011) |
| <i>groupmemb</i> | 0.104 | 0.418** |

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | (0.196) | (0.211) |
| <i>agriservices</i> | 0.264* | 0.191** |
| | (0.147) | (0.094) |
| <i>farmingstrat</i> | 0.248 | 0.057 |
| | (0.194) | (0.086) |
| <i>tenureinsec</i> | -0.002 | 0.000 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| <i>Constant</i> | -0.177 | -0.241 |
| | (0.301) | (0.306) |
| Number of observations | 445 | 474 |
| Rho | -1.183 | -0.937 |
| Inverse Mills Ratio | -0.573 (0.474) | -0.441* (0.245) |

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

The insignificant inverse Mills ratio for 2018 (-0.573) indicate there to be no sample selection bias, questioning the relevance of the model specification. This should however be interpreted with caution as the selection process is identical to that for the first cropping season in 2019, for which the statistically significant (although at a ten percent level) inverse Mills ratio (λ) of -0.441 was reported. High reported rho-values for both years further indicate sample selection bias to be an issue, confirming the choice to apply the selected econometric specification.

As has been discussed, the use of the same set of independent variables in the two models may however affect the results (Wooldridge, 2019). As a robustness check, the results from the above specification were therefore compared with a model with an exclusion criterion. The results (found in Appendix A) differed only slightly, with AE-services found to positively influence the adoption of improved seeds in both seasons.

7. Discussion

The overall aim of this thesis was to gain insight into how to measure gender equality and analyse its influence on CSA-adoption in Uganda by deploying a mixed methods approach.

The qualitative results point to the distribution and use of certain assets between genders such as money and phones being essential to consider when proxying gender equality. This validates previous theory in this regard (Alkire et al., 2013; Kabeer, 1999). Gender equality should further be proxied through decision-making indicators, as evident from both the qualitative part of the analysis and the EFA. The material from the interviews however indicates that the *level* of participation in decision-making is highly relevant, in line with Vermeulen (2002) but partly contradicting WEAI, for which some involvement is considered adequate (Alkire et al., 2013). It is further suggested that the types of decisions (major or minor) and the domain they are made within are highly relevant to consider. The results further stipulate views on gender roles and gender equality are a necessity to consider, suggesting the WEAI framework to fall short in this regard as well, as such measures are not a focal point in the construction of the index. The above discussed findings imply imprecise measures of gender equality are being used, potentially generating misinformed conclusions of its role in CSA-adoption in SSA. This is troubling as many studies concerning CSA consider WEAI when including gender equality indicators.

The qualitative results suggest gender equality positively influences farming outcomes and is beneficial to interviewees in general. This implies gender equality positively influences CSA-adoption, following the framework by Vermeulen (2002). The quantitative results are however less convincing in this regard. Although the results indicate that views on land inheritance positively influence the adoption of certain CSA-practices these results and those regarding other gender equality proxies are inconclusive, contrasting the qualitative insights and previous studies (Fisher & Carr, 2015; Pamuk et al., 2021). As discussed, the EFA suggest keeping Factor 1, although practically unfeasible. The exclusion of this factor and inclusion of separate gender equality proxies may arguably have caused the lack of significant findings. This especially as some indicators were dropped to increase

the sample size. One can thus question if the underlying construct was in fact measured in such adequate way that allow for identification of an influence from gender equality on CSA-adoption.

7.1 Limitations

The exclusion of the factor found from the EFA highlights the issue of sample selection persistent throughout the quantitative part of this thesis. This was assiduous given that data on i.e., decision-making regarding an asset is in UNPS commonly collected on the basis of the respondent having ownership of such asset. Additionally, the UNPS data lacks several of the, from the qualitative part, identified relevant measures of gender equality. These measures relate to time and leadership as well as further measures on beliefs (Alexander & Welzel, 2011; Alkire et al., 2013; Kabeer, 1999). Data limitations also hindered the inclusion of important control variables such as credit access, decision-making for domestic issues, weather related shocks, decision-making on off-farm income and phone ownership, among others, although they all likely affect adoption decisions (Alkire et al., 2013; Fisher & Carr, 2015; Neufeldt et al., 2015; Teklewold, Adam & Marennya, 2020). Omitting variables to, for instance ensure a large enough sample size, may have led to biased coefficients which could explain why some of the coefficients from the regression results for the control variables (education, land size and tenure insecurity) contradict previous literature (Deressa et al., 2015; Feder, Onchan & Chalamwong, 1988; Teklewold, Adam & Marennya, 2020). The lack of data also highlights the necessity for further studies to considering gender-disaggregated data, as has been previously discussed by Doss & Kieran (2014). With gender-disaggregated data, as opposed to the primarily household-head oriented UNPS data considered for this analysis, one could detail spouses respective physical, human, and social resources and gain valuable insight into the perspective of both spouses on further measures of gender equality (Kabeer, 1999). This would also circumvent the issue that only up to two people could be listed as owners or decision-makers in the UNPS, which in some cases mean there might be higher levels of gender equality within a household than what appears from the data.

Lastly, data limitations further hindered the inclusion of a variable depicting input market access which would have provided a good exclusion restriction for the selection model in the Heckman two-step model. As it stands, the argument that residing in a more populated area equals greater market access is only slightly more bothering than including the same set of variables in the selection and outcome model alike.

8. Conclusions

The deployment of a mixed methods approach allowed for great insight into the overall objectives of the thesis. The previously discussed results suggest that gender equality is in the considered setting largely reasonable to proxy along the lines of WEAI, with the addition of measures on beliefs. Whether or not gender equality influences CSA-adoption in Uganda is however a question still open for interpretation, given the heterogeneity and inconsistency from the overall analysis in this regard. The research implications from the study are relevant for future researchers and policy makers alike.

Firstly, the study highlights the need for an updated framework for measuring gender equality, reliant on WEAI but with the inclusion of proxies on beliefs. Any future measures of gender equality should consider not only if women take part in decisions, as is considered in WEAI, but rather look at the bigger picture and consider details regarding decision-making, as previously discussed. As emphasised by Doss (2013) and evident from interviews, this should continuously be context specific. One must however keep in mind that the qualitative results rely on 18 interviews with mainly married individuals in a specific part of Uganda. Accordingly, further qualitative studies are needed to confirm and strengthen these conclusions.

Secondly, the study strongly indicates there is an urgent need for collection of gender-disaggregated data on a nationally representative level to allow for future adequate empirical analysis, as has been previously argued a necessity by Doss & Kieran (2014). Without gender-disaggregated data, empirical studies run the risk of suffering from sample selection bias and omitted variable bias threatening the conclusions – as is the case of this study. Making gender-disaggregated data the norm should thus be a priority for institutions such as the World Bank, currently supporting UBOS in collecting data for coming UNPS survey waves. Gender-disaggregated data should further include data on all indicators found from the qualitative analysis to be relevant proxies for gender equality as well as further details on decision-making indicators, as previously discussed. Ideally, it should also include measures on time and leadership, drawing from WEAI, and indications from the interviews in this regard.

Without updating the framework on how to measure gender equality and the data used for analysing its potential influence on CSA-adoption, policy makers will continue relying on inadequate scientific evidence concerning the role of gender equality in CSA-adoption in Uganda. This is especially pertinent given the Ugandan government's ambition of implementing CSA, the 5th SDG concerning gender equality and the identified potential from increased levels of gender equality within agriculture as highlighted by FAO.

Throughout the study, the three practices Intercropping, Use of Fertiliser and Use of Improved Seeds have been considered. As the results for the three practices deviate, further studies should continuously focus on these context-relevant practices and ideally include even further techniques. This as it may very well be the case that gender equality influences the adoption of other CSA-practices. Additionally, the study considers only crop growing farmers, excluding virtually all measures on livestock. Any forthcoming study within the field should therefore preferably include livestock farmers and measures to increase the external validity and ensure relevance for all aspects of the Ugandan agricultural sector. Future studies should also continuously consider intercropping as a dependent variable, considering the frequency of this practice in Uganda, and the apparent inconclusive results from the study in this regard.

Lastly, it should be mentioned that while the study highlights the need for deepened understanding of gender equality in the given context and its implications for adoption of CSA-practices, the aim of study is not of normative character. The intricacies of applying a western discourse to a non-western context should be emphasised, stressing the need for further studies – preferably emanating from different perspectives – to bring plurality and perspective on the topic (Mikkelsen, 2005).

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9. Appendices

Appendix A. Regression results for Heckman two-step with an exclusion restriction

Appendix A. Regression results for improved seeds, with an exclusion restriction

| | <i>impseeds2018</i> | <i>impseeds2019</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Coefficient (std. err.) | Coefficient (std. err.) |
| <i>illidiff</i> | -0.029 (0.053) | 0.018 (0.047) |
| <i>landinherit</i> | -0.000 (0.001) | 0.001 (0.001) |
| <i>landdec</i> | 0.000 (0.001) | 0.000 (0.001) |
| <i>landown</i> | -0.000 (0.001) | -0.000 (0.001) |
| <i>farmdec</i> | 0.001 (0.002) | 0.001 (0.002) |
| <i>logassets</i> | -0.007 (0.018) | 0.005 (0.017) |
| <i>landsize</i> | 0.001 (0.004) | 0.000 (0.004) |
| <i>logincome</i> | -0.002 (0.006) | -0.005 (0.004) |
| <i>wealthquint</i> | 0.034 (0.021) | 0.038* (0.021) |
| <i>age</i> | 0.002 (0.001) | 0.001 (0.001) |
| <i>educ</i> | 0.103** (0.048) | 0.062* (0.036) |
| <i>familysize</i> | -0.009 (0.012) | -0.007 (0.010) |
| <i>groupmemb</i> | 0.102 | 0.365* |

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | (0.179) | (0.199) |
| <i>agriservices</i> | 0.287** | 0.218** |
| | (0.119) | (0.087) |
| <i>farmingstrat</i> | 0.218 | 0.053 |
| | (0.161) | (0.080) |
| <i>tenureinsec</i> | -0.001 | 0.000 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) |
| <i>quantilesQuantile2</i> | 0.027 | -0.012 |
| | (0.185) | (0.171) |
| <i>quantilesQuantile3</i> | 0.376** | 0.168 |
| | (0.186) | (0.175) |
| <i>quantilesQuantile4</i> | 0.165 | -0.010 |
| | (0.160) | (0.157) |
| <i>quantilesQuantile5</i> | 0.257 | 0.100 |
| | (0.161) | (0.152) |
| <i>Constant</i> | -0.366 | -0.252 |
| | (0.314) | (0.327) |
| Number of observations | 445 | 474 |
| Rho | -1.114 | -0.712 |
| Inverse Mills Ratio | -0.497 (0.375) | -0.307 (0.260) |

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Appendix B. Interview guide.

Introduction script

Dear group members. As part of Arua District Farmers Association/NURI/ Arudifa you have been contacted as you are asked to participate in an interview about gender equality and agricultural practices. The person who wishes to conduct the interviews is a student in economics from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Sweden, who is writing her thesis in collaboration with NURI. She is seeking to interview you about your views on gender equality, partly to help improve Arudifa's services to you. The interview will take about 1 to 1,5 hours and can be done either here or at your home if you would prefer that. Please note that all interviews will be done in private and that all information from the interviews will be treated confidentially. The only people who will take part in the answers initially is the student and an interpreter which is the field officer. Your answers will later be used in the thesis for research purposes, but it will be presented namelessly and in such a way that it will be impossible to link it to you. Two persons will be randomly selected for the interviews to participate in if they wish to do so. Please note that only people that are married can take part in the interviews.

Information prior to interview

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this interview.

This interview will be recorded so that I can remember your answers correctly and don't miss anything important, but I am the only one who will listen to the interview afterwards. Is it okay with you if I record this interview? Any information you share with me today will only be heard by me and the interpreter. Your answers will not be shared with your spouse/ partner or any other member of the community. You may at any time choose to end the interview and you do not need to explain why. Have you understood all the information that has been given? Do you wish to participate in this study? During the interview it is important that you answer each question honestly and individually. There are no right or wrong answers. Do you have any questions before we start?

Name of interviewer:

Name of interpreter:

Name:

Date:

BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. Are you a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

1.1b. Have you received any training (AE) from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

1.1d Do you think this would have been different if you were a man/woman? Can you please explain?

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

1.2b. Did your spouse/ partner or any other adult household member have any say in this? Did this affect your decision in any way?

RESOURCES (Mobile phone, money, and education)

I will now ask you some questions about some resources and what having these mean for you and possibly other members of your household. If it is the case that you do not have access to some of the resources I ask about, try and think about what it would mean to you and perhaps your household if you had access to this type of resource.

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone? What would it be used for; can you please give examples?

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for men and women to have a mobile phone? Could you tell me why you think this is?

2.1c. What does it mean for you to have access to a mobile phone/ What would it mean to you to have access to a mobile phone?

2.1d. Can having a mobile phone be bad in any way? Can you please tell me in what ways?

2.1e Does/ would having access to a mobile phone affect the relationship to your wife/ husband in any way? If so, could you please tell me how?

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is just your own? What do you think about having/ not having access to money that is only yours to use?

2.2b. Do you think it is important for a woman to have access to money/ credit that is solely her own? Why or why not?

2.2c. Is it the same for a man? Why or why not?

2.2d Does/ would having access to your own money/ credit affect the relationship to your wife/ husband in any way? If so, could you please tell me how?

2.2e Does/ would having access to your own money/ credit affect your life in any way? If so, could you please tell me how?

2.2f If you think about the money in your household; Should women and men have equal say when it comes to deciding on what money should be used on? Could you please explain your answer?

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school? Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

2.3c. Is it as important that a woman has gone to school than it is a man? Could you please explain?

2.4d. In your opinion, what are the benefits of women being educated? Please give some examples if you want to.

2.4e In your opinion, what are the benefits of a man being educated? Please give some examples if you want to.

AGENCY (decision making in household and farming, bargaining)

I will now ask some more questions about how some decisions are made in your home. I will start asking about how you decide on things related to the household and I will then move on to asking questions on decisions related to farming.

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

3.1b Do you feel that you have a say in this and if so, in what way? Could you please tell me how you feel about this?

3.1c Are you happy with how the decisions on what to buy for the household are being made? If yes, could you please explain why? If not, could you please tell me why?

3.1d Do you feel that you can decide equally much as your spouse/ partner when it comes to the money you spend on things related to the household? Why or why not?

3.1e Are there some areas in which the woman or the man can decide more regarding household spending? Could you please tell me more about this?

I will now ask questions related to decision making in relation to farming, and in particular to the growing of crops. When answering these questions, please consider all activities that you yourself consider related to growing crops.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

3.2b Do you feel that you have a say in this and if so, in what way?

3.2c Are you happy with how the decisions regarding what to grow are made in your family? If yes, could you please explain why? If not, could you please tell me why?

3.2d Do you feel that you as a woman/ man can decide equally much about what crops to grow as your husband/wife can? Can you please explain?

3.2e Should women and men have equal say when it comes to deciding on what crops to grow? Why or why not?

3.3f What does it mean to you that you are/ what would it mean to you if you were involved in the decision about what crops to grow? How does it make you feel?

3.3g (If applicable) Are there any benefits from deciding together what crops to grow?

OTHER

I will now ask some last questions. When answering them please remember to answer according to what you feel and believe. There are no right or wrong answer.

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land? Why or why not?

4.1b. (If applicable, e.g., customary law/ spouse doesn't allow it) Could you tell me how you feel about these rules?

4.2a Could you tell me what you think about gender equality, what does it mean to you?²⁵

4.2b Is gender equality important to you? Could you please tell me how?

4.2c Are questions or problems related to gender equality something that you feel is a part in your everyday life? Could you please tell me how or perhaps give some examples?

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to opportunities for men and women? Could you please give some examples?

²⁵ If necessary, provide definition as below

4.2e In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done? How can this be achieved? Or why do you feel that it shouldn't be achieved?

This was my last question. Thank you so much for taking your time to participate in this interview. Before we end this interview, I want to ask you if you have any questions for me? Thank you once again.

DEFINITION OF GENDER EQUALITY

The equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys²⁶

Appendix C. Interviews with selected farmers

The transcripts for the 18 in-depth interviews are found in this Appendix. All questions reflect those asked by me as the interviewee and all answers reflect those translated by the field officer acting as an interpreter, or at times those provided directly in English by the respondent. At times the interpreter referred to the respondent as he/she, at times as I and at times as they. NURI and Arudifa was also used interchangeably. All questions are in italic and all answers are in normal type font. Any information which may be used to identify the respondent has been excluded and the ID numbers for the interviews do not match the order in which they were carried out.

The interview guide in Appendix B was the template for all interviews although questions were often skipped or phrased differently if the respondent had for instance already provided the sought-after answers during other sections of the interview, if the questions from the interview guide were considered unnecessary or if the respondent was very shy or needed the questions to emanate from examples.

²⁶ OSAGI, 2001. p.1

ID1

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

She is officially married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yeah.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

Farming, digging, like first ploughing and discourage the burning of grasses. After opening land, you dig, and you then mulch it back. You take waste of goat and chicken, and you all go and pour it onto the land. So, you use it as a manure to do planting.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in this program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

So, at first, they called them to the sub-county, I think they selected them few from this village. They went and heard about the trainings, then they came back and spread the news. So, from the trainings they received that day she got initiative saying that she has to become a member of Arudifa. Since then, she has seen a change in her life. So, she is a treasurer, after receiving the training they came back, so there were three treasurers [inaudible] chairperson.

1.2b. Did your husband or any other adult household member have any say in it?

She opened it at home that she is going to become a member of Arudifa.

And how did they feel about it, did it affect your decision in any way?

The family were happy. They said she should join because the teachings here she will take home to improve on their lifestyle at home. So, the children were like NURI, ok Danida has done... and the families who were in Danida they show they were better off so the children were happy that for them they will go to school after their mother gets training from NURI.

1.1c During the training with NURI or Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

It used to be participatory. So, the teacher would train them, ask questions, in turn they also ask him questions.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

It is important.

Can you explain why it is important?

One, the phone brings information from out there, you can easily get information. Easy communication like if something happens somewhere you can easily get information using the phone. So, she is also, she is relating it to marketing. Like she may have goat or chicken at home, she'll just use the phone to call maybe I have something I want to sell. So yeah, marketing.

2.1b Do you think it is as important for you as a woman as it is for a man to have a mobile phone?

As a woman you need a... She feels the woman should own a phone. Like for her she is a businesswoman also, at the same time a farmer. So, she can connect marketing using her phone. What she only discourages is if a woman uses a phone maybe to do bad things, maybe prostitution or calling other men out, she feels a woman should not have a phone. But for rightful purposes a woman needs a phone. Also like at home, you may find you get stuck. Maybe also to communicate with your husband, you can still call your husband ah here you are stuck you need help, so yeah.

2.1d. The things you said about using it for good or bad things, do the same, does it apply to men that use a phone as well?

She feels the husband uses it to, outside, to communicate to other ladies. She feels the husband does that.

2.1e Having access to a mobile phone for both you and your husband, does it affect the relationship to your husband in any way and how so?

No violence yet.

Apart from violence, does it affect the relationship in any other way?

No, the phone has made it easier to communicate with her husband.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is just your own?

She has some money she gets on her own, though she uses it to help the family, but she has that access to getting her own money. She is a businesswoman so that is her own initiative not the family but though she uses it to help the family, but it is her own.

What does it mean to you that you have this source of income or that you make your own money basically?

She feels it is very important for her to have her own money. That will also reduce cases of violence at home because if she wants salt she will pick and buy the salt than to ask and [inaudible]. So, she feels it is ok for one to have her own sources. *I'm understanding it correctly if this access creates less conflict in your family, is that correct?*

Yeah.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school?

That both should, to her, a boy and girl, they should all go to school.

Can you explain why you think like this?

Both should get education whereby in future a girl will go and take care of her home as the boy also will take care of his home.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school?

