EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND TENURE POLICIES ON WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT: A CASE OF ARUA DISTRICT, UGANDA

BY

Night Roselyn

This Dissertation is submitted to the Department of Development Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Master of Development Studies (MDS) Degree of St. Paul's University, Kenya

September 2016.

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Supervisor: Prof. Edward Kairu and Dr. David Gichuhi