She feels both parents should attend some level of education. Now she is feeling it herself because for her she did not, like, study. Only that God opened her eyes to do business, via business it is good. So, that has managed her to educate

[inaudible], to pay [inaudible] like she has a [inaudible] in senior four. So, she is helping through businesses. So, she feels, if she had that chance her life would be better. She wants her children to, so meaning that if the parents were educated and get jobs, at least the children would also what, be educated, and their lives would also be better. So, to her at least the parents should also be educated.

Is it as important that a woman has gone to school than a man? Why or why not?

Both husband and wife should all be educated. For her the husband is educated and for her she wasn't.

And the fact that was like this, how has it affected your life?

Since he is educated, he feels that his issues or whatever he does should be taken.

He feels he is superior to you because of schooling?

Yeah because of education.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

For her, most of those things are done by her because she is not the only wife. Because the husband, though marrying her officially, afterwards... for us here there is that traditional marriage where they pay everything. So, she is the first wife, so the man has gone ahead to marry more. So, for her, her home is managed by her in fact.

3.1c The fact that you are managing your own household, how do you feel about that?

She feels bad, that as the head of the family, like for us here a man is the head of the family, he is supposed to oversee whatever goes around, but for her case it is the opposite. So, now she is like the man. So, she feels so bad. At times the burden is too much for her.

So, do you feel that, am I understanding it correctly if you feel that it would be easier if you had your husbands help in decision making about the household?

She would feel very happy and excited if the man could participate in managing her home too. But now she is just alone, she feels neglected. She says now, after the accident, the ankle here got damaged. At her state now because she is the head, she goes to the market to sell things to just get some money. But if the husband was there, she would still be nursing herself at home. But since he doesn't bother, and she still wants her children to do better she has started moving out. So, they pick her, she goes and does her businesses and comes back.

So, am I understanding it correctly that the money you require for your household is money you make yourself from business?

Yeah. So, the money she uses at her home now is the money she makes from her business or some farming or whatever. Like, she was referred to [name] hospital but she could not make it for the money so she just... So, before she was ok, before he married those other women, their family use to be ok.

So farming is also on her, so though she does her business there is some money from the business she puts for gardening because there is food, the children needs food. So, she separates, she divides the profit. Some money she puts into gardening, but for her, she is basically doing business but her gardenwork she doe

using her own money so that's how she does her farming, with business. So, she gets business, good money there she puts in garden again when it comes out she [inaudible] that's how she does her farming and business together.

So, is your husband involved in the decision making regarding say, what crops to grow?

He does. Since she is cultivating the man's land, the man has to come and say here you plant this, here you plant this.

If you could explain how the decision-making is being done by you, your household, your husband when it comes to farming in general. Could you just explain it briefly?

They have land, fragmented, here, you find another one there. So, the man just comes today, this side down there you plant Gnuts and he goes away. And you only cultivate where he has pointed from, not like to sit and discuss together. He only comes and ah this year you go to this side and you cultivate there and you do Gnuts or Cassava, that is what he does.

Am I understanding it correctly if he basically decides what you should plant?

Yeah.

3.2c How do you feel about how the decisions are being made in regard to farming and especially in the growing of crops?

She feels bad so at times she doesn't plant what the man has decided because he doesn't do the work. So, she will plant her own [inaudible] he comes and quarrels and for sure she will keep quiet.

3.2e Should women and men have equal say when it comes to deciding on what crops to grow? Why or why not?

She will feel both. She will participate in decision making. Then also, she went ahead saying that if a man knows he is not into farming, should let the lady decide.

3.3f If you were more involved in the decision about what to grow? How do you think that would make you feel?

If they had left that to her, to do those decisions, she would feel happy.

And why would you feel happy?

She will feel that is unit that will lead to the growth of the family. Whereby she will also feel like they start, like the man is trying to appreciate her ideas and appreciate, ok more of appreciation. If a man says like ah today you decide what to grow here, she feels this man is appreciating her.

3.3g Are there any benefits from deciding together what crops to grow?

The production will go up if you decide, if decision is made together, woman and husband. So, because two resources will be together, it will increase on the production level in farming.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land?

Why or why not?

She feels the girls should be given land because when you look at brothers these days it's now like each one for himself, so the boy will not think of the sister. So, it is better if the parent gives the girl, this is your portion, use it. Because the boy will not think of that, the boy will just say this land was given to me it's fine, he will not think of the sister.

Why is it important that both the boy and the girls has their own land?

She is saying that since now men are very slippery, a girl might get married but will not settle there but will wish to come home. Now when the girl was not given land she comes back home, and she'll find nowhere to like put her hut or to cultivate. So, it is better for security, the girl should be given. Even if things are okay on the other side the girls should be given some piece of land.

4.2a If I say to you gender equality, what does it mean to you?

That it is true. Gender equality, for her she believes it is true.

[Definition provided] Am I understanding it correctly if you feel you agree with this gender equality statement?

Yeah.

4.2c Questions or problems related to gender equality or gender inequality, is that something you feel is part in your everyday life?

She says at her home she is the head. But she still feels inferior, that she cannot do what a man does.

Even if you are head, you are saying that you sometimes feel inferior. Can you explain why?

She was feeling inferior because she was seeing, though she is heading her home right now, she was seeing that element of education, that the man is educated, she is not educated.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to the equal opportunities and responsibilities for men and women?

She had experienced long time ago. Especially at the time when they married, things were ok, they used to do things together so she would feel ok and happy. Afterwards now things turned and whereby now she is the head of the family.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done? How can it be achieved?

The way she has seen, not only her man but men of these days they don't care about whatever goes on in the family. So, all the efforts they'll want to put, she feels like it will be in vain, that the men will just... they should just abandon men and maybe just empower women alone. To her she sees men are just now, they are useless, or they cannot think, or they are insane, to her, men are now insane so the only effort should be how to empower women. If other things, they should just look at women and empower them and make them strong, that still [inaudible] with men and bring onboard.

And when you say that you think women should be empowered, how do you think, what is the best way to empower women?

The ways to empower women would be... like many women now they are into businesses, but the investments are small, small. Maybe if the government could

come up and try to support them financially and with the element of VSLA they believe women can do better. Now, she is relating to her situation that she can do... she does business with 50 000. So out of the 50 000 she can get 60 000 and then the 5000 she puts into VSLA, she uses the 5000. So, if she could get some financial help to top up, meaning her interest earning would be a bit bigger and her business would also become big and the VSLA, she would also be saving more than what she is saving, relating that to.

ID2

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yes, she is married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yes.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

She got training. But some of the training sessions I had I didn't find her around, but she basically found the training about the agronomy of soya bean. How its planted, how its managed, harvesting, post-harvest handling and marketing.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

Yeah.

1.2a. The decision to join the trainings or the group, how did you decide on it?

Her decision was based on the benefits of the group and some of the, access to some of the... some services I got just when you in a group. When you're not in a group you can't get even like trainings so you need to be in a group. So she's shown some of the benefit and then she decided to join.

1.2b. Did your husband or any other adult household member have any say in this?

No one. She decided.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

Yeah, its ok, its good.

Can you explain why it's good?

That it's good for communication like when someone is not near you but you need to pass on information you can easily call and when someone is sick you can be informed or you can inform someone.

2.1b. Do you think it is as important for a woman to have access as it is for a man?

Yeah, it is important.

2.1e Can having a phone affect the relationship between two spouses in any way? And here I mean in a good way but maybe also in a bad way?

That it is good when you use it for the right purpose and then it becomes an issue when you misuse it to communicate maybe to other men.

How is it good when you use it for the right purpose, in what way is it good?

It is good because she can easily communicate to someone, maybe when she is in trouble, or she has issues to sort out she can tell someone and probably share with someone who can help her out.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is not part of your households but just your own?

Yeah, she has access to.

Can you tell me some more?

She does business. She buys cassava beans and then she also resells them.

2.2e The fact that you have access to this money, how does it affect you?

It is good that she can use the money anytime she wants without asking anyone because it is her money.

2.2d The fact that you have this access, does it affect the relationship to your husband in any way and if so, how?

There is no issue about it and it does not affect anything.

Can it be good, are there any benefits from it?

Its good because they don't have any issue about it. Like, there is no complaint. She can use the money anytime she wants to use, to buy food items, medication.

2.2c. Is it equally important that a man has access to this type of money?

It is important that a man equally has access and a woman also.

Why is it important that a man also has access?

It is good because as a woman If you also don't have money he can also pull his own and help sort that particular situation.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school?

Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

It is important that both of them study.

Why do you feel it is important that both of them study?

It is good both of them study so that in future they can both be independent.

Are there any differences in the benefits from educating female children and male children?

That it is good because if they have issues, they can both solve them. I think the question, she didn't get it...

The benefits of educating a female child, are they different from educating a male child?

There is no difference, they need to be treated equally.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

That it's important both of them study. If anything happens like when you are educated, you can easily realize your mistakes, then not being educated and just

know things you all know. At least when you are educated you can realize like eh, this you're doing is wrong and you do the right thing. It is important both of them are educated.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

That usually first... the first decision is made by the husband and then she contributes, it's like both of them.

Can you explain a little bit more in detail or give an example?

She's confusing all the answers... She is saying usually her husband makes decision and then... but what should be done... they do it together actually. She can make her snacks and sometimes give for the children and sell part of it. Like transport, she can also give... That's what she is saying.

3.1e Are there some areas where you make the decisions and some areas where your husband makes the decisions?

They are there.

And what are those?

Her husband decides on farming, what should we plant, what should be done on the land... And then for her she does the weeding, she decides the weeding and time for selling, the selling process it's... And then for her she decides after selling, we should use this amount for school fees, we should this amount of money maybe for feeding.

3.1b Do you feel that you have a say in how the money in the household is being spent?

Yeah, she has a say about it.

3.1c Are you happy with the way decisions are being made in your household?

Yeah. If it's the right decision she is ok with that and if it's not a decision that is right for her, she is not ok with it.

So, who has the final say when it comes to decision-making?

It's the husband.

How does it make you feel when sometimes he decides, and you don't agree with it?

She refuses.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

They usually plan and decide together.

3.2c Are you happy with how the decisions regarding farming are made in your household?

Yeah, she is happy with it.

The fact that you decide together, are there any benefits from it?

It is good because farming is something that has to be done together. Like if you do it alone it can be hard. When they decide together, they do it together, it is easier.

3.2d Do you feel that you have equal say as your husband when it comes to farming decisions?

Yeah.

4. OTHER

4.1a. When it comes to inheritance of land, how do you feel the inheritance should be between male and female children?

The land should be share between the boy and the girl.

Should it be shared equally, or should it be shared in any other way?

That for the boy it should be bigger than for the lady because he farms more than the lady does.

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

That it is good they have equal rights because as a lady when you do some of the things right it also benefits the man, it doesn't only benefit the lady.

And do you feel that women and men are given equal rights today?

Yeah.

Can you explain in what areas you feel this is true?

At farming, paying children in school, men also do, women also do. And then farming, a man can do, and a woman can do. Looking after the home.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to opportunities for men and women?

Yeah, there are changes.

Can you explain what changes?

Women used not to farm, digging. Nowadays they dig. Initially, looking after the family was for men but nowadays women do. The responsibilities of a home.

Can you give any more examples?

That men used to take children when they are sick to the hospital, nowadays now they don't.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done? How can this be achieved?

Man and woman need to unite and agree on what should be done. She is particular talking about inheritance of land. That parents have to sit and have a meeting and agree so that they can decide on the portion of land given to a lady and a man.

And they need to be advised so that the future they don't have issues on the [inaudible] life.

I'll go back to one of the answers you made previously... You said that men used to take children to hospital but nowadays they don't any more.... Am I understanding it correctly that back in the days when a child was sick men took it to the hospital but now it's the women?

Some do, some don't but she is talking particularly in her household.

So, one of the changes is that previously your husband could take a child to hospital but he doesn't anymore?

Yeah.

ID3

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yeah, she is married. The husband is a teacher. So, the husband is a teacher but for her, she is not. We shall go into that I told her later.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yeah.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

He received basically two trainings from NURI, that is on VSLA and on agriculture, CSA. Now she was going to start with the CSA whereby they discourage bush burning, you slash and then you dig and cover it back. She was trying to start that, then I... shall she continue?

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

They call us also teachers... so the [inaudible] will like train and ask questions then again will also question them in areas where they are still like, in are they have not understood.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the trainings or in the program, how did you decide on it?

The husband encouraged her to join a group.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

Now like for her case her husband is a teacher, like at times they transfer them to far area. But for her she has remained home as the husband is at the teaching place. So, it is easy for her to communicate with him and like at times also she sends help in form of money through her phone, mobile money. To her, it's that.

2.1b. Is it as important for a woman to have access to a mobile phone as it is for a man?

Women should also own phones.

Can you explain more how you think about this?

So, like... just communication with friends or the husband since he is distant away. So, it is important for a lady to have phones in that way.

Is there a difference in the benefits for men and women to have a phone?

Like for her she has a phone, and the husband has a phone, but she has not found any difficulties in both of them having a phone.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is not you households but yours personally?

Yeah, she has her own social. She sells onions, she goes and buys from maybe like someone have a garden, here cheaply, she takes to the market and then gets her interest out of it.

What does it mean to you that you have this type of money?

She feels the money she gets on her own, there is no orders on it. She uses the ways she feels like. Like for her now, she has her own goat at home there. So that one they will say that is her goat not the husbands... because when it is together, they'll mention the husbands' name. but that one is hers. She uses it at any time she feels...

If we now think about the household money or the household things you have, are they usually referred to as household items or things or usually your husbands?

Yeah, that even if something for family, together, they do like this, still the husbands name will be above.

How do you feel about that?

That even if they mention the husbands name, for her she doesn't feel bad... that she... because she's married to him and staying on their land, so she feels ok even if they use his name. She is staying at their home.

2.2f If you think about the money in your household; Who is usually making the decisions regarding this?

The husband. The husband decides on family things apart from her own.

2.2d So, we go back to your own money again, the ones you make selling onions... does this type of income you have affect the relationship to your husband in any way?

Then he doesn't see it bad because most of the times she has been helping the husband also at times he can be broke, she gives him some. So, he feels its ok for her to do her own things also.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school? Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

Both should.

Why do you feel this?

She feels both, if she were to have children who were in school, both the girls and the boy should go meaning that whatever they learnt from there they'll bring home to her to change her home.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

She feels it will be better if both parents are educated in that sit... situations, things will be better for the both sides.

Can you explain a little bit more what you mean?

That the only things she could think of is like school fees, you'll find both parents will contribute so that's where she can stop us for now as she still thinks for more.

Can it affect a relationship if one person has been educated and one person has maybe not gone to school so much?

That for her, her case is different though the husband is teacher but doesn't give her that feelings because she also has her own ways of getting money. So, he feels

they are... since she also contributes, she doesn't feel... but in the community she feels the ones who are educated always assumes they're superior than her in a way.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

The husband. Though for her case it's the husband but at times again he comes back. Ok like after deciding what to do he'll again come to her, I've decided we should do this. Then at times she feels it is not ok she also gives him her views. At times when she objects, he understands. So that is her... though he is decision-maker.

3.1b Do you feel that you have a say in these spendings?

So, like after deciding it maybe he says go and buy clothes for children, he gives money to her, she goes and buy.

3.1c Are you happy with how the decisions are being made? If yes, could you please explain why? If not, could you please tell me why?

So that there are two... there are two ways of how she feels family life is like, sometimes the decisions the husband makes... she feels respected and happy if he also accepts her views. But it is not always certain that he has to accept her views. Sometimes he still goes against her views. So, when he accepts her views, she feels she is being respected and feels happy with...

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

It's the husband.

Is there any aspect of this that you have a say on and if so, how?

That his decision comes like in form, politely... At times now when the garden is like this he'll now ask, now that we have garden here what do you think we should put in the garden.

Do you feel that what you... do you feel that your view and your opinions about maybe then what to put in the garden are actually being listened to?

So, when they discuss and they agree on what to put in the garden, for her she feels they have agreed together and they work in the garden together.

But still you also said that the husband decides to grow, why do you feel that the husband decides?

At times also she doesn't feel offended if he decides what enterprise to put because now for her, she feels the decisions the husband makes is better, for the betterment of the family.

4. OTHER

4.1a. When it comes to the inheritance of land how do you feel it should be divided between male and female children?

She feels both girl and boy should inherit land. Reason like for girl is, you may get married to a family where there is no land, or the land is not enough. Yet, at your parents' home you have plenty of land. And yet the survival here is farming.

So, in that case she also feels the girl should own land whereby she can still come to cultivate to feed her family.

And should the division of the land be equal or in any other way?

For a boy, it should be bigger than the girl because the girl has some share at the other side and...

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

She feels it is ok.

Do you think that women and men have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities today?

That these days is much better than long age. She is saying at least these days women are having, though not yet at the same level in terms of opportunities, but they are coming up.

In what aspects are they not yet on the same level, why are they not yet on the same level?

One scenario that the girls or women are still not at par is on the side of education like now she is giving her as example... The husband made her pregnant and for him he continued with education, as for her she was still at home, waiting for the nine months and again giving birth you still waste years. So, in the as the like three years pass your colleagues you are in the same class will have gone ahead. So now for you to go back to start with education yet people know that you have a baby at home... [inaudible] just stops children's educations whereby she feels the women are still, to some level... they get suppressed back. So, she has given her as an example of that. So, after getting pregnant she remained home, she didn't go back.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities to be like this instead, like equal, what do you think has to be done, how can it be achieved?

It is hard for her to answer... It's ok.

In the future, what has to be done for men and women to be given equal opportunities?

She feels in future, the husbands should get courage to bring their wives at least to [inaudible] up. To her she feels the husbands, should be the responsibility of the husband to transform the wife.

How should the husband transform the wife?

Like for her case, since the husband is educated. He should rethink back and take her back to school.

4.2d If you think about men and women and their responsibilities, opportunities, and rights, have you seen any changes when it comes to this in your lifetime?

Like for her the change she has seen, though she has not gone far, like to come up to other levels like getting a job, is that the school she attends, the level she attends, makes her able to read signposts. Whatever they write, as she walks through, she can read. So, she feels that is a change. If she was to be given that opportunity to study like boys, though at her level that is the change she has seen in her.

ID4

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yes.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. Are you a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

She is.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

They have learned about how to look after their family and child, especially family planning. How to keep food, how to keep money. Early land opening and planting at the right season. VSLA.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

No, she does not.

So, she does not feel she can speak up?

So, any questions she can ask. That yeah, she can participate in asking questions.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

She has never been in a group but when she heard about group and the benefits of a group she... that's why she joined. Because she wanted to learn from Arudifa and also benefit from the program.

1.2b. Did your husband or any other adult household member have any say in your decision.

No, no one said anything.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

That it is good, it is important.

Can you explain why it is good and why it is important?

That it is good, it is important because as I told them we were coming, it was through phone they had to know about it. And when a child is at school they can also communicate, like you can communicate to relatives in case of any problems they can call you. And then also work-related issues, you can easily get calls from there.

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for men and women to have a mobile phone? Why or why not?

She will start with the bad first. That it is good to have a phone but there is also the other bad part. Like especially a call comes to your phone without a number and your husband sees it and thinking that is another man calling my wife and you have issues over that. But it is... to her it is important to have a phone.

2.1e Does it affect the relationship to your husband and how?

That is has not affected her relationship to her husband. He has not stopped her using the phone but does not want unknown calls.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is not just your households but just your own?

Yeah, she has.

What does it mean to you that you have this access?

She is saying it means a lot to her because she is able to contribute to her home in terms of feeding, school fees and she is able to save in the VSLA.

2.2b. Do you think it is important for you or for women to have access to money/ credit that is solely her own? Why or why not?

It is good for a woman to have her personal money because she is able to help the husband in times of crisis. But the bad part is sometimes men will complain like if a woman is getting money, he can be like you are getting money more than me, so that usually brings an issue between them. So, it's like the husband becomes jealous, he's supposed to have more money than the woman.

2.2c. Is it equally important for a man to have access to money that is just his own? Why or why not?

It is good. It is good because the man is able to support the home, assuming the wife is not working. So, the man is able the help at home.

2.2d Does having access to your own money/ credit affect the relationship to your husband in any way? If so, could you please tell me how?

It has not affected, actually it is good. But for her she does not actually get a lot of money. It is usually after saving for a year they get their savings, that is when she can have some money. And when she usually gets it, she also tells the husband I have this kind of money and it's this amount and he tells her go ahead and use it. And she usually also gives him some part of the money she has been saving.

So, who makes the decisions about how this money you make is spent?

She is the one to make the decision.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school? Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

That it is good both of them go to school. It is good because both of them need to study and in the future be independent.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

It is bad.

Can you explain why?

She didn't understand the question. She is saying it is good that both of them study.

And why is it good that both of them study?

That if both parents are educated and have studied it is good because they'll be able to educate their children and able also to understand themselves very well.

Is it equally important that a man is educated as it is a woman is educated?

Yes.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

They decide together.

Can you explain a little bit more on how you decide together?

That is usually depends in the amount of money they have. They make a decision based on the amount of money they have.

3.1b In these decisions, do you feel that you have a say and if so, in what way?

She usually has a say in that and it is mostly produce and after harvesting. So, she can be like after harvesting part of it should be sold, part of it should be kept for food security to be used and then also probably seeds for the next season. She usually makes those decisions on her inputs. Now I'm asking her is it only issues to do with produce that she makes decisions in or she has input in deciding what should be done, she is saying no, it is not only inputs.

3.1c When you think about the decisions that are made regarding household things such as food, transportation, and such, are you happy about how the decisions are being made and why or why not?

She is happy about that but then sometimes she is not happy because if some of the produce... maybe some things from home are sold the money doesn't reach home, the man uses it for taking alcohol. So, those are the scenarios where she is not happy.

3.1d Do you feel that you can decide equally much as your husband when it comes to the money you spend on things related to the household?

Yeah, that she feels that she has an equal opportunity to decide.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

That both of them do it. It depends on the size of land. Basically, they don't only plant one type of crop, they can... like if the plot is an acre, those are four quarters, so they'll decide what to plant in each quarter. And both of them make the decision, not only one person.

3.2c Are you happy with how the decisions regarding what to grow are made in your family? If yes, could you please explain why? If not, could you please tell me why?

She is happy about it, she is ok with that.

Can you explain why?

It is because she has seen the benefits of what they have grown in the garden and probably the produce they have harvested.

3.2d Do you feel that you as a woman can decide equally much about what to grow as your husband can?

Yeah.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land?

Why or why not?

Both of them can have it, a girl and a boy can both inherit.

How do you feel that the inheritance should be, ideally, how should the inheritance of the land be?

For her she feels both of them should have maybe a plot of land. Even if the lady is going to marry, she should have a farmland home. According to her both of them should own inheritance.

And why do you feel both of them should do this?

It is because sometimes when ladies get married and they have issues at the husband's home they come home, back to their parents' home. You find most cases that the men, the boys, have taken all the plots of land. So, it is good if the lady has her own so that when she comes back at least she has a fallback position back home than coming and having nothing and start fighting with your brothers.

4.2a If I say the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men what does it mean to you?

She is saying it brings about development.

Do you agree with the statement that women and men and boys and girls should have the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities?

She agrees.

Do you think it is true for you in your everyday life?

She said yes.

Can you explain how you think this is true in your everyday life?

It is good because sometimes when husband gets his [inaudible] part of it he also gives her, yeah and not for her alone.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to opportunities for men and women? Could you please give some examples?

Yes.

Can you give me some examples or tell me something about this?

Those days men don't sell in the market but nowadays you can see men selling in the market. And then also cooking. As she was growing up her father used not to cook but nowadays you can see men cooking. But nowadays she has seen changes also because if you found a house like this built by a woman those days it used to be a woman that is highly educated but nowadays you can see very many women building nice and big houses, like what the men also do, what the boys also do. If the man can build, the woman can equally build.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done? How can this be achieved?

Trainings. Through planning as a family. So, you have to sit together and plan and what to do as a family.

What are the benefits of sitting together and planning as a family?

That it is good because they are able to budget for their home. If farm produce is harvested, they can decide on what should be used for feeding and what should be

sold and the money gotten out of the sales, how it should be used. They are able to sit together and plan for this.

ID5

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

He's married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

He's there.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa and if so, what type of training?

He has received training, right from here and beyond, within the Arudifa family. He has received trainings in good agricultural practices, trainings in as far as climate related issues are concerned. Trainings in relation to group management and dynamics, trainings in relation to collective marketing. Yeah, they are basically there.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up?

That it's a double sword thing, sometimes the questions are asked to them, they answer, and then they have an opportunity to also ask. And they are given feedback.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

So, he saw two things. One, being in a group makes you to think broader than when you are confined. And then secondly when you are also in a group, and you produce in a group you produce with a known background. Like when you know how to do this or else you can share it amongst yourselves on how to produce something that will be of market and something which will be of high quality. And then you will know how to help each other within the group.

1.2b. Did your wife or any other adult household member have a say in your decision to join the group?

The wife is in one of the groups, he is also in one of the groups. They decided to join the group on their own, no one decided it for the other.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone? Why?

That he has one. That it is good for communication within and wide and far so that if you want information it trickles to you very fast using mobile phone than these other issues of letters.

2.1b. Is it as important for you as a man to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone as it is for a woman?

Yeah. It is important for all to have access to mobile phones. Such that it is good for your wife, it is good for you yourself, but it is only not good for children underage. So, but now, like in a situation, a scenario where you are somewhere at a little bit of distance, you'd want to know how your family is faring. That is absolutely good, you'll just need to call your wife, or your wife will call you and then you get the information handy.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit which is not your households but just yours personally?

He has that opportunity, that access of personal money.

What does it mean to you that you have this access?

That, he started the whole thing as a small business, farming business, Now, what he does for him it is very important for both parties to have access to money or credit. Be it the woman or the man. For him he started his farming on small scale and then he gets his personal money. And then he reserved also for the wife whereas the wife also cultivates, and he supports the wife and the wife also gets her own money. Now, time will reach of course when there'll be scarcity and then that will be the time that he will now get this resource and he outs it back in the family for supporting other issues. And then the wife also does the same.

And in times of abundance, what does it mean to you in times of abundance that you have this access?

So that when it is in abundance, one; it gives him the opportunity to save some for school fees, for clothing for the children and the wife. And then for agricultural purposes, for buying things like seeds.

2.2b. The benefits you are describing, are they the same for your wife or are they different in any way?

To him, he feels that the benefits are the same. Because they share this money, they share these credit issues. That when he has, he will support the family with. When he doesn't have, the wife will also pull to support the family with. To him it is equal.

2.2f If you think about the money in your household; How is the decision when it comes to how this money should be spent?

So, it is just basically, in his home it is a mutual understanding. Whoever thinks about first. So long as the idea is helpful to the family, the idea is [inaudible] and it is being worked upon. Regardless of him being a man or the wife being a woman. For him, all ideas so long as it is for the help of the family is binding. That it I very, very important for children, girl child the boy children to be all in school. In the traditional setup it was not important for women to go to school. But of now, as he talks now, it is more... to educate a girl child is more valuable than educating a boy child. As he talks now, he is relating to himself that he has three children who are girls who have completing senior four and he is forging a way forward to see them go to the next level. That's what he has said.

Why is it important to educate girls and why is it important to educate male children?

Before, he is even saying the same thing, but before God everyone is equal.

But what are the benefits of educating children?

That the support the boy child would give at home is also more or less like the same support a girl child would give to the family. The same information that a girl child would need outside there or give outside there, would be the same information a man or a male child would give also outside there.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school?

That it is good for both parents to have some level of education.

Can you explain why it's good for both parents to have this level?

It is.

But why?

That one; if both parents are educated there is a sense of discipline at that home. Because they have that exposure. Then secondly; that there is always a mutual understanding between the two, then when the other one I not educated there is a way he or she may be arrogant, may fail to understand issues and it is very difficult to coordinate within the family.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it usually decided?

That for him, it is the man who decides.

Can you explain more? Do you decide what to spend on and how much?

That now, sometimes there are some decisions that are critical; he takes them by himself. And then there are some decisions that need the whole family. Of course, now he gathers all the family members and then they decide from there. And then there are some decisions that need the two of them. They will now decide man and wife.

Can you give some examples of the critical decisions, the decisions you gather the family for and the decisions you and your wife take?

That for him, the decisions that he takes on his own... one of it is for him to upbring these children to be important people in the community, what should he do as a person. And then, he will now have a list of things at the back of his mind which he will now present to the wife.

3.1c If you think about the things you spend money on in the household, are you happy with how the decisions regarding spendings are being made and why?

He feels ok with that because once these issues emanate, the issues of spending and what. Once they emanate, they agree on which area to spend on with the wife. So, no one feels offended as far as the use of the resources are concerned.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it usually decided?

He says that the decision as far as crops are concerned, in a family it's taken collectively. The mother has to be in the sitting, the children have to be there because whatever is being procured is for the family. And people need to be having equal opportunity in deciding what to produce and what suits best their

area. So, as he talks now he has planted Gnuts already and the decision came from the family.

3.2b In these family meetings, do you feel that you have equal say as other members?

That it is equal because of the understanding they have. Someone proposes, the other one seconds. And then someone proposes, the other one either seconds or disagrees. But they agree for a common, they disagree for a common goal. At the end of the day they reach an agreement and things flow very well.

4. OTHER

4.1a. When it comes to the inheritance of land, in your mind, how should it be divided between male and female children?

So, for him, in the cultural setup here and specifically in this area, a girl child will grow, one day will get married. Then after getting married, he or she will have a share of land wherever she got married. A boy child will remain with you. A boy child will get married here. Will also bring a woman who will also have a share of the land this side. So, to him, he feels, in as far as land is concerned, for him he feels the boy should have at least a bigger portion than the girl child because the girl child will be having like a double portion. Because she'll be having here and wherever she will have got married.

When the girl goes away, does she also get ownership of the land?

That culturally here when a woman gets married, she is entitled to land wherever she got married to. But of course when, of course when she again now the attachment there is at, when she has not given birth to children and she gets a problem that side it is again now you to come and settle her down here. As the father. Because I think to some extent the land is given as an affiliation to children, they affiliate it to the bearing of children.

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

For him equal rights, opportunities and what, responsibilities, for him he understands it this way; that as far as nature is concerned everyone is equal. And a man can do what a woman can do, a woman can do what a man can do. So it is absurd that in some places, that there is discrimination against women, there is discrimination against girl child... but for him he feels that these are equal entities by creation.

4.2f In order for this discrimination that you are describing to be eliminated and to achieve equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities, what do you think has to be done? How can this be achieved?

To him it is important or all male child and girl children to be educated equally such that through education some of these things will be suppressed.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to equal opportunities for men and women?

That he has seen such, because initially men were supposed to be breadwinners entirely at home. So, they were put at a certain level, highly rated. But as of now,

this should not be the kind. Because now they are informed at least each and every one should be treated with sanity and at equal level. That he has seen. Like the issue... he also [inaudible] the issue of land sharing and what of it. Where a boy child was favoured and of course women were not considered to access land from where they, where they come from.

Am I understanding it correctly that you have seen change in land share where women are now given some portion?

With land issues he has even personally done it, they have shared land with the sister, and they are happily living at the same place. But unfortunately, the sister is now deceased and the land has remained in her own names.

ID6

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

I'm married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yes.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa and if yes, what type of training?

Yes. I received some training from Arudifa. So, it was all about smart agriculture, questions about it. I received a lot from there about... now in these days the period which we used to, the season which we used to dig the garden, like prepare the garden... So, it used to be late when it started raining, we used to start from there. Then the training teaches us to dig the garden before. So, like, right now if you have seen these areas, they have already been dug. So, when it reaches the time for the rain, that will be the time for re-digging. So, in that period, we'll get more yield than the one which we used to do. The one which we used to these are now like the cassava which we dig for those time. But training teach us to stop the time of digging the garden, preparing the garden. So, we have now learned more from there. Then second, those days we used to sow the seeds. Now the training teach us to plant seeds in line. So that's why, if you have seen like, those bananas, some bananas, even like those mango trees, these are the plants for those days. So, now... we have now seen the challenges when we plant things not in a line. So, we have now seen the challenges. Even in the field of, like for the one for the beans even, groundnuts, with others. It has now taught us to plant things in a line, it will be easy for us to weed. Normally here in our place, mostly in African countries, like time for weeding it used to be most for women. Now in these days for us we don't matter. Though it still [inaudible] some small sizes for us men we can weed them. We don't wait for the woman to come and weed. Even harvesting, it will be easier for us to harvest. So, those are the trainings, the skills we get from the trainings. The skills which we get from the training.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

Yes.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

So, the program or Arudifa... normally it is only for the groups so here in our group [name]. So, when we started the group it is under NURI, it was under NURI which linked up the group with Arudifa. So, from there we learn more from NURI because the link from NURI to Arudifa, it makes us know much, from that link.

But why did you decide to join the group?

First reason for me to join group... being alone, it's difficult to be alone. Because more ideas, when you are in the group it will be easy for us to share ideas. Like here, when you don't have something like for the money, like capital for doing some work in the field, if you're in a group, like the small savings which the group puts there, you can borrow the money from there to help your farm, to improve that farm of yours. That was the first reason for me to join the group. And second, if there are some things happening, maybe a tragedy happens in your place, maybe death or any accident like for house burn or what, group are responsible to help you in that situation. So those are some good things for the group which makes me to have interest to join in group.

1.2b. Did your wife or any other adult household member have any say in your decision to join the group?

No, I just pick from my heart.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone and why?

It's possible to use mobile phone, it'll be for easy communication with the members.

What are the other benefits of having access to or ownership of a phone?

The first thing is if I have access to get mobile phone it will make me link with other friends, outside friends to get some things which I have not known. Then secondly, now in these days, we don't bank, it'll be easy for us to bank in the phone which will be quick for withdrawal.

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for men and women to have a mobile phone? Could you tell me why you think this is?

Yes, it is possible for them to have both phones in the family. Like when some person is outside then it'll be easier for them to communicate in the family. It'll be easy for them to communicate if both of them have phones.

2.1d. Can having a mobile phone be bad in any way?

Can be bad. It depends from the character of the family. If I have bad character, it means my wife will not believe that what... the people who I am speaking to them through phone, they are only my friends... she cannot believe that those are the friends of mine. She may think that I am cheating her because at times some people use phone for them to date with other, for men to date with some ladies,

for the women to date with some men. Such kind of things happen. But if in the family you have trust, such kind of thing won't happen.

2.1e Has it affected your relationship in any way that you both have a phone?

Once it happened, it happens. Normally, when you speak with a different voice, maybe the voice of a lady, the wife will not believe. The first question at times they ask who is that, though she has not known, even ask you whom are you speaking to, who is that, that question will come first. Even with men. When I heard my wife speaking with some people through phone I will know, I will want to find who is that person. Because people take it... disadvantage [inaudible].

And has it affected your relationship in any positive way?

It has not affected our relationship. It has not affected our relationship.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is not your households but just yours personally?

So, the one which I have is only for family. We don't want to declare it this is only mine; we don't declare that. The one which I have is for family.

2.2b. Does the same thing apply for your wife?

Yes, yes.

And when you decide on this household money that you make, how is it usually decided?

Normally, when we plan, like when we plan to buy something. Times at evening, after supper, we sit down, we discuss... so we have sold A, B, C, D, at least we can use this money for buying A, B, C, D, such things. If the wife or my madame, decides to give some option, not the one of mine, like the one of mine I'll also defend the reason for the option which I wanted the item to be going there, even I will need her option... I wanted her to defend the things which she wanted us to buy for family. Then when I give my option and then for her, when she gives her, we select. So it's better we take this one. Yeah, those are the things. *So, it's kind of like a bargaining process where you present like these are my convictions and these are my convictions...?*

Yes.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school?

Yes.

Why?

It's good for them to go both to school because education is not only for men or its not only for women, it's for both. Like, I have two kids, the first none is a boy, second one is a girl, I send all of them to school.

And what are the benefits of both of them going to school?

The benefits are they will learn things. At times, even the boy, if for him mental if he's not bright it will be easy at times for the ladies. Normally I see in our place here, some ladies are brighter than the men. Even some families, they have good buildings because of the ladies, not the men. So, it makes me to have hope in my lady, thinking that in the future she will be brighter than the boy. So, it makes me to have hope for both of them, thinking that in the future, both of them will help me if I educate them, they will help me.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school?

Yes, it is important, it's important. I even see, like here, some people, in some homes where only the father the father is educated or the women is educated at times where some kids are tricky... when a kid doesn't want to go to school, for uneducated persons will not force the kid to go to school. Then some people will say, those who are educated they are still staying at home, why are you sending these kids to school, let them stay. For an educated person, they will not want their kids to stay at home. For me I think it's better for family, both parents, if they are educated it's ok.

Is it fine if just one of the parents are educated or is it better if both have an education of some level and why or why not?

It's good for them to have some level of education, both of them, it's good. The bad thing in a family, if the parents are all uneducated. That's the worst thing.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

Like for me, decision making, I think, normally when I'm too happy, such time I don't want to make a decision for my family. Or, when I'm too hungry, I have some anger with me, even I don't want to make decisions in my family. Because such time I will not make the right decision.

When you decide on something domestic that the family needs, how is the decision made?

When we want to make a decision, as I have told earlier, at times, we sit down to plan. We have plan for a year, we have plan for five years. In this period, for this, we need to do A, B, C, D. For this year we have to plan A, B, C, D, it's there.

Is this true for major things or for minor things as well, that you plan and decide together?

So, for major things, it's for a year and for five years. For minor things we just sit abrupt, we can sit, to make any decision.

3.1c Are you happy with how the decisions are being made?

Yes, it is good.

Can you explain why it is good?

It's good for a family to know how to make a decision or to decide to do something. It's good for both family members, that family head. The reason is, like here I have some pigs, chickens, some things. If I want to sell them to do something, imagine at times I can call my madame, so I want to do A, B, C, D for doing this. If she is not around or her phone is not one I can decide to do something, I come to explain, I did A, B, C, D for this, she will understand. I don't do it forcefully or else, this is my thing, I will do as I have the authority above her, I will not do like that.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

Normally in family when we want to plant crops at first we plan to dig. This will take a period, at least four months. Is it good for us to plant beans or groundnut? Or we plant cassava or cash crop. So at first we decide the items which we select

from [inaudible], we pick we plant beans, then we need a budget for it. The digging, how much will it cost, then the seeds how much are we going to buy. When we budget those ones then we will know that this period, like this, we will spend this amount for beans, but the money, where are we going to get... so, if we plan that one, after setting the plan it will be easy. So when me, husband, if I'm not around it'll be easy for the wife to plan, like digging, you know this time is for digging, so digging, it will be easy for her to do such kind of things.

Do you feel this is a good strategy?

Yes, it is good.

And what are the benefits of this way you make decisions?

The benefits... when you plan such things... when it reaches to the time of harvesting it will not be only the woman to look for the market or else it will not be only me as a husband to look for the market. At first, we assess things in the house, are we having the food is it enough. If answer is yes, here in the family home it's enough, we can sell this one, it'll be easy. At times if the one which we plan, if the one which we have at home is not enough, we don't sell, only for food. So, it'll be easy for us to identify the budget which we did will make us to know, are we getting profit from digging or we are getting loss in digging. Make us to get such assessment from there. So, the second advantage for assessing, second advantage is it'll be easy for us to identify the right period for planting things as a family.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land, or how should it be done?

It's good. It's good. Like for us here, my father died since 2004. So, these are all my brothers, these are my brothers. Then it is good for us to give the land to ladies, it's good. At times in the places where the ladies marry when things get hard for them if they come back. If they come back it'll be easy for them to have a place to settle. They will not get some quarrelling. It's good.

Am I understanding it correctly if you feel that the way it is where boys inherit the land and girls go and marry is good because if something goes wrong, she can come back and stay with her brothers?

Yes.

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

Normally, men have rights or boys have rights, women have rights or ladies have rights. Ladies have right to stay at their place, men have right to stay at their place. No one can not eliminate some ones right. If the ladies want to stay at home, it means her person will be there. Even, it is difficult, even it is hard to eliminate someone's right. It even happens in our place, it happens with my neighbour, it happens. Such kind of land, boys will think it's only for them, it's not for ladies. For the ladies, their place is where they got married. So, for me I think it's not like that. Ladies also have right to stay at their place. Because if God created man and woman to be together then it is now, I think, it happens here because of poverty, it happens because of poverty. Men think that ladies have to stay there. Wanted, like for us here we are four, like boys we are four but in

general we are seven, for my father's children we are seven. Boys we are four, three are ladies. It means like that one over there is my brother, this one is my brother, here it's me. It means if such kind of things happen in my hut, ladies must not be here. When things come hard in my life, I'll want to sell this land without informing some of my elder brothers, without informing them, because I'm thinking that this portion, if I sell this one, mine will be only that one. What I sell is my share, I will forget about my sister, I'll forget about her. At times her children will want to come and stay here, I will not allow such kind of things. Because it happens when there is too much poverty in a place, yes when there is too much poverty, people will not want ladies to be together with boys at home. They think ladies must be there in the place where they got married. So, for me I think it is not good, ladies have a right to stay at their inherited place. It's good for them to stay there together with boys, So, that is their right. For the men, they have right. Like if they want to go and buy place outside, I can go and stay there, not forgetting my place, the origin is here, I'll come to stay with them.

If we move on from the aspect of land and in general think about... In general I was wondering... Do you agree with the fact that women and men and girls and boys should have equal opportunities and responsibilities and rights?

Yes, they have equal right.

Is it something you see is true, the fact that they have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities, do you agree with this being true?

Yes, it's true.

Can you explain how or why you think this?

First ladies, like if I myself, if my daughter, like I only have ladies I don't produce boys... like me, as her parent, her father, I died, she can take responsibility for the family, to be like head of the land. To be the lady with the mother. It means if people think ladies don't have opportunity or they don't have right for the land. Some people they don't have men, they only produce ladies, it means after those parents it means their land can be grabbed by any person because the ladies have no authority for the land. Ladies have right for the land.

4.2d When you think about the opportunities and responsibilities for men and women and boys and girls, have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to this?

Yes. There is opportunity now in these days here in Uganda. In other places where you expect ladies cannot be there, we get ladies there. In the offices of the government, we'll get ladies there, like MPs, we'll get ladies there. Those days people don't think those are the positions for the ladies. Now in Africa these days, some country president – a woman. It means there is opportunity for women. Now in some places, even here in our district, in our district Arua, some doctors are ladies. It means that is the opportunities for educating ladies. So, it is good. Now in these days ladies have opportunities in government sectors, even in ministries administration, like in churches, these days some pastors – ladies. So, it means we are all equal.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, does anything have to be done or have can it be achieved?

Yes, women have equal opportunity with men. Then at least there have to be some special respect for the men. Because men are creator, they are first created by God. There have to be some respect for them, yes. Though a woman is educated, higher educated than men, still she has to give the respect to the man. Doesn't mean men must not give respect to the woman. Yes, man has to give respect, but women must give respect for the men.

ID7

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yes, he is married, living in the family.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yes.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa?

He received training from NURI-program which is implemented by Arudifa.

What type of training did you receive?

One is on how to grow crops, the other one is on issues on GBV and SRHR, sexual and reproductive health rights. Then they also received training on savings, how to do savings. These are all by NURI. So, he was giving an example, out of the trainings he was now, he picked just one the training... that they were trained on how to do... like plant things in a row. Line planting and because of that it has that advantage that you use less seeds. Less than when you broadcast so it was out of one of those trainings he gets, he was just trying to give the benefits of the trainings and he gave that.

1.1c So I know you are [...] so I am just going to assume that during the training sessions that you can speak up and ask questions freely?

Yeah.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program implemented by Arudifa but brought by NURI, how did you decide on it?

The reason why he decided was because nowadays it is even a government policy so that those ones that are in a group are the ones who benefit, just because he wanted to benefit, he decided to join the group so that he would get the benefit from the group [inaudible] maybe the inputs, the trainings and other things. So it is through groups that people are supported. So, he equally wanted to get those.

1.2b. Did your spouse have any say in your decision to participate?

The wife was very happy, in fact it was both of them who joined. And in fact he was like even the woman wanted the children to join if they were allowed. But because they said there was some age to join the children were now left to go to school, they didn't join. Otherwise, if it was possible that the whole family join, they decided that the whole family joins.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

That is very, very important.

Can you explain, why is this important?

One he said, he started with the communication I had with him. That if he was without phone, I could fail to mobilize them, that's one. Then he is like, he might be staying here but other family members are very far so whatever is here in this family can be communicated with the other family through phone. Then again, if you don't have a phone, you will miss some important issues that you would have gotten if you had a phone. So, because of that it is very very important to have a phone. Then it makes things easy. It makes you even get money, that if you don't have phone, you even fail to get money, the reason is that you not [inaudible] issues.

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for you to have a phone as it is for your wife? Why or why not?

It is very important for the wife to have a phone. The reason is he might not be at home, but it will make things run well at home if he will communicate with the wife. Then they plan... their plans will work. But if the woman does not have phone, it will be even hard to do communication and even know what is happening at home. But when there is a phone, it will be easy. And he is even recommending that, if possible, everyone at home should have a phone. He is adding that, just as for him he is a farmer he is normally in the field, that the woman at times can be at home, may not have gone to the field. Then if there is something there in the field, he will use the phone to call the woman, then the woman can even take whatever he needs to the field.

2.2a. Do you yourself have access to money or credit that is not your households but just your own?

He has access. The thing is he normally does farming and a bit of business. He goes to [name], he goes, and he buys fish and he comes here and sells it and he uses the money personally, not for the family.

So, what does it mean to you that you have access to this type of money that is just your own? What do you do with it, or what does it mean?

He thinks having access and having money is very important. He mentioned two key things, that he normally uses the money to buy medication, to pay school fees and then he uses part to support him during farming. So those are the reasons he is giving to that he should be having his personal money.

So, the fact that you have your own money from this side business, the fishing from [name], does it affect your relationship to your wife in any way and if so how?

It doesn't affect in any way; she is even very happy that the husband is able to work and get money and support their family. So, it doesn't cause any problem. Even equally, the woman also does her work, she is also selling food for people, so that way each one gets and they combine it to use for doing family issues... That's why you see they are doing some bit of development here.

2.3a. Do you think it is important that both female children and male children go to school and why or why not?

Whether boy whether girl goes to school, at the end of the day they will all support him, and he sees they are all important for him. That's why for him [inaudible] male female, get them all to go to school, so this time they equally support him. And if he was not going to support one of them, maybe just because you would feel the other one is more important than the other one, then by now they would not have supported him like this. So, because of that he supports that it is equally very very important to support both sexes. Male, female, they should all go to school.

What was he saying about Kampala and Congo?

He is like, the child, the male one, he is in Congo, he is a teacher in Congo. Then the female one is doing her work in Kampala. So, they normally send for him from those areas. They are not here with him.

So, you feel, having your children have gone to school, have given them some success in life? Am I understanding it correctly?

Yes.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

It is very important for a man and a woman to at least go to school. Just as him, he didn't go to school, and then... that's why it forced him to at least pay him... his children to go to school, the one he said in Congo and Kampala. And then for him, if it was own...that time, he would have gone to school, if he would have that chance to go back to school, he would even take the woman and they would all go to school. It has now passed but for him it is very important for man and woman to all go to school. Then they will be very important... their thinking will be different than people who have not gone to school.

When you say that the thinking in the family will be different than people who have not gone to school, how... can you give some examples maybe?

He is giving an example that those ones who have gone to school at least for them they are not drunk... drug abusers, they don't use drugs. That's one. Then also, if they have their parents, they are able to support their parents, the reason is that they know that supporting their parents is important. That's another thing. Then, their decision making. Their way of thinking about things is very different, they don't think in the negative way, they always think in the positive way. Their way of thinking is really different. So those are the few cases.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy things for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

They normally sit every evening, at least when they are free they sit with the wife. So what they do is they decide that we have maybe laborers here, how do we pay these laborers, how do we feed them, how do we buy for them food. They normally sit with the wife in the evening, they decide this after their normal works when they are, before sleeping. That's what they normally do. That even when... he even went this morning, they first talked, this day early in the morning he was in the field. So again, the other thing is that now it has started raining, they have

also started planning with the wife; what are we going to plant this year. So, all this, they do it.

3.1c Are you happy with how the decisions are made in your household?

He is happy with the way they plan.

And can you explain why you feel that you are happy about this? What's the good part about it?

He is saying that the collective decision making has helped them in the way that they are able to move well. He feels that two heads are better than one. That the wife normally brings an idea, he brings, and they combine, and they decide together. Then they manage to achieve so many things in their business, in farming, in like how to raise money to pay children, it is all just because they have sat together. That if he would decide alone, then there would be nothing done, important. So, because they are deciding both of them, then it has become easy for them to move and do their things. Their business, their farming and other things.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

They normally decide as a family. They sit and decide as a family.

And this family decision making, how do you feel about, do you feel happy, do you feel content with it, is it something you would like to change?

For him, he just wants to continue to decide as a family. He doesn't have any other choice apart from family decision.

So, you don't have any other choice which means... Do you still feel that your part is being heard?

He doesn't want to have any other choice or any other decision apart from the family decision [inaudible] equally as easy when he puts in something for the family. The family normally discuss it and [inaudible] they decide as a family. So if he is going to say he wants the other side, the other way, it is going to bring problems. Whatever previous plans they had they will all die and at the end of the day they will be, it will kill everything.

4. OTHER

4.1a. When it comes to inheritance of land, do you think that female and male children should inherit equally much land? Why or why not?

For him, he recommends that female and male they should have equal share. That for him even here in his home, if he is to divide something for the female and the male, he will divide it equally.

And why do you think it is important to divide it equally?

Whether male or female, these are all images of God. They have equal rights, and they need to be given equal things, there is nothing like this one is male this one is female and that. For him, he follows like... they are all images of what, God. So, they should get things equally. That's the reason he gives.

4.2a If I say to you gender equality, what does it mean to you?

Gender equality for him, he thinks it is just like, they are all humans but all differences attends the way they are created. The way they are created. But other things for him, he thinks it is just the same. Like if you are doing some work, you equally do it. He was giving example that the only difference you have is that you

are called a woman he is called a man. But when it comes to doing things, they all do the same things.

So, is this thinking, the way you think about gender equality, is it important to you and how is it, how and if is it a part of your everyday life?

He has seen gender equality the way it is supposed to be, should be equal. Then he is saying the importance he has seen in this, it has served him, it has given, in fact served him in so many things. That one is, this time, there is a shared responsibility. That if he has nothing, the woman has and s going to support. And if he has failed to make a decision, it is normally the woman who backs up and they make it together. It has made things easy for him. So, because of that he thinks we are all just human and that it has really helped him so much.

4.2d In your lifetime do you think that there has been changes when it comes to opportunities for men and women? And if so, could you give some examples?

He has seen changes. For example, those days children didn't study well just because someone will value that men should go and females be left. Then the other person would also say let me pay females, I don't pay the males, so it had a gap. But per now he has seen there is a change in that at least right now both, they all go to school. That he has seen now that one. Then he is going to give maybe another... Nowadays, if somebody has gone to school and he is able to maybe, he gets money whether female or male, he is able to acquire land. He can buy his own land and stay. Unlike those days where they would maybe say males should own their land and females are left out without owning.

4.2f In the future or right now if necessary, order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done? How can it be achieved?

During... he will advise like, when they have meetings with groups like that, what they will do you see is he'll tell people the disadvantages of GBV, the advantages of working as a... making decisions as a family and all those in such meetings its will [inaudible]. He is giving an example that when they started being in group those issues of gender-based violence, they reduced, people are not having quarrel in their family, people are planning together. So, he was giving that as an example.

ID8

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

I'm married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. Are you a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

I'm a member of Arudifa and NURI.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

I got training from Arudifa in areas of household management, stay harmoniously in the household and up to group level. She was meaning we got training about loving one another.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

That response... she can ask questions.

1.1d In the sessions with Arudifa, did it matter if it was a man or woman speaking up?

Women can ask.

Do you think men could ask as well?

To her, both men and women can ask questions freely.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

I decided myself.

1.2b. Did your spouse or any other adult household member have any say in this?

My husband did not complain, he said it's ok for you to go join a group or access the trainings.

2. RESOURCES

She is saying she doesn't have a phone. It is very difficult to stay without having a resource like a phone.

Why is it difficult to be without a phone?

Having a phone would be very important to access information which she would not access. Especially from her people, if some things happen there whether good or bad, if you don't have a phone, you will miss out. Then you'll not be informed on what is taking place. Having a phone is very important to accessing information.

When you say your people and information about it, what do you actually mean?

She was saying, in case there is like a funeral at their place she was going to be informed if she had a phone.

But she means back where you come from?

Yeah.

2.1c. If you had access to a mobile phone, apart from the things you said now, what else could you use it for and what would you use it for?

She said radio is one of them which would be important, but she is not having.

Why is a radio important?

If I have radio, radio will help me to get access to news, different types of news.

So, both a mobile phone and a radio is important to get information?

Yes.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is your own?

For me I mostly rely on credit.

In what ways it is important for you to have access to this credit? What do you use it for?

I access credit to help myself. Access to credit helps me treating sickness and then school, I think she was meaning school fees. That is according to her.

2.2f If you think about the money in your household; do you and your husband have equal say when it comes to deciding what the money is used for?

She is not the head, he is. It seems she is saying we do it together.

Is there anyone else in your household that has access to a mobile phone?

My husband is not having a phone even, but they have access to someone, that is the father of the husband, the husbands father. The access to phone is through the husband's brother. He has a phone.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school? Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

Yeah.

So, you said you think it is important that they both go to school, both genders, but why?

Both female and male children should go to school and then the why part is coming. She is running out of ideas along that line.

Why are all of your children in school?

We have sent them to school because we think feel should be in a position to stand on their own.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school?

Yes, it is important for at least both parents to have completed some level of education.

What are the best things of having you children going to school, more than being able to stand on their own?

She has no idea.

For females to go to school... are there any special benefits that are better for girls than for boys?

No idea.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. If you think of an example like the last time you used money to buy food, how was it decided how to spend the money within your household?

Together. We sit together.

Is this true for all the things you need for the household such as transportation, school fees?

She was at first saying that there are some issues that they don't decide together so I was then asking, what are those issues.

If you don't decide together on some issues, who decides then?

My husband.

3.1b Do you feel when he decides, and you are not part of the decision?

That signal means I don't feel ok if my husband decides. There are some issues my husband decides but I don't feel ok. When she was doing that signal. That one means I'm not feeling ok with the decision.

And what would you like instead, how would you like it to be instead?

I feel my husband should call me and then make us decide together. He should not just be the one to come and dictate on deciding.

3.1e Are there some areas in the household where you can decide more than your husband or is it usually that your husband decides mostly?

Yes, there are some areas I decide also myself.

Which areas?

These are some of the issues she can also decide; buying clothes and then also issues to do with the childbearing, having pregnancy I can also decide to have at such a time or not. These are the issues she decides.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

When we want to grow crops, we decide together.

3.2b Do you feel that you have equally much to say as your husband in this decision and how?

She is saying when it comes to deciding, but the level of decision, still for her, the husband gives less... Actually, she does not pick her decision so much when it is coming to selecting crops.

So, your husband is mostly the one who is making the decision in regard to what crops to grow and such in farming?

She is also trying to deviate by saying mostly with the issues to do with the growing of crops for the season or for the year it is herself who decides more.

3.2c Are you happy with how the decisions regarding what to grow are made in your household?

I'm not happy with the decisions which are made. She is actually mentioning the crops but I wanted her to hit out on why she is not happy but she is still deciding what to do... I don't have any ideas, that is the response.

3.3f If you were the one in charge of decision making regarding what crops to grow, how would it make you feel?

She is saying I don't feel ok, that is what she is saying.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land?

Why or why not?

That response means yes, it should be equally.

Why do you think it should be equally?

She is also not opening.

4.2a If I say gender equality, what does it mean to you?

She is saying... women... ok, female and male should be given the same respect.

Do you think that the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men is something you experience?

I think she is saying... ok, straightforward she is saying yeah, she has experienced some negative aspects of equality.

Can you give examples of negative aspects?

My husband used to fight me a lot. He actually has been side-lining me in some other issues, so it is true, I experienced this.

How are the problems with your husband resolved?

When they get problems, because for her she now gets annoyed, she can now not listen to him.

4.2d In your lifetime, have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to opportunities for men and women and could you give some examples?

That response means no, there were no opportunities.

Have you experienced in your lifetime that it has become easier or harder to be a woman?

Yes. She is saying actually, being a woman in her lifestyle especially, more especially in the life of marriage it has been challenging. It has been challenging, lifetime.

4.2f In order for, from your experience, to make it less challenging, what you think has to be done?

She is still expressing about the challenges... she is stuck, running out of ideas.

If you think about your marriage, how would you like it to be?

The first response was it has not been ok. I am hoping for better life in the marriage but still, things are not ok. She said she lost the baby, but I was trying to investigate the scenario how the baby lost his or her life, me I thought it was because the husband was not paying much attention, but she said no. That was God's plan. I am hoping for good marriage which is still not coming. That is according to her.

When you think about your female children, what do you wish for them?

I feel my girl children should study; they should be in school. They should work hard to be self-reliant. The message to the female children, she is emphasizing them to be self-reliant and then they should study.

ID9

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yeah, I'm married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yes.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

Yes, we have trained with Arudifa. First of all we have the training about the farming, second, we got the GBV, domestic... violence. And then... those are the trainings we have with Arudifa.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

Yes.

1.2a. When you decided to join the group that has trainings with Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

At first, we have interest as a farmer to study the farming and then Arudifa came and get us on the, we are doing the farming. And we select those seeds on our own so Arudifa just give us those seedlings. Then after that we progressed with it, up to now we are still with it.

1.2b. And your decision, did your wife or any other adult household member have any say in this?

At first, we discussed together with my wife and after that... so, we decided to join the group together. Up to now we are still in it.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

It's very important to use the phone because you get the information from outside. Maybe if you have some friends at other counties, even in Kampala or where, it's good, you will get the information easy it's good for using the phone, and use of the phone is very important. That's what I said about the phone.

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for men and women to have a mobile phone?

Yes. It's important for a man to have a phone and the woman. Because sometimes that man may go outside and then he may want to inform the woman with a certain issue or problem at home. So, it's just that man should call the woman direct and say that you doing for me so, this and this, I need it to this place, Then the woman will just respond.

Do women and men use the phone for the same purposes?

For the use of phone, it depends according to the behaviour of that person. If you behave, if your behaviour is good, you will use the phone good, but if your behaviour is not, if you think you may do something wrong then that behaviour will go up to that time you are using the phone. And that is the only, what I said about that one.

2.1e Having access to a mobile phone does it affect the relationship to your wife in any way?

No, it doesn't affect our relationship because we know the use of the phone. So, all in all, we... at first we sit for the family meeting, after family meeting. If I as a man said my wife you do this thing she'll always respond according, so for me I didn't see it bad on our side on using the phone.

Is it good in any way for your relationship to have a phone?

Yes, it is good.

How?

It is good because we are using the phone as I said before to communicate. In case a man, normally don't stay at home, they just go and look for the money outside, then they'll just call the woman, you just do for me this thing at home. So, at the time when that man came or I came at home, so I'll just come and get those things ready. So, we don't have a problem on it.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is not your households but just your own? What do you think about having/ not having access to money that is only yours to use?

Yes, I have the chance to borrow money from the financial institutions. Because I first negotiated with my wife. Even currently, I have borrowed a loan from the organization called [name], so I borrowed a loan. We sit together with my wife and then we discuss. So, I stand on behalf of my wife as a [inaudible], so I have the opportunity to borrow the loan from the financial institutions.

Could you repeat what you said... you stand in the... just if you could repeat it?

So, at first, we have borrowed a loan as a family. We sit together with my wife. So, my wife she has gone to claim, to ask the money from the organization called [name]. Then, those organizations they need grounders, grounder, or witness. So, the... my wife came to me and asked me, those people need wit... or grounder, so I just said to stand on behalf of her.

2.2d The fact that you have this access does it affect the relationship in any way? Good or bad?

Both of us we are hardworking, so we don't have problem. So, both of us, as I said, we are hard working. So, we decided to put the money in business, so in that business we have some profit. And we use the profit, part of the profit we get it to recover that loan, part of it we use it to buy food at home. Then we use some parts to buy animals at home.

So, it affects the relationship positively if I'm understanding it correctly?

Yes, it affects our relationship positively.

2.2b Is it equally important for a woman to have this type of access?

Yes, it is important.

Why?

Because everybody in this world they have the right to do everything. So that woman should do what I do and then I shall do what that woman do. So, we shall do things together to... to build our relationship and for successful growth of our family.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school?

Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

It's important for the both female and male to be in school because you may know that female, that girl, may bring positive response to the home. And the boy will also bring the positive. We have to combined them together. Don't say that the girls normally... they normally don't go to school, it is not there. It's better we out them all in school such that, to put both of them, to give them a bright future.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

It's good for you as a married couple both of you should be educated because if two of you are all educated things at home may run uniform because some uneducated women they normally don't bother about the cleanliness or sanitation at the home and they may [inaudible] uneducated women they only they only [inaudible] just to cook the food. And they don't normally bathe the kids at the time. So, if you are all educated you may fall... you may do things at the right time. And you'll be time management... woman.

What are the benefits of a man being educated in relation to marriage and home?

As a man, being educated, my roles to play at home is what, I should know about the family planning. Second, I should be always in support of my wife, in case of the child get sickness. Thirdly, I should always be supporting the family, in case of... if the food is not at home I'll give the money at the right time. And then fourthly, as a man, educated, you should always protect your family.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

It depends according to the mindset of both of you. Because the woman may come with idea and the man will also come with the idea. If you get little amount so you just bring the money on the table, you sit together with your wife and you discuss, we have this amount, so what are we going to do with the money. So, the woman will come with her ide and then the man will also come with his idea. So, you discuss, and then you take the... you negotiate about it and then you come at... at the final you take the correct decision. If you said you want to use this money to buy this transport, so you negotiate together. The woman will also know that this money we are going to use it to buy a transport, so you sit together. You just discuss about the money first before you use it. Yeah, that's all what I said.

3.1c Are you content with how the decisions are made in your home?

So, that's what I said, you just discuss together. If the woman said, we use this money to buy a bicycle and the man said no, let's use this money to buy animal, so we just look wise... the most problem you suffered at home. So, if you suffered, if you face the problem of transportation too much you just decide to buy that transport automatic. Then if you said, if you see that transport is not too much... face the problem of the animals not there at you home, you just decide. So, it's all about your decision together. We sit together and discuss about the money. Normally I, married man, would just sit in our... we first get the money and we sit, we just discuss, we just, we have already the money so what are we going to use the money for. So, this is what all of... I as a man am doing with my wife, even up to now.

Am I understanding it correctly if you have a process were equally discuss and bargain and then decide on what money is spent on?

Yes.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

If you have one plot of garden like that, so men normally they bother about the food in cassava, planting of cassava. Then the females they mostly said, some may need Gnut and then soya bean. So, you just sit, you say ok, these two crops they are not [inaudible] they can be intercropped. So you just plant maybe cassava together with the soya bean, like that. Then if the woman come with the idea of planting the soya bean then the men come up with the idea of planting cassava so you just plant them together because they can be intercropped together, in the same garden.

3.2c Are you happy with how the decisions regarding what to grow are made in your family?

Yes. I'll be happy because I know some crops, especially soya bean, they are legumes and then cassava is not a legume. They can be intercropped together, then that soya bean may improve the fertility of the soil. And that's what I said.

3.2d Do you feel that you and your wife decide about equally much about what crops to grow?

Yes, we have equal.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land? Why or why not?

Now here, in our culture, normally, people believe in girls, they are normally... after they matured, they leave in the home and they go to marry another clan. So normally here, traditionally people normally give the plot for the boys only, leaving the girls without giving the land. But I've come to realize that it's not good to leave the girls without land because one; if you give the land for the girl, there you train the girl to do the farming. Two; that one looks to me as a segregation, so you want to segregate the girls, the kids. That girl may think their parents don't like her. So, you also have to give the land for the girl and for the boy. Both of them they should keep practicing farming. After they are matured, they start to do the farming accurately. That's according to me.

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

Now what I mean there is you give both equal needs for both kids, both girl and boy they may... So, what I understand there is If we have the freedom for the man, woman, girl and boy. For me, from my understanding, it means everybody has the right to do what they want to do.

And do you agree with it?

Yes, I agree with it. Because everybody has the opportunity, they have the right to do and don't hide somebody behind. You said, as you are a man at home you said, I am the man at home let's all listen on my information... No, let's compile the information together and we share it for successful development.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to opportunities for men and women?

Yeah. I've seen the opportunities given to the women. Like they have the right to go with education. Second, they have the right to work in [inaudible] institutions or factories. Then they have rights to do everything like playing football, doing athletics work, even some of them are fighters, they are fighting. So, they have rights to do those things. Even men also have the right to do things which has been... which... supposed to do by the women, like cooking. A man has the right to do... to cook. Even they have the right to sweep the compound and clean the compound and that. Even they have the many rights, they have many rights which are supposed to be done by the female ones, so they have right to do those things.
How do you feel about this?

So all in all I feel there will be a change in the future if they participate together, if they do things conveniently there will be a big change in our area here, even in our continent Africa, there will be a change.

And when you say change, what type of change?

There will be a change, there will be a development, like if they work together. They will take their kids to the school, they will improve the farming activity at their home and they will also... they will also improve their lifestyle like if it is normal to eat once a day they will change to eat maybe three to four times a day, like that.

4.2f In order for this change to come, what do you think is needed, how can we facilitate the change?

Now, if we want to bring that change, one you give trainings. Two, you introduce the modern technology of agriculture, called the smart agriculture. So, you'll bring it to improve the farming, the farming process. Then you also introduce the way of communicating to the people and then another one, you also support... also organizations should support the people like giving seeds, tools for farming and like that.

ID10

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

He is married and staying together.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yeah, they are together. Yeah, they are.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

They have got trainings. They have gotten trainings on how to grow crops in the field.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

They do ask questions during the trainings.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

They have been in group under VSLA, so from there when NURI-program came in the field officer did some assessment and after which they were selected to be one of the groups to participate in the NURI-program.

Ok, so you were already in this farmers group before joining the program?
Yes.

1.2b. The choice to join the group itself, did any other member of your household have a say in it?

Members were happy when the program came in and they wished the program to continue.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone? Why or why not?

Yeah. That it is good to have mobile phone because there is some information which are outside, which [inaudible] be passed through mobile phone so that they can get access to it. So, without mobile it is very hard sometimes to get information. Like maybe if they want a program maybe for training, it'd be very hard.

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for men and women to have a mobile phone?

Yeah. That it is good for the wife to have a mobile phone because he may be taken up by some activity somewhere and sometimes he can get problem that side so that he can ring the wife, wife will come and tell maybe the neighbour or the brothers or the sisters that so and so has happened with him so that the information can be got by those people.

2.1e The fact that you both have access to a mobile phone has it affected the relationship in any way and if so, how?

That sometimes having phone, a wife and husband having a phone separately, sometime can make reasons to not be ok. Because the wife may use the phone for calling somebody else but for him, he would think that maybe she is calling somebody, maybe another boyfriend or another husband. So, there it can bring problems. If they understood themselves very well, then sometimes the woman would call maybe sometimes the business partner where they'll be selling things, there it may not bring problems, if they understood themselves in the family.

2.2a. Do you have access to money or credit that is not your households but just your own?

He has access only to the VSLA circle but not to maybe outside like maybe a money lending association like maybe banks and other things, they don't have access to that.

What does it mean to you that you have access to this VSLA circle?

That they do save every Saturday, then after saving they give out as a loan after which he also brings the loan back to the members so that other members also get the loan.

2.2d The fact that you take out this loan sometimes, does it affect the relationship to your wife or if it affects the family in any way?

When he goes and picks the loan it doesn't affect the wife. Because he picks the loan for a purpose. After fulfilling the purpose then he brings back the loan. They first share the information with the wife before he goes and pick the loan.

2.2b. This type of access to loans or credit, is it something that is important that women have as well?

It is good for a woman to access a loan because they have a nearby market. She can pick a loan, she goes and do some business and return back to the what, to the savings. But before that they have to sit down with the wife to assess how much and when to access the loan.

So, when it comes to loans and credit in this way, is it usually something you discuss as a couple or how does it work?

That they first sit down before they go to pick the loan.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school? Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

That it's good to send both male and female to school because what they learn there, when he may not be there or when he'll be there in future, it is good that both of them should know how to write, how to read so that they will stay in a society where there is what, there is competition.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

It is good for a husband and a wife to go to school because if one person or if they don't know anything it will be hard for them to send also kids to school because paying school fees will be hard for them and information like maybe prescribing drugs will also be hard for them.

Is it fine if just one parent has gone to school or is it better if both have gone and why or why not?

It is good that both should go to school.

Can you explain why you think this?

It is good, both should go to school. Like as we talk now, for him he did not study much and even the wife did not study much but for him if they say that right now we should go to school he is ready to go to school so that somebody should not [inaudible] in his presence.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

That when they get money they first sit down. Like if it is food they agree, then it will be madame to go and buy. Now if they want to buy animals like goat, they agree on the amount and give the money to him, he'll be the one to go and buy. If

it is transport then they agree on what to buy, then gives the money to him, he goes and buy.

3.1c The fact that you decide together how to spend the money, is this something you feel happy about, this process?

It is good to first sit and discuss about the money before spending.

3.1d Do you feel that you have equal say when it comes to this discussion?

Sometimes when it is discussion sometimes when the other partner may have much say that one has lower say but basically it is male who says much than female.

3.1e Are there some areas in which the woman or the female can decide more regarding household spending?

That it is there.

What types of...?

That at first when they decide to buy things and what he bought might not be the one the wife is in need of there the wife can talk much [inaudible] second time buying. But if they sit down and jot down what they wanted to buy, there the wife cannot say much. They have equal say.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it usually decided?

That both of them make decision because sometimes he may feel like in a plot, they want to maybe plant soya and maize but for wife, wife might decide that there we should plant maybe Gnuts. Both of them they have equal say.

3.2c How do you feel about how these decisions are being made?

Ok, when it comes to decision making, now during planting, so when the wife say there we should plant eh, now he will have no say maybe he can give now option of going maybe to rent another plot for planting the other one now.

Do you feel that this is a good strategy that you have?

That is the good way for development because of you have different say there it can bring some quarrelling, it can bring domestic violence, you cannot even hear each other.

4. OTHER

4.1a. How do you feel inheritance should be between male and female children?

When they want to inherit something, at first they have to sit together. Now who to own, are we going to divide among ourselves or are we going to use jointly.

And when it comes to land, how is the inheritance usually divided?

When it comes to land they first sit down, sometimes maybe the elderly person was given some portion, so there they have to sit down and then they divide the remaining portion. And if the one for the elder is small, they add some portion on top of what he had so that others also get equal say.

When you think about the inheritance in relation to your children, how would you ideally see it, the land being divided?

That after getting land from the father, also he passes his to his children. If the kid has maybe, if he has given the kid a portion, you dig this one, that will be for him for the rest of his life, or for the rest of her life. He'll be growing crops in that field. So, for him he'll also be growing crops in the other field now.

Do you think the land should be divided equally between male and female children?

That it is not good to have equal... ok to have equal portion for both male and female. Because at a certain point, female one will leave the place and they'll get married somewhere else, they will continue... they will start digging from that side. But they'll give small portion here. When they come back, they can also dig theirs.

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

That both children, ok female male and children they have equal rights because all are human beings. There are subjected to all the resources to which they are supposed to gain, so they should have equal rights.

Do you feel that this is true, that girls and boys and women and men have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities?

They should have equal opportunities because those are all, they feel what somebody are feeling.

But do you think they have equal opportunity?

They don't have equal opportunity because kids cannot be treated as adults.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for men and women? Could you please give some examples?

That it is good for a woman to be empowered like a man.

And has there been any changes in this empowerment in your lifetime?

That is has brought some change in their life.

Can you explain what change and how?

That at first male always go to buy things and be brought at home. But nowadays wife can go and buy those things and give accountability but during those days it was very hard for a female to go and purchase and maybe do some things like digging but nowadays it is... women are now empowered they can do some of the things which male can do. And equally male can also do something which the woman can do.

If you give some examples of what men can do that women can do?

Nowadays, during the training they received, nowadays men can weed simsim, men can weed cassava and equally women can also weed simsim, women can weed cassava. So, they have equal opportunity.

4.2f In order for such empowerment that you are describing to come true, what has to be done or how can it be achieved?

One it is sensitization, sensitizing both male and female, then taking these two people to school is also another one that can make them to get used to...

ID11

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

I am married, we are staying together.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. Are you a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

I'm a member, yes.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

Yes, I received training from Arudifa. One of the trainings they got is about the farmer group institutional development. They received also information on crop, how to grow beans in production and how to stay, harmonizing at the household. He's saying they also got training on issues to do with the weather changes, that is climate changes, how they can cope up with the situation when there are changes in the climate and then also, they got training on VSLA and yeah, this is what he can recall.

1.1c During the training sessions with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

Yes, that he can feel free to ask questions.

1.1d Do you think this would have been different if you were a woman? Could you speak up to the same amount?

Yes, if she was a woman she was going to ask questions. She was going to feel free to ask questions.

1.1e Is it the same for a man and a woman, the ability to speak up and ask questions?

Yes, he is saying still it would be, yeah, they will even ask regardless of whether a man, they will just ask.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

He decided on his own because he felt formerly there were other developmental programs within their community which he missed. Actually, he saw those ones who were participating were also having some things themselves. So, when this program NURI came he realized this is an opportunity for him to also be part of, to join a group such that he can access this trainings and knowledge.

1.2b. Did your spouse have any say in the decision?

When he joined the group then he went with the message back to home, then shared with his wife, the wife was happy and then also in the following year the wife also joined the group.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

Having access and being able to use a phone is very important.

Can you please explain how and why?

One he said, having a phone is important in a way that you can access information, you can be informed from Arudifa, organize so Arudifa can inform you. To him also, to have a phone is a way that government programs, he can follow government programs on the phone. And then also he can use his phone to call leaders, their leaders from the sub-county, even up from the sub-county he can be in a position to call the leaders and then, that's how important the phone is to him. For him, also having a phone is also very important in the sense that he can mobilize his fellow members in the community, or in their group he can use his phone to mobilize the group members and also the members in their community.

2.1e Does having access to a mobile phone affect the relationship to your wife in any way? And how, if so?

For him, owning a mobile phone does not create any problem between him and his wife. The wife feels ok with the situation where he has the phone. There is not any other problem with that.

2.2a. Do you have access to credit that is just your own?

He relies on his own money.

Could you explain how you mean?

First of all he is having his own money, he is saving, but also if he feels sometimes that it is not enough he can access from the group now, VSLA, savings, he can access credit from the group. From this savings group of his he can access credit.

2.2e The fact that you have access to you own money or credit how does it affect your life?

He was saying actually, it was more on a positive note that he uses this money to [inaudible] and necessities at home, and then sometimes if a family member falls sick he can use this money to treat.

So you use the money mostly for your household, right?

Mostly he uses the money for domestic issues and household.

2.2f If you think about the money you have in in your household; Do you think that you and your wife should have equal say in how the money is spent?

Issues concerning money, it is him and his wife, they come together, they first plan.

2.3a. Do you have any children? Do they go to school?

Yes, he has children, they go to school.

Do you think it is important that both female children and male children go to school? Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

According to him, it is important that all children whether female or male should be in school.

And why do you feel this?

He feels both girls and boys should go to school, like his children both girls and then boys should be in school. One, these days things are hard, life is hard. So for him, he was telling his children, for them to be ok in the future, unless you go to school. You have to go and study.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why?

It is important. He mentions two issues, to him it is important both parents have completed some level of education, he says that, one he was looking at the female parents, it will enable them to also... One, he says that its good in a way that parents can express themselves in the community. He was also giving an example, you who is interviewing him is a female, if you didn't study you would not come up to this extent of knowing this place of theirs, so education is key. And then he feels that when two parents, they have completed some level, they can help themselves in terms of resources, they can help one another. Because if only one has completed some level somehow it is a burden on the other person.

Ok, so you think it's good that both spouses have completed some education?

Yeah, he's saying that it is good to have completed.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy things for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it usually decided?

For him, at his household, in case his wife wants to go to the market and buy, they first sit and discuss. Then too, if sometimes himself or if she is going, the money for transport, they discuss first before it is implemented.

3.1c Are you happy with how these decisions are being made? Can you explain how or why not?

For him, he'll be happy when decisions are made together because he knows very well for him, if decisions are not made together, this may result in also some kind of misunderstanding like violence. With time violence will develop.

If there is a disagreement, how is it usually solved?

If sometimes they disagree, for him he goes to a neighbour and then he calls a neighbour to come and help them. That is if they sometimes fail to, if they disagree, he goes to a neighbour.

And how does the neighbour help you?

There are two things, when the person they have called, maybe the neighbour will come, and then first of all will want to know what happened and then thereafter will begin to give them both advice. In the advice, mostly what will be emphasized more is about if they fail to understand themselves or decide together this can affect the children, their education even children... it can bring food insecurity because you cannot go and do farm... you cannot grow crops. So, the neighbours will come and give advice.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

For them to decide on what crops to grow, they first sit with the wife, they see what crops to grow, they agree with the wife before they go and plant.

Do you feel that you have equal say in this, or how do you feel about it?

He feels there is a kind of equality in the decision making of what to do in farming.

And do you like this or how do you feel about it?

When they decide and plan together he has seen there is some change coming. Before this NURI-program they would make their, decisions were made individually but now when the NURI-program came in he realized that... since now decisions are made jointly they have seen that now food security is improving at his home. Also, the relationship with the wife is also improving as well so he feels actually there is some... if they continue to be deciding or doing their things together they see it will help them, there is going to be progress. Opposed to those days where he mostly decided.

So, before NURI you mostly decided yourself?

So, before NURI [inaudible] madame would do her own direction, he also does, but he realized that time and then he also, he mostly decides on what should be done for the year for farming activities like what crops, he mostly decides before but this time they do it jointly, before it was actually him, he used to decide.

What things does your wife bring in the decision making that are important?

There are two issues here, one; those important issues his wife brings these days when they are discussing together, one that she emphasizes on what has been harvested for the year should be used carefully with a plan, his madam, wife, is cautious... making sure that things will not be misused, they will use with a plan. Then, doing things in time, she reminds him on doing plans they have already agreed, in time. Just as an example, this year she came to him and she was saying there is need to put a small house for the children who are now reaching to upper primary, they need to be having their own house where they can... because the house at home there, the number of houses is not enough. So, his wife has come up with a plan, actually told him that it will be good if this year they should put up another house special for the children who are in upper classes such that they also accommodate themselves, they can be comfortable in their house there. So, his wife has seen that as a challenge now, the need to put up another house. His wife has told him that since their land is not enough, to access some land by renting. So, as he is talking they have already secured another land on top of theirs, So that one came from madam.

3.2e Do you think that women and men have equal say when it comes to deciding on what crops to grow?

To him it is actually good for women and men to have equal say when it comes deciding on what crops to grow.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land?

Why or why not?

He feels male children should inherit more land.

Can you explain why?

Boys should inherit more land because in the near future the girl children will grow and then they will get married, they'll get their land the other side.

So, it's because female children will get some land from their husbands in the future, am I understanding it correctly?

It could be so but since, if you have your female children also with you, you also need to give them some little land.

Why is this important?

It is important for these female children to have access or inherit land because they can use this land to get their own small, small necessities they can use.

To have their own money?

Yes.

4.2a If I say to you gender equality, what does it mean to you?

To him, gender equality is all about developing together.

So, is it important to you and how?

He thinks gender equality is very important because of you don't consider it very important for him he sees that it can cause the women... the women can suffer. So, when these women are suffering because of gender inequalities it can affect the household, even the community at large. So, he realized that women are key drivers in the small, small issues in their community. Like, if his wife has gone somewhere like two to three days, she has taken up somewhere, he feels there is a very big gap, things are not moving up as it used to be. So, he feels that equality... and then also sharing resources together helps to, it enables their household to develop very fast so there is no need now to side-line.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to equal opportunities for men and women and how so?

He has experienced changes. He has seen some change in his lifetime but more especially when he got married, giving equal opportunity to both male and female but he was more on women's side... if you give equal opportunity to women he sees that women can support, they really have that help in hand, they can support their husbands if they are given opportunities. And it has happened to him and then also in some of the households he has spotted in these communities. Then he was also saying the fact is God has created human beings in the same image so there is no need to... actually everybody needs to be considered equally in all aspects.

4.2f In order for opportunities to be given equally to everyone what do you think has to be done? How can it be achieved?

[Inaudible] access to credit, equal opportunities should be given. Like when accesses credit these opportunities should also be given to women equally, because men are more favoured sometimes when they are accessing credit, places where people will access credit services, they mostly prefer to give first to men. But he feels it must be equal, also women, because equally they can.

ID12

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yeah, I'm married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yeah.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

Yes. He is trying to say he received so many trainings but out of them all from Arudifa but particularly he received the one from NURI which is CSA which has so many cutting topics. Mainly six or ten topics being trained on. Then again there are those other program also connected by Arudifa, like they were trained on bee keeping and on solar maintenance and repairs. Yeah, so those were the trainings they received from Arudifa but the main one is the one of NURI on CSA.

1.1c During the training NURI, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

He is like; During these trainings they are always free to ask questions, to clarify to know things they haven't understood so that when they reach their homes they are able to put into practice what they have learned from the group. So they are just free.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you personally decide on it?

He's like, he decided just because this group was in existence before, before NURI took them. It was the parents, for him he was still at school, so after now leaving school, he... after seeing what the parents were doing in the group he again decided that if he could also be in the group he could get the same benefits the parents were getting, so it prompted him to decide to join the group. When NURI came in, that they wanted people in the group... so they got him when he had already joined in on the group, so he decided just to go I, to join.

1.2b. Did your spouse have any say in your decision to join NURI or Arudifa and did it affect your decision?

Yes, the spouse had said let us join group, she was able to make him join, that she had seen advantages of being in group. So her initiative [inaudible] he took the advice of the wife, then had to just join.

So, your wife advised you to join the group?

Yes.

Is she also in the group?

Yes, she is also a member.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

He is trying to say it is very very important. One example he gave straight away was that your coming today was through the phone that they were able to get the information, the communication from me through phone so it was very very important, he gave the first example like that. Then he again said, during our training we don't normally work with one group so when we are coming to a group if you don't get the chairperson person, you can call them. You'll tell them I'm coming for training at this time so they'll be in position to spread the news

around to other members who do not have the phone. So, it is very important, those are the two examples he gave.

Actually, can you give me some more examples of why having a phone is good?

That for example, if you have a smartphone, you can use this smartphone to get more knowledge like you can google, you can search, you can research on something. Maybe you have a gap in some training, you can check on those things from the phone.

2.1b. Do you think it is as important for you as a man as it would be to a woman to have access to a mobile phone?

So, he is trying to say it is very very important for both of them to have. The reason is that those points he gave they are more important for man, equally important for a female. That if whatever he wants to learn this woman equally wants to learn so that it is very important for the two to have.

2.1d. Can having a mobile phone be bad in any way and why would it be?

He is trying to say, for him, it depends on how he uses the phone. But for him as an individual he doesn't see anything bad with the phone but as long as he uses it in the right way. But he is saying for others it might be bad, reason being the communication you make, how you use this phone. If you use it for doing bad things like for communicating issues of criminal issues, gang issues, what, it will become bad for you. But for him, because he I not into those things and he uses it well he doesn't see anything bad with using a phone.

2.2a. Do you have access to money or credit that is not your households but just your own?

Yeah, he has a bit of access. There is a way he saves with the group, he does savings personally, not for the family. But he does personal savings with the group. Though in this group he also picks at times like a loan. He uses this loan for doing easy works in the field, farming work and then after that he again takes, pays back the loan. He keeps using whatever he gets as a profit from the farming, from the savings, he uses that.

2.2b. Do you think it is equally important for you wife to also have money that is just her own?

A he said before, whatever is more important to him is also equally important to a woman. That if he has less money and [inaudible] that whatever he is doing, if he is saving, the woman also saves. And if he is doing farming, he is having access to [inaudible] the woman equally has, then at the end of the day, this little, little they will combine it and together they can do something bigger now.

2.3a. Do you think it is important that both female children and male children go to school and why or why not?

He is saying, both sexes it is very important for them all to go to school. The reason is, he was giving example by him, that at the homes where males and females have all gone to school are more different from other homes where it is only the man who has gone to school or only the woman going to school, it is so different. The way they stay is so different. He was now giving example by his

that for them they have at least all somehow gone to school so because of that the way they understand themselves is ok, they can understand each other. They can only sit down and plan together, unlike where the other person has gone to school the other one has not there will be differences.

Is it mostly important that you have had some school or is it good if you've had equally much schooling, the husband and the wife?

He is saying it is good for them all to be at the same level. He was giving the example that if he has a bachelor's degree and equally if the woman has a bachelor's degree there will be nothing like undermining the other person. Because for you, you wanted to have your certificate, for me I will have my bachelor's degree, those differences they won't come. [Inaudible] you will not be at each other that I am more educated than you, it will not come. It is good that they are all in the same level.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy things for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it usually decided?

What they normally do is they first sit as a family, they see how to allocate or how to plan, like they have a planning before they go and do that thing. Like if they want to go and do something, they want to go buy something for the family it is not just the woman who goes straight away to the market and buys before consulting this one here. What they will do is they will first sit down... now that we have this much, how are we going to use this... We are putting much on this, we are putting on this this, so they normally sit down as a family. Event they call their, those ones who are already grown-ups who can also, they sit next to them, they plan when all their family members are there.

So, when you say all your family members, which family members are you thinking about?

So, he is saying both boys and girls are there. So, what he normally do is he calls all the family members as long as they are able to have like a say. They call them, they sit the man, him and the wife, then the children.

So, it's a collective decision?

Like what they normally do, like he was giving instead of food, transport, he was giving an example of the time of school. That when schools started, he had to call the children next to him. Then was now asking them what do you want and which school do you want to go to, he was asking those ones and then they decided together with the wife after now knowing what... the needs, the needs assessment of the children.

3.1c Are you happy with this setup, do you think it I good?

Yeah, it is good.

3.1d And do you feel that you and your wife decide, basically decide equally much when it comes to household decisions?

It should be, no one should dominate it, it should be equal decision making. He doesn't think the wife should be more superior or him should be more superior in decision making.

3.2a. *When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?*

He is like; when it comes to the time of planting or farming, he normally starts with the preparation of the field, work after planting, harvest and even sales in the market... so what they normally do is they see which, which type of crop is good this time, which can bring for them money. The money which they are going to use in so many things, in buying maybe basic needs. So, it is normally decided together, it is not his decision like let us plant cassava or let us plant millet. It's not just taken by him but they sit together they see which crop has value then they decide together and they plant that.

So, do you think that this is a good setup that you have in this decision making for farming?

Yes.

Can there sometimes be benefits from deciding, not together, but individually, if there can be benefits?

It has no benefits.

4. OTHER

4.1a. *When it comes to inheritance of land, do you think that female and male children should inherit equally much land? Why or why not?*

He is saying, in their culture here, if there are maybe male, female, boys and girls, it is normally the boys that have the bigger share. The reason is that the one who is a boy or a man, at the end of the day, has a lot to do with the land. The lady may get married somewhere, they will not be in a position to use this land much. If he has much, he is even in the one who helps, supports these females much more than the females support their family. So that's why they do it like that. But it is normally the males who have much land, more than half of what the female owns.

How do you feel about these rules or this culture?

He feels ok, the reason is, for him, within here, ladies they go and marry in other places. Those children don't come back here. But for him he is going to produce and this same land which was given to him he is again going to share it for the children. So, it means that decision of giving him more than the female one is ok. The reason is for him, he has more responsibilities than the female who may not, at the end of the day, be here and will go and marry somewhere, also has land somewhere.

So, when the woman goes and marries someplace else, she also gets pieces of the husbands' land?

Like normally here, when the lady [inaudible] like the sister marries someone [inaudible] just does her work there at the husbands' place and doesn't even come this way. Just comes because of other [inaudible], programs, what, after that goes back and does their farming at the husband's place. Then the land here become useless for her. But they don't, not that they don't get completely, but they are able to allocate some part for her. In case things don't work well there she comes back and uses it.

4.2a *If I say to you gender equality, what does it mean to you?*

He is trying to say, just things everything needs to be there. What man needs, equally woman needs the same. Just after all that [inaudible] he had the feeling that whatever he has, he owns, equally a woman should own.

So, if I would define gender equality and say it's the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and is this something you feel is a part of everyday life? Are these aspects a part of everyday life and how do you feel about it?

Not only in his time here. But that these are things which have been there and they will continue to be there.

Could you give me some examples?

One is that household work like cooking, man can cook. And even bathing with children, man can do those things. Then equally in the field, man can weed, woman can weed, they can all do farming. Then he was also giving the other example on this... man can cultivate, and a woman can also cultivate.

4.2d When you think about gender equality or the equal opportunities and responsibilities, have you in your lifetime experienced some changes in your lifetime when it comes to people's perceptions and views on it?

There are so many changes!

Could you tell me which changes and how?

He has seen that, he gets an example that those days it used to be some specific activity in the field done by women. But of late, all activities are the same whether weeding, whether harrowing, whether what, they do it together. Then even making like...deciding, those days it used to be maybe man, let us go and dig we plant cassava but nowadays he can even... they sit together they decide. Those things have changed, it is not now of those days.

And when you say those days, when is this? How far back are those days?

Because he started now practicing as a man and woman, they are already seven years married. So within these seven years, each time there are changes, they learn and change. It is now seven years for him. But others might have gone more than those years.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done? How can it be achieved?

If things [inaudible] then even you as the one who sensitizes, if some particular families are able to practice what they tell, people can see from them, and they can learn and change. So those are the few things for him he thinks could be done.

ID13

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yes, he is married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yes.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa and if yes, what type of training?

Actually, he mentioned so many of them. That he has gotten training on climate smart agriculture where they are encouraged to plant in lines, how you can carry out entire production; from land preparation, when should you plant... prepare your fields and when should you plant, what kind of... the variety are good for planting. And up to their storage. That's why they're trying to do storage facility as a group to see how it is, it can bring out something.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

Yeah, yeah, he's been asking questions.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

How he decided to be with the group is before the group was for the women, so they were seeing women were doing better than them, then got attracted. Since he individually also, no one goes for you take some training at home, decided to be in the group so that he can learn.

1.2b. Did your spouse/ partner or any other adult household member have any say in your decision to join the group?

Actually, he is the last from the household who joined a group. The wife joined a group before and was doing well and he kept on seeing the wife was improving so he got attracted and he decided to join another group, the wife joined another group and the other members of the family they also have their groups who are also working with NURI in the other side.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

It is not a problem now. It is easy for them to have access to a mobile phone [inaudible].

What are the benefits of having access to and using a mobile phone?

Actually, he is getting a lot of good benefit from the use of phone. Like for the group they use it for mobilizing themselves whenever there is some issue for the group like for today, they was just able to communicate, call for him. For him, he is far in the other trading center, but he was able to come very fast and respond. That's how it helped them in the group. And individually, he is also doing some business on the other side, so it is good for him to do business using the phone. Sometimes order some things from Congo and like that.

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for men and women to have a mobile phone? Why or why not?

For him he has supported when the family, both of them they have access to phone, use it. It is simple if the husband maybe is out and some issues like sickness at home the woman can call the husband very fast that there is some issue around. He can also say ok rush with the kid to the hospital or the sick person at home. It is very good for them.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is not your households but just your own?

Actually, when he joined the group and he started accessing some fund alone from the group he was thinking wise and that like, he can invest this money into a business which can in turn help the family. But not as a joint business like from the wife and what, but he just thought of it himself. Right now he is running the business which he is using now for the family.

What does it mean to you that you have this access nowadays?

Always he is realizing a lot of positive changes now in himself when he is able to earn something aside. Before he used to have a lot of challenge like some abrupt issues from home, the household, like when he has nothing they can decide to go hungry when he cannot provide for the family. But for now since he is able to earn some way something then he is now helping to feed the family and they also do agriculture work, he used to do it alone because he had nothing to pay for the casual labour but for now he can pick out money, two, three people, he hires them and they do for him work.

2.2e The fact that you have access now, has it affected your relationship to your wife in any way?

This has a positively helped them now, in the family. In a way before they used to have a lot of domestic violence like kind of if you are unable to provide something for the family it can bring some kind of relationship issues, they quarrelled, he would even beat... fight in the home... they used to solve a lot of domestic violence issues with the relatives of the wife and... but for now since he is able to get something little and the wife goes to look for little and they come and join the resources now the issues of domestic violence has come down, and he as some kind of love in his home.

Is it equally important for women to have access to money or credit in this way that you are describing for yourself?

It's very important that at least both of them have access to getting resources and bringing home but at most cases you'll find in a family maybe God decided between two people, maybe blesses one person, the other one can be there. But in case God gives to one person it is important that this one push the other one to work together so that he brings the other one, so this one, all of them have access to bringing something home.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school? Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

He is very, very, very happy, he is positive about both boys and girls go outside, go to school. Because for now, he is unable to listen directly to you because the father failed to pay him to school and he doesn't, he is praying every night that he doesn't wish his children, whether boy or girl, not to go to school. He wishes... he is fighting hard so that these children study in place of him, they are able to speak, are able to get exposed to the outside world and... since for him he missed the chance he really supports girl child education and boy side, equally. That's a breaking point for him.

Apart from the English part, what are the other benefits of children going to school and completing an education?

Actually, besides learning English and those other issues its very important to him that children go to school because between the one, somebody who has gone to school and the one who did not go. One, respect. A person who has gone to school know I am supposed to respect so and so, this is [inaudible], I'm supposed to learn manners because all these things are taught at school and this one will know how to conduct, between the community and the [inaudible]. And the person who goes to school equally, is very important to the whole clan. People will see him like a role model in the village.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

It is very important that both the parents, the wife and the husband, if they can complete some education to a better level its good. That all the decision making in the family will not be so big. When the husband tries to make a wrong decision the husband can know, ah if we go this way it is not going to succeed. So it becomes very good when both of them they study.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

Actually, he is looking forward, trying to put in food security at home but it comes a little bit with a lot of challenge where they, you have so much to make decisions on. School fees you need to pay, sometimes in group you need some resource which you need to contribute and at household you need to take food at least three times in a day, they decide on having breakfast, lunch and supper too, that's what most Lugbara people believe in, having three meals at least in a day. So, all these, it becomes little bit of a headache for them to decide on. So he can decide to reduce the... to try to see which one comes first. Maybe food is necessary at home, at least food should be eaten and sometimes school fees... you still have a kid who is in primary one, he has not started paying a lot of money for school fees but he is anticipating he it is going to be more harder when the kid proceeds with the education.

Would you say that you make decisions alone or together with your wife or how does it usually work, the decision-making process?

They take it as a family, like not always all the time he will be having. Sometimes he doesn't have, can ask the wife now... this one we are supposed to do it this but I don't have anything, if you can help this side and the wife decides to take on the other side. When you have to take some decisions then it has to involve the wife, that we need to do this.

3.1b Do you feel that your perspective is being heard in the decisions you make?

He has been taking some [inaudible] alone. These issues he takes alone and when there, he comes to inform the wife actually it doesn't sit bad. Especially for them, they are farmers, they can decide to farm this area for planting some beans and some [inaudible] another farmer somewhere can decide to farm another one alone to plant some vegetables like tomatoes alone. But when the wife realizes... the wife can say like why do you do it alone, he explains that this one, at least this

one he wants to put it in a business, this one we'll plant and sell direct, you can eat little but... the wife will come to realize so this is fine and they can support.

3.1d Do you feel that you and your wife decide equally much on how money is spent or is there one of you who decides a little bit more?

Decision-making like... most times now for them when they farm, they farm when it's ready. It's not men selling, they decide the woman to go and sell. So the woman can go and sell and then come and present like today I sold this much, gives the money to the husband and the husband keeps it until they finish selling making the [inaudible], they come and take a joint decision on what should we do, this money is now here, what should we do. If they decide to go and buy goat maybe, it's the man now who goes to the market to buy the goat not the woman. So he'll buy and then bring home the balance, if he uses, then he can present the balance was this much, I used this, the woman then sees it then.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

They actually sit together, like here they have planted Cassava, when they have finished moving this one... harvested this, they can sit together and what are we going to plant next, after this Cassava, they have to sit together as a family. What are the benefits of sitting together and deciding together as a family? What they have gotten from sitting down together and making joint decisions is very good because if the man says, then the other one says we do this and the other one is not aware, you just take your step and start doing it. One, you can have some quarrel which will bring for you domestic violence and misunderstanding. But when you do it together, in case there is a failure somewhere and you get a blockage and no one will blame so and so but if you take alone then the other one will say you didn't involve me, I didn't know about what you decided. So, he'll only support when they sit together before they take action. In case of failure, they'll be together, success... yeah.

3.2c Are you happy with how the decisions regarding what to grow are made in your family? Could you explain a little bit more about that?

Yes, it is ok.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land? Why or why not?

He is not so much in support of boy child and girl child inheriting equally from the parents. The reason is for the boy he can sit... he will get and remain with the [inaudible] resource here. But the girl can, when she grows up, get married at another place and he is not so much in support of them inheriting everything. When she gets blockage in her marriage somewhere she can come and then request from the brother to allocate something for the sister. That one will be now the brother's decision to offer land to the sister. But for him as a parent he cannot take a decision of allowing them to inherit all equally.

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys what does it mean to you personally?

Those rights, he is in support because since he is in group. He used to have negative attitude that women are not supposed to do other things like, those gender issues, they used to consider it so much but when they came in group, they do everything. Here culturally, women are the ones to harvest things in the garden and then what. Men only have their duties, few, land preparation, maybe planting, but weeding mostly there were again women, harrowing, you know we used to harrow here, so harrowing all they were women. But for now, since they're in group they are able to plant together, they harvest together, even [inaudible] at home. So, it is good for him that women, all these rights be observed.

4.2d Has there been any other changes in relation to gender equality in your life and how so?

I see a lot of changes, gender issues now wherever, from home and at the outside world.

Can you describe or give examples of these?

In social life before, actually there was a lot of segregation amongst the communities, starting from the clan meeting, issues the clan, like when clan sits to have some decision on some issues, women were neglected. Women used to sit not together with men to make decisions in the clan. But for now, in their clan, when there is an issue they have to invite their sisters who are married elsewhere and they come and sit together, wanting to do this and that, do you support it, if you support it, are you going to contribute resources so that we can do something for our clan. All those things. If the women say also no, they don't take it. Coming to the other issue there like social life like where you ride... women, culturally here, women they were not supposed to ride bicycles, ride a motorcycle, but for now women can drive, they can ride motorcycles, they can ride bicycles and dress also... they can... dressing code. Culturally women were supposed to put on skirts only but for now women can put on trousers, no one sees it bad. People there see it normal now.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done? How can this be achieved?

Those... the issue of gender is right, but it will not always be the same that every responsibility, maybe gender issues will stand equally. Like equal opportunities for men and women, that one may not be perfectly well. In the way, he was describing just biblically, that Adam was created Adam and Eve was Eve, so there's some natural thing which will not put all these people on the same stage. But now, doing other things is fine. As a man there are other things, right from home, household, when a man can give go ahead for a woman for decision-making, gender, any other thing. But for... let me say... what women are supposed to do in their home, household, others will never change now, others will stand. But other things it's right, they can go ahead with it.

So, am I understanding it correctly if there are some things you feel that the woman should still do which are related to the household?

Yeah. At household there are some specific types of work like there are things, childbearing that one is just a natural thing, a man cannot do it, a woman is supposed to deliver the child. And then when he is still young, in our culture here... for here, the work of taking care of the children at home is entirely in the

hands of the woman. Men can do it when they are back, just little but not fully responsibility of taking care of children leave to the man. And then maybe also cooking, you know still here, women are responsible of cooking something for the family. The man can bring the resource and it's in the hands of the woman.

ID14

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yes please.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yes.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa and if so, what type of training?

I did it about how to cultivate crops, different crops, particularly beans and cassava. Yeah.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

If I understand it well, I cannot ask questions. If I didn't understand I can ask if I don't know. Yes, please.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

By registering my name... Actually, we are in the group... the company came to us, select some groups among many.

And when you decided to join the group, how did you decide on it?

It is to know about how to grow some crops, not for family use, actually for commercial purposes. To give some... or get money out of it.

1.2b. Did your wife or any other adult household member have a say in your decision to join the group?

Yes please. They ask me, how can I join this group. I told them that I want to know how to cultivate some crops because climate here of... in this area might sometimes disorganize us. If I get some hints from a technological person, I can at least get something in it. Yes please.

Did your wife or any other household member feel that you should join or that you shouldn't join or... what were their opinion on it?

My family members, my wife was in the group and my third son is even in the group. We are doing it together.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

Yes.

Why?

Sometimes, like this man is far from me. To coordinate with him where I have difficulties in my areas. To communicate with him to ask some questions about how can I come out in that particular challenge. Yeah.

2.1b. Is it as important for you as a man as a woman to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

Yes, she has.

Can you explain why?

Because I'm a public figure, I can sometimes go somewhere. As family members we can communicate. I'm now away, if some people come to meet me wherever I'm not around, she can communicate to me. Yes.

Am I understanding it correctly if having phones affect your relationship positively?

Yeah.

Are there any other benefits than what you are describing?

It's there.

Can you tell me about them?

To, like, using smartphone, you can do research. Some research about how to come up with some ideas from other people.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is not your households, but just yours personally?

I have some.

2.2e What does it mean to you to have this access, how does it affect your life?

Me as a par... family head, it would be better to have something private, to get something which is not in the family, by myself. Not to ask family members.

Why is this important?

It is important in our culture. Because as a family head I am responsible for other things to be, to add on top of the one we had in family.

Which things could these be?

Like for us, in our culture, to have some animals and other things like school fees... medical. These are the... man can be possible for it, ladies are just for some small, small things in the family.

2.2b. The type of money you have, is it as important to a woman as it is for a man?

Yes, but not much. Not much.

Why is it less important for a woman?

Because in our culture, if ladies have enough or they have excess money, they cannot give respect to men. They just see their money as import as the husband.

2.2d The fact that you have this access to money yourself, has it affected the relationship to you wife in any way and if so, how?

It cannot affect.

It can be good or bad.

It is good.

Why is it good?

It's because the family head can plan for the other members of the family. They plan for the members of the family. It can bring good changes. It cannot affect the relations.

But it can bring good things, what are those good things?

Like, medication and education and some animals to be in the family yeah. Even transport. Like me, from where I reside, I use motorcycle, sometimes I can use bicycle meanwhile the lady cannot ride.

2.2f If you think about the money in your household; Who is deciding on what the money should be used on?

For the family? If it to be in the family.... For the family the lady is responsible. Because she's a good manager in the family in terms of foods and the other things.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school?

Why or why not?

They both can go to school because education as... as now, specific person, this one can be educated and that one cannot be educated, no. Education is for all.

Why do you feel like this?

Because the feature. If you know something about or physical feature and the world it will be better. Wherever you go you can be freely to interact with people. Like from here, we are Lugbara, to go down countries if you don't know how to speak English you cannot be safe wherever you go.

The benefits of going to school, are they different for a girl than for a boy or are they just the same?

They're the same.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

Yes. It's because they can add importance of education. They can tell, both father and mother can tell to children that lets go, let them go to school. The future is because of this education. And they will earn something in it. Apart from agriculture you can earn something from government or from company where you've worked.

Am I understanding it correctly if educated parents more frequently and more easily put their children in school?

Yes.

Are there any other benefits from parents being educated in a family?

They can earn more. Apart from the... they earn more from either government or other institutions to add the little they had at home.

Can it affect the relationship between a man and a woman if person is educated and the other is not?

In our area here it cannot affect because as a husband you are educated, a wife is not educated. That was not of your problems... the problem with her father, not to educate her. But coming together in the family in each meeting, how to handle this small family of us, how to maintain it, it is good if both husband and wife to share some issues of the family.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it usually decided?

First you can sit in a small meeting and budget all we have to either for education or for the food in the store, we sit together and share. How much can we give to this one, how much can we give to this one, we negotiate together. Then we can now say you lady just go to buy for us this one, meanwhile I am going to pay the school fees and I can go to purchase some of the things for the family outside. We can just divide the opportunity.

This meeting you're describing, is it you and your wife or is it other family members as well?

Yes, if things to be in the family, for the family, we can sit together with the grownup children, in the small meeting, we can sit together.

3.1b Do you feel that you have equal say in these meetings?

I can say yes if it needs to say equal. In our meeting, the procedure of the meeting is to say this one is not to accept or to deny... to [inaudible] in the meeting, to agree to disagree. Some of the things in the family. It is like Mama I am going to purchase this one for the family, the wife can say no. Sometimes she can keep quiet I will ask, how, why are you keeping quiet, she can explain. She can explain. You cannot take the decision.

3.1c Are you happy with how the decisions are being made?

Yes please. The agenda is... for the family it is to be the... the family it benefits. You can be happy when things go through.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

Actually, yearly we plan for the... which crops in this year are we going to plant. How can we get the field or garden, we just select, we sit down in the meeting, select the crops which we are going to plant and where to get the field. For us here we just rent some of this, hire, or hire the land for cultivation.

And when you say you sit down in a meeting, is it the same type of meeting that you were describing in relation to domestic issues?

No. Some meetings are, it will be, how can we get some other things from outside. And the other meetings we can... the agenda will be, which, the produce which we are growing in the family, how can we divide it. That one will be for food security, for food in the family, the other one for selling it to get money out of it.

The participants in the meeting discussing this, who are in the meetings?

The husband, the wife and the grownup children, yes please.

3.2c Are you happy with how the decisions regarding what crops to grow are being made?

Yes, I will be pleased.

Why?

Because it is now... since what we discussed and planned for, to be cultivating the season.

3.2e Do you feel that you have as much to say in the decision on what to grow as other members who are in these meetings?

The ideas which I present to them is the higher needed in the side of cultivating crops because I have some hints from technical persons like him.

And the other members don't have these hints or?

They have little knowledge because they had not gone under some trainings or instructions about how to cultivate or grow crops.

Am I understanding it correctly if the ideas you bring are valued higher since you've had more training?

Yeah.

4. OTHER

4.1a. When it comes to the inheritance of land, how do you feel it should be divided between male and female children? Should it be split equally or in any other way?

No. The part of the land to be given to the boy will be more than of the girl. Because she, from my family, she can go to marry another person in another family. She can have her share in that family. But her share in my family will be a bit little. But it will still be there.

Why is it still there if she is going to marry?

That is her position, ratio from the father or from the clan. Sometimes she can marry husband, after marrying some difficulties can grow, can arouse in the small family there. She can come back to me, she can use that land for survival.

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

It's true, we have equal rights. According to this creation, God created man and woman to be equal and to share things more or less equal. I can say its right to have equal rights in the family because we are one body. In the family we are one body, man and woman form the body according to biblical scriptures.

Do you agree with it?

Yes, I can agree.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to opportunities for men and women?

In our culture, in our society or in our country Uganda, ladies... in these days' ladies are the first person to have opportunity in our society. It is their core. We men we are just, we are not happy or man to be in a... let me say... Ok, man is not, people are not actually happy, a man can have an opportunity and they'd be jealous. If lady have an opportunity, it's for the nation. Because women usually they can care for any person she comes across or needs help from her.

Am I understanding it correctly if women are given more opportunities?

Yes.

How do you feel about this?

That is just blessings from God, not from somebody. Ladies are actually people who can sympathize with others. For men we are just rough, we just look... there are other person, how can I help him. But women think more deeply than man. They are kinder than men.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, do you think there has to be any changes or how can this be achieved?

For me it'll bring the society ok. But in our society, Uganda here, people... man used to be [inaudible] and can grab things from family to be owned by himself. Saying you are just less concerns... some people think like that. If the opportunity or the right would be given equally, opportunity can be given equally, some people, for some people, it can improve the society. But for some people it will be the other way around.

Are there any changes that has to be made to achieve this equality?

Yes.

What changes?

Like, let me just come to family. If woman has equal opportunity with the man they can put equal share on the table and plan for. As to manage our family or to manage the society, the small group of people around.

ID15

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

She is married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. Are you a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yes.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

She has gotten training on farming, planting and then basically agricultural training. On planting and then also the relationship between a man and a woman living together in the same home.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

She asks and... she used to ask. Anything she doesn't understand she can participate in questioning and then maybe get feedback.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

She decided because she learned that when you work in a group it is easier to work and the work is faster than you being alone.

1.2b. The choice of joining a group, did your spouse or any other adult household member have any say in it?

Actually, the husband was the one who told her to join.

Ok, so he recommended you to join or... Am I understanding it correctly?

Because he is someone who move a lot so he heard about group, so he told her to join.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

That it is good but then getting a phone or having a phone from their ends is very hard.

What would it be used for, if you had access to a phone, what would it usually be used for?

She uses it for communicating to people. So that she can access services, and also get things that will help her at home.

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for men and women to have a mobile phone?

That it is good. So that when someone goes very far you can communicate to the person, especially the spouse. And maybe if he or she is delaying you can call to remind you should come home.

2.1c. What does it mean to you that you have access to this phone? Can you explain a little bit more?

She is actually talking about the importance of having a phone. Some of her children are far away, their schools are far away from where they are, so it is usually easy to communicate. Like, they have number of their teachers from the school. So, in case of any other thing, in terms of school fees, maybe scholastic materials they lack in school, they can easily call her and then she communicates to them.

2.1e Apart from what you said about being able to call your spouse, does having access to a mobile phone affect the relationship to your spouse in any way?

There is actually no effect. He is ok with her having a phone and she is also ok with him having a phone. It is ok within them.

2.2a. Do you have access to money or credit that is not your households but just your own?

She has access to.

What does it mean to you that you have this access?

It is actually good. You get your own money, you are free to use your own money, rather than maybe if it as a family thing or between two people, you and your spouse. And something that belongs to the [inaudible] she feels ok having her own money and maybe using it at her convenience.

2.2b. Do you think it is important for a woman and men alike to have access to money or credit that is just their own?

It is important in terms of anything at home, a crisis, the woman can support and the man can also support.

2.2d The fact that you have some money that is your own does it affect the relationship to you husband in any way and if so, how?

It has not affected anything and there is no problem. They have maybe never faced any challenge.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school?

Could you please tell me why or why not you think this?

It is good that both boys and girls go to school.

And why do you think it is good that both boys and girls go to school?

It is good because both of them will be educated. And it is good because they both will look after them in the future. Look after their parents in the future when they are educated.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school?

That it is ok but for them they have not. For her she has not studied but her children have to study. That is why she struggles in always making sure they study.

The fact that they study and will have an education, in what ways do you think it will affect their lives if you compare it to the way you see your life?

It is good actually, because she has not studied, her children have studied. At least they will be able to point out things that are not right and tell her this is not right it's wrong. Because at least for them they have got some education and for her she doesn't know anything.

Is there a difference in the benefits of educating a boy and a girl, is there a difference in terms of what it brings?

There is a difference. Girls have more expenses than boys.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

Both of them do. She can do, her husband can do.

So do you decide separately or together, can you tell me a bit more about how the decisions are made?

They do it together.

3.1c The fact that you do it together, are you happy with this or would you like it to be another way?

It is good they do it together because the children are for both of them.

3.1d Do you feel that you can decide equally much as your spouse when it comes to the money you spend on things related to the household?

Yeah, she is ok. They decide together on how to spend money. Because of the trainings you have given them now their lives are ok. So, they can decide, they know how to relate with their spouse.

Was it different before the training?

Yeah, it was different.

How was it before, can you explain?

Before, men they didn't have this attitude. Like they don't care, they go out with other women, spend money instead of working. At least now they can farm, they earn money and contribute also in the home.

Has the decision-making process changed since the training?

It has changed so they can now decide together in the right way.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

They usually first sit and decide and see the nature of the land, according to the requirements of the crop type they want to plant they plant the crop that is suitable for that land.

3.2b Do you feel that you have a say in this and if so, in what way?

She has an input basically on decisions for planting. She advises on... the right time and decision.

3.2c Are you happy with how the decisions regarding what to grow are made in your family? If so or if not could you explain why?

She feels he accepts her input, it is ok. And if he does not, she is not ok with it she is usually angry.

3.2d Do you feel that you as a woman can decide equally much about what crops to grow as your husband can?

She is happy about that. She can decide as the husband equally decide. But at times she can also do it on her own. Because there is a lot of land she can also dig on her own and plant so that she can earn her money also, apart from what...they do it together.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land? Why or why not?

That it is usually the men who own it but for the ladies it is usually little.

4.1b. How do you feel about that?

She feels that if the lady is married, she should stay with the husband and maybe own what the husband has. The boy should own what the father has. The boy should be the one to own, not the lady.

And why do you feel like that?

That in their place it is done like that. Cultural issues.

But you agree with it, right?

That it is good because eventually the girls marry and eventually they go out.

4.2a If I say the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, what does it mean to you?

She has not understood.

Do you think that men and women should have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities?

It is good, it is ok because in the old days it used not to happen. In the modern days... now it is ok and that it's actually fine with her.

Do you feel that you do have the same opportunities and responsibilities as men, do you feel that this is true for your life?

She is saying that is ok. She feels it's ok for her. They have been doing it together like decision-making, she can make her decisions and the husband too. Like responsibilities, she can also tell... the husband can also do what she does, yeah.

4.2d You mentioned earlier that there have been some changes, as it was in old days and now in modern day. Can you tell me a little bit more about those changes when it comes to equal opportunities for men and women?

Those days, men used not to work, they'd [inaudible]. So, you could go to the farm or the market and if you delay you come home, you are beaten. So at least nowadays you go, you come back, you find the man has already cooked, so fighting is no longer there.

Can you give some more examples, if there are any?

Men can nowadays fetch water; they can bring for you even at home. They used not to do that. Women used not to eat chicken so when they used to eat, they say, if you are a woman and you eat, they say you are an animal and not a human being. But nowadays they can sit at the same table and even eat the bones with their husbands together. So, they can nowadays eat. Nowadays men can give money for feeding, they used not to go give so it used to be entirely the woman doing work, feeding the family. So at least nowadays men contribute. Men can now sit with the wife and the children to give advice for the children, how to... maybe the upbringing, generally they can now do it. Those days they didn't have time. Because of the meetings and the constant maybe advice given to the children, that's why the children are studying. Like those days, if you don't talk to your child, the child does what he or she wants.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done? How can this be achieved?

Through trainings. If people are trained, they can learn to do things together maybe, being provided equal opportunities. And then also being examples to others. As you do it as a family and then your neighbour sees what you are doing maybe they will also start doing the same in the family, others can copy from them.

So, you feel it's like a benefit if you do things together?

Yeah, it is a benefit.

In what ways is it good?

It is good actually because they have... the issues of hunger it is no longer there because they farm together, they always have work to feed on. School fees is not a challenge because they pay together as parents.

ID16

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yeah. She's married.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yeah ok. So, they started way back with [name] and then after [name] left NURI also came and phoned them together and picked them up. So, she's a member at NURI.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?
They received.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?
He'll give time for them to ask questions.

1.2a. When you decided to join this group, how did you decide on it?
They got information from the parish chief that they wanted per villages, member, so during the [name] time they picked the whole parish, like per village they would take two, two or three, three people, farmers to form a group. But then now, some members had to drop out. Now when NURI came in, still it also passed through their parish chief who brought the information to them. Then, except for NURI now is like at the village level, they wanted close vicinity whereby mobilization will be a bit easy.

1.2b. Did your husband or any other adult household member have any say in your decision to join the group?
That she picked the information and went home and tried to tell the husband but the husband did not support, does not like things of farming or whatever so... So as the husband was not accepting her to join, but in her mind she knew if she just joined the group she will get learning and learn very many things so she just ignored the husbands' decision and she joined.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

Yeah.

Why?

The information situation. The information can reach you shortly. Or else, whatever is happening with you, you can tell to a far away person. So, it's just about the communication, to get in information from out or to pass out information to someone else out.

2.1b. Do you think it is equally important for men and women to have a mobile phone? Could you tell me why you think this is?

Both wife and husband should have a phone.

Why?

The reason both should have phone is like... at times a man can go out and for a woman to start to go look for this man physically... you just pick your phone and call, where are you now. Or when the woman goes maybe somewhere the man come home and doesn't find, he'll also use a phone to like ask or to confirm where the spouse is. So, like at times something might happen at home and finds one partner so this partner will use the phone to communicate with the other. That is why they should both have phones.

2.1e Does having access to a mobile phone affect the relationship in any other way than what you are describing now?

For them, they are ok. They have not found any... that because she is using the phone for good purpose it has not brought conflict. They both use phone for good purpose, so they feel they have not gotten any issues in their relations with it. It has also built strong love relation between her and her husband, so they use sweet words on the phone.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is just your own?

Yeah, she does. She gets her money on her own, apart from the family money. So, one way is she buys raw banana, then she brings home to ripen, then she goes and sells. And at times she also buys greens from the banana selling, she buys greens she brings home and vegetables... she also grows them and sells. As part of her own money, not family.

This own money you have, how does it affect you?

The privilege she has found with her own money is that no one puts orders on how you should use it. So, she uses it for her... ok like for her, her home area is a bit far. So, if she wants to go and visit her parents, she cannot wait for the husband to like beg. Or at times she also sends help to her parents, so she uses, she finds it... Also at times she picks and pays school fees for the children, or at times when they send them home for school fees, at times the husband may lack some amount so she feels also good to top up from her own pocket. That's how she has found it very beneficial to have her own money.

2.2c. Is it equally important that a man has this type of access than it is a woman? Or are there any differences?

She feels a man should also because these days issues or situations can come at different ways or times. So, if a man also has his own personal money, besides like the family, issues that come on his side, he'll also not wait for her to like to sit, now we have this issue can we do this. So, he may solve such cases also easily. Because now like here these days, no one helps, you cannot go to a neighbour and borrow, it's hard. Unless you are in a group, like the VSLA, whereby you can easily run and borrow. But if you are not, it is hard.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school?

Why or why not?

Both.

Why?

That the world of today, the world of today stands on education. When you are not educated, you have no life. So, the advantage of both should study is... when they study and God blesses them with a job, the girls will be able to manage her life as the same as the man because men these days... you cannot rely on men. So to her, for a lady when you have a job and the man like, he is not... it becomes hard, you can stand on your own. While also for a man, you may have dependence... so your siblings or your parents, you'll be able to take care of them using, when you're educated, and you get a job. That's the only way you'll help.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

When parents are educated it is much better than those who did not. The advantage she has seen is a family where the parents are educated, they find it easy to differentiate between good and bad and they have that open... ok, the expose to the outside world, also they tend to bring it home to change their family home. Other than those days. And those educated they will also know the value of education, eventually find the children tend to get more education than them. But where they are not educated, they don't see the value of education and they'll not bother to send their children to school. So, she feels at least they should attain some level whereby they'll know the importance of education and eventually they'll push the children ahead of them to achieve.

Is it important that both parents are educated or is it enough if one of them is educated?

She feels both should at least be educated, not one partner. That she prefers both because burden... there will be sharing of burden. Home issues and things at home.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

That for food stuff, it's the lady because she is the one who knows salt is over or beans or whatever. So, when she goes to the market she ends up buying those food stuffs herself. But transport it is the man who decides, decision is more on transport issues it's the man. But for food stuff it's the lady.

How do you feel about this?

That now like, she... ok the decision for like transport. The man does not just think of it like alone for her sake. So, like when they want to buy a bicycle, he brings it in front of her that we need a bicycle. So now they'll both decide on like maybe to sell some family property, maybe like casava flour or goat. So, they both come together and discuss what to sell in order to get the transport. That one they normally discuss together. But for food it is basically her.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

For her she sits with the husband to discuss on farming and what enterprise to put. They do it together.

3.2c The way you do it together, are you happy with how the decisions regarding what to grow are being done?

It makes her happy because she knows when they are together like that there is harmony at home, peace, she feels happy of it. The only things the husband hates is joining a group. Home, managing home, doing things, he is ok there but going to join a group he doesn't like.

Are there any other benefits from deciding together?

That working together brings harmony at home. She also finds it easy to pay like school fees because since you are together you'll not have resistance maybe in like selling... because like for us here farming is where you get money from. So, when you do things together at the time of like school fees you'll find like, you'll

pay school fees easily without conflicts. And when you work together, whatever you achieve together the benefits you will see it at home.

4. OTHER

4.1a. When it comes to inheritance of land, how do you think this should be divided between male and female children?

She feels both girl and boy should inherit land. So, I'm asking why.

That a girl can cultivate at the... on the family land. So, whatever comes out there will also be used to help the parents. She will not take it all, she will leave some to help the parents. For her, she has only thought of that, that girls will be given land, whereby she'll use... ok, to help the parents. Even if she is married, at least she'll cultivate here and then help the parents with whatever she has there.

And this division, should it be equal or should it be done in any other way?

She feels both should be elevated together. But that one only is possible in a family who are educated. So, you'll find, when both are elevated, the benefit, like payback, you'll get from both sides. And when they are both elevated the girl will also feel she is loved, the same with the boy. Whereby the two will be together, there will be that close relation between brother and sister, than if one is up and the girl is left, there will be that gap. The girl will feel she is hated, they love boy more. So, she feels both should be whereby the love from both will come back to the parents.

4.2a So if I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

She feels it is true, there should be gender equality because this world is better than those years when women were left down. That women do things men cannot do these days. That women, their brain is sharper than men.

4.2d You said that in those days women were kept down, so have you seen any changes in your lifetime when it comes to opportunities and rights and responsibilities?

She has seen because these days women can stand in front of public.

Can you give any other examples of changes you have seen in your life?

The change she has seen is, nowadays the women they head the family. And you'll find like in VSLAs there are more women than men. The reason is that women they feel they get support from the VSLA to come and boost, ok to support them in lifting up them. Women at least, these days women are heading families.

4.2f This change that you have seen in opportunities and rights and responsibilities... you mentioned VSLA and such but how can it otherwise be facilitated?

So, she is trying to relate VSLA with her life or the life of women. So now that VSLA has opened the minds of women into business, you don't only do farming for food. Now the women know they know farming is a business because of VSLA. Like they have a nearby market here which is on Saturdays and Wednesdays. So, she makes sure one of the days of the market day, she has to save something so that she budgets that for VSLA. So, in a week in those two

days at least a woman will know I have to do something to get money. So that is by business. And they also in farming, since the women are like heading the families, you'll find they cannot... they don't have energy to do digging but they rush to pick loan and they hire people also to dig for them. And when the things are harvested, they also sell and still continue to pay back the loans. That's how far they have gone with changing their lives as women.

ID17

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Widow.

But you used to be married?

She has been.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yeah.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

Yes. She is actually narrating the whole process of agronomy. Starting from land opening, you should open land early, plant at the right season at the onset of rains, and the frequency of weeding you should weed twice or thrice. And then soil and water conservation, how you can make contours, dig contours to conserve soil and water and then there is also pest management she is talking about and then post-harvest handling, after harvesting how do you handle your crop, you have to dry it, you have to thresh, put in a store, wait for the right market, and probably sell. In brief.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

She is like, she didn't ask any questions. She feels like she had that opportunity. She also remembers asking a question during the training sessions.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in the program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

Decision is based on her previous experiences. They were in the group of NAADS where they didn't have seeds. They were brought Gnut-seeds and they planted and then [name] also came, they were given goats. Each person was given five goats so they were able to pay their children's school. And then when Arudifa also came looking for groups, she also now got the courage to join this group. Now they plant soya bean they sell and get money; they are able to save this money on the savings group. So, it motivated her to join.

1.2b. If you had a spouse at the time, did they or any other adult household member have a say on your decision?

At first her husband didn't like it. But then when she joined, after harvest she had her money, she bought plastic chairs for home and then she bought a drum for

fetching water and after her husband is seeing all these he got encouraged and eventually allowed her to be in group.

2. RESOURCES

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

It is ok to have a phone, but she does not have her phone.

What are the benefits of having a phone?

It's good to have a phone, like if she had her phone... such information that today we are coming she would even know of it earlier than the mobilizer going to mobilize them. And then if issues, problem happen at your home she can easily be informed

2.1b. Is it as important for you as a woman as it is for a man to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

That is good.

2.1e Can having a phone affect the relationship in any ways, either good or bad?

If you use it for the right purpose, it's ok. And if you don't use it for the right purpose that is when you can have issues. But using the phone is good.

2.2a. Do you have access to money/ credit that is not your households, but just yours personally?

She has access to some money.

How does it affect your life, what does it mean to you that you have this access?

It means a lot to her because she can no longer borrow from her neighbour or a friend. If you have your own money, so meaning you can sort your issues yourself. And her being a widow, since her husband is not at home, when she falls sick she has her own money, she can use it for treating herself.

2.2d If you think back to when you were married, when your spouse was still alive. Did this type of money mean the same to you back then?

Back then when she used to get money, she would disclose the husband how much she is having, and they'd plan. We should buy a goat, we should buy just as it's for the home. And then when she used to fall also the husband used to treat her.

2.3a. Is it important that both female children and male children go to school?

Yes.

Can you explain to me why?

That when both of them study they bring development for a home.

2.4d. Are there any other benefits from a female child going to school?

It is important that a girl child goes to school because she is able to maybe create a distance from the social life of people like going to discos, those things she can avoid them and early pregnancies when she is in school, she does not have access to social life as she is always busy in school.

2.4e Why is it important that a male child goes to school?

That it is good a boy studies because he'll bring development to the home.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school? Could you explain why or why not?

It is important. It is good both of them study actually because their children will see that their parents studied, they'll also go to school and study. And if it's parents who have not studied, like, they go they drink, they don't pay their children in school, they forget about their responsibilities.

Is it important that both have gone to school or is it... is it better if both have gone to school or is it fine if just one person has gone to school?

That it's good if both of them study.

Why?

It's good so that they can develop their home. That the husband might study more than the woman and they can be able to [inaudible] in their home very well.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy thing for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it decided?

She does.

And when you were still married, how was it usually decided then?

It's both ways. She can do and her husband can do it and both of them feels like I'm deciding.

3.1c Can you tell me how you feel about decisions are being made today and how you used to feel about how decisions were being made?

Currently, she makes those decisions alone, but the burden is too much on her. Then when she had a husband, it was easy. And then, now that she is alone it is a lot of burden on her.

Can you explain, you say that when you had your husband it was easy, in what ways was it easier with your husband?

It's because they used to agree together on what should be done and what should not be done and budgeting for the home. Now that she's alone it is a bit hard.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

She does it alone.

Can you tell me how it used to be as well?

They used to decide together.

Did you feel that there were any benefits from deciding together and if so what types of benefits?

She has not understood the question.

Do you prefer to make the decisions on your own regarding what to grow or was it better when your husband was with you deciding?

It was better when she had her husband.

Can you explain why?

That it's because they used to farm together... they would decide on what to farm and now she is alone. The labour has become very hard for her.

And when you used to decide together, can you give me an example of how you would decide things?

She has not come... Ok, it's like they used to decide, after making that decisions they'd dig their garden and then decide on what type of crop to plant. If it's Gnuts, it's planted in lines, if it is simsim they do sowing. Yeah, that's how they used to do it.

3.2c The way decisions used to be made, did you feel happy about it?
Yeah, she used to feel happy about it.

3.2d Did you feel that you as a woman could decide equally much as your husband who were a man?

Yeah, she feels she can also decide but then it might not be like that one over men...

It might not be that one?

Ok, like she has that opportunity, and she can equally make those decisions right. And then her decisions will not be much [inaudible] like the one her husband used to make.

Was your decision not as much as your husband?

It's because she is alone, with the money she gets... it's now little. When they used to work together, actually farm together they could get a lot of money. So right now she does not have, she cannot rent. Because renting land is also expensive. So after planting the garden or probably the harvest, it's not like those days they used to do it together.

4. OTHER

4.1a. When it comes to the inheritance of the land, how do you feel it should be divided between male and female children?

Both of them should inherit.

Should the inheritance be split like 50/50 or how should it be done?

The boy should have the lion share.

And can you explain why?

Women cannot, girls cannot farm like men do, because they don't have that energy. So, men should have the bigger share of land.

4.2a If I say to you the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys, what does it mean to you?

She is actually saying that a woman can do what a man does because when a woman works hard, she can build her own house, she can even pay her children in school, she can also feed the family. Yeah, basically she is talking about that.

4.2d Have you experienced any changes in your lifetime when it comes to opportunities for men and women?

Yeah, there are changes.

Can you explain what changes?

Women used to not do office work, for them they were known for the kitchen. So, nowadays women can also build their own houses, those days they didn't own houses. That nowadays women can dig, those days they used not to. For them they knew it is the men to farm.

These changes that you have seen, what do you think has facilitated them or how do you think they have come to be in existence?

Through trainings, they have got a lot of trainings, so they know about the current changes and that... that is why things are changing. Through women being educated.

4.2f In order for further equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for men and women, what has to be done?

Women empowerment should be done because those days people used to think women were behind with everything. And people should... she encourages people to join groups from which they can learn so many things and probably educate their children and families also.

ID18

0. BACKGROUND/ INTRO

0a. So, you are married or living together as if married?

Yeah.

1. INFORMATION ON PARTICIPATION IN AE-PROGRAM

1.1a. And you are a part of a farmers group associated with Arudifa?

Yeah.

1.1b. Have you received any training from Arudifa? If yes, what type of training?

She got training about the field preparation, she also received training about woman and man relation – that is under gender-based violence. Such on digging and then planting, bed preparation, planning, weeding and then at times they also do irrigation on these small vegetables in the gardens.

1.1c During the training with Arudifa, did you feel that you could ask questions or speak up if you wanted to?

When they normally come to train them, they ask questions, and they normally raise up hands to answer and then also he gives them a chance to ask questions also in turn.

1.2a. When you decided to participate in this program by Arudifa, how did you decide on it?

When the news reached the sub-country, now it came to their village here, so one of the members, I think, had that idea to form a group. So moves to this village, around, preaching about Arudifa. So, those who got interested, so she also picked interest and then came to the group and received training. That is how, with the help of their chairperson who moved around.

1.2b. Did your husband or any other adult household member have any say in it?

So when [inaudible] reached there, she also took initiative and talked to the husband, like this training it is going to come this and this in our village. So, the husband permitted her that it is ok, you can go and join.

2. RESOURCES

That like, having things like bicycles or phones at home is useful according to her. Now she is trying to ask about the bicycle... like if you have a bicycle at home, you can use it as a transport. Like cases of emergencies, you pick you bicycle and rush. That's the advantage of having a bicycle at home. So, like, if you have money at home, you can use it for health, you take for treatment or you also buy other food stuff which is lacking, or you pay school fees. That's if you have money at home.

2.1a. Is it important to have access to and be able to use a mobile phone?

The phone is very important. In case you go to like the market, and you find, maybe you meet an accident and go to the hospital with a sick child and the child maybe passed on, you will be able to communicate home. Like the hospital is normally a distance away so it is only the phone which will at least bring the information quick to help you out.

Do you yourself have a phone?

She doesn't have but the husband has.

Your husband has?

The husband uses it alone, so she doesn't touch. She was an orphan; she grew up not knowing how to use a phone so also she doesn't bother the husband about the phone because she doesn't know how to use it and he doesn't also teach her to use it.

If you knew how to use a phone, would you like to have one on your own?

She wishes to have a phone, her own, so that the chairman can teach her how to use a phone. So that is her wish.

And what do you think you would mainly use if for?

Like if she goes far away, she could still be able to communicate at home, maybe to ask how people at home... when she's away.

2.1e The fact that you don't have a phone but your husband does, has it affected your relationship in any way?

Yeah. There are times she feels maybe the husband is trying to call another lady out so at times she feels like... I think when he is too much on the phone, she feels he is neglecting her. She has that feeling.

Do you think there are some positive aspects about the fact that your husband has a phone?

Ok like near her, on a spot like this she hasn't, but she has that feeling, he is using that to [inaudible].

2.2a. Do you have access to money or credit that is not your households but just yours personally?

Like money on her own, she doesn't. She only gets money when she goes to sell things from the garden, like after harvest so that is like a family... but her own she doesn't. She is in a VSLA group but the money, the husband gives her to come and put. That is like her family's, still not her own.

So, the money you put in the VSLA it comes from the husband or the household basically?

Yeah.

2.2e If you would have access to money that is just your own, how do you think that would affect you?

If she had her own money she would pay school fees for her children, medication, and to buy also home stuff. Now I am asking why she first mentioned school fees. That since she was orphaned, she grew up not learning, so she wanted her children, she wished her children should at least be better than her.

2.2f If you think about the money in your household, do you equally decide with your husband on how this is spent or is one of you deciding more or less?

The husband. From the husband.

The husband decides on the household money expenditures?

Yeah.

How does that make you feel?

That since at times he is the done doing garden work, he is the head of the family, so she has nothing to say much, and she feels bad about it. But there is nothing she can do about it.

2.3a. Do you think it is important that both female children and male children go to school?

To her, she wants all the sexes to go to school.

Can you tell me why you think that's the way?

She wants both sexes because especially for girls now, the world of today, does not consider whether this is a girl or this is a girl. And opportunity out there covers both. That's why she also wants girls to go, to get that opportunity up there.

2.3b. Do you think that it is helpful to the family if both parents have completed some school and why?

It is important because she has seen it with the neighbour. That it is important for the parents to at least attend some level. She has seen some examples with the neighbour.

Can you explain the example you have seen with the neighbour?

The family is organized in terms of school fees, how to take care of the children, you really see their life is different from theirs.

Am I understanding it correctly if the neighbours' parents went to school but maybe in your family you did not?

Yeah.

Is it important that both parents go to school or is it fine if just one parent goes to school?

To her at least both should attend some level. Not only one should study and then the other one [inaudible] so both should at least have had some condition.

Could you explain why you feel this way?

So that when both had attained and maybe get a job, or they are working, the responsibilities at home will be shared in terms of school fees and home necessities, they will buy. Both will participate. But when one does, the burden will be too much.

3. AGENCY

3.1a. When your household needs to buy things for the household such as food, transportation etc., how is it usually decided?

They sit together on farming with the group, with the husband.

But if you think about, not the farming decisions, but if you think about household decisions like food, transportation, school fees?

It is the husband who makes the decisions because he is the sole male person at home.

Do you have any say in the decisions or does he make all the decisions, completely?

It is him still. Like when the child is sick, she has to wait for the man to tell her to take the child to the hospital because the man is within. So, the man takes all the charge.

3.1c Are you happy with how the decisions are being made and if not or if you are, could you explain why?

So, that for her she is not happy because now when you take the health of a child... when the child falls sick in the absence of a man she feels [inaudible] because to wait for the husband who is not yet there yet the child is sick. And at times also when you go to a neighbour to ask for like that, some money to take the child to the hospital, then you come to explain later again the man becomes hot and cross on you. You should have waited for him, yet the child is sick. So, there she feels bad.

3.2a. When your household decides what crops to grow, how is it decided?

The husband.

Is there any aspect in this decision making that you are a part of?

Once in a while, at times he brings her on board to discuss. But very rare cases. Mostly it is the husband who decides what to grow.

This fact, how does it make you feel?

She feels bad. At times she feels stuck. Not only the money issue but also that thing of land owning. So, the husband will feel I am the... I brought you here so you have to do what I decide. At times she feels she could open her own land, personally, and do whatever she wants to do. But again, she cannot go to open land without asking the husband. If she wants to dig her own land she has to ask her husband, if he says no, that's where she stops.

The fact that you have to ask your own husband if you want to open a piece of land, is it because he is the one who has ownership of the land or for any other reason?

Yeah.

3.2e In your mind, should women and men have equal say when it comes to decisions on farming?

Yeah, she feels they should have equal decision making.

3.3f If you were included more in the decision making, how do you think it would make you feel?

She would feel happy if the husband maybe wakes up one morning and says this year decisions on farming is done by her. So, she would do it. So, she got trainings, she feels now she is capable more than the husband after the training she got from NURI.

4. OTHER

4.1a. Do you think female and male children should inherit equally much land? Why or why not?

They should also give land to girls yeah. She feels girls should also be given land. Like you may get married and where you are you will not settle. There may be violence and you feel unsafe. So instead of dying there you would rather come back home where its safe and stay with your people at home. That's her reason to why girls should be. And also, even if you are married somewhere but at least you are born here you need some piece whereby you can still do farming and help your people.

4.2a If I say gender equality, what does it mean to you?

She feels it is true.

Do you agree with the fact there should be equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys?

She has agreed women should be given like the same chance like men now in terms of like farming and then home also domestic issues at home and they should have equal maybe jobs, they should not neglect women, they should be at par.

4.2c Questions related to gender equality, the equal opportunities and responsibilities of men and women, is it something you feel is a part of your everyday life and could you give some examples?

For her, at her home, much responsibility is left to her. Like digging, home, taking care, what, all those are her responsibilities. So, for the man just goes to the trading center, relaxes the whole day, the little money will just come and give it might not even be enough. So, most things are done by her.

4.2d In your lifetime have you experienced any changes when it comes to opportunities for men and women? And if you have, can you give some examples?

Apart from this opportunity brought from NURI she has never experienced any change like she has with NURI in her life.

4.2f In order for men and women to be given equal opportunities in life, what do you think has to be done?

To her, she feels the youth. In our community here there used to be a lot of violence cases. So, the youths organized themselves. If you are very violent, maybe beating your wife so the youths will get you, they out you down and they give you strokes, they beat you. So she is saying the youth, if they will empower the youths to like to suppress the men so that the women at least also, you know, to rise up. She feels that we would be ok.

Am I understanding it correctly if you feel that, if you are explaining that the youth are taking charge in actually punishing men that are beating their wives? Yeah.

Do you think there are any other actions that can and should be taken in order for women and men to be given equal opportunities in life?

She feels like they should use LCs, the local council, the LCs. To help also in solving some of the issues and maybe put restrictions on men. Then also she mentioned, you know at times when we marry, our brothers are our fallbacks. So, she would also go to her brothers, and they will come and talk to the one about the responsibilities at home. That is how she feels would empower her to at least also...

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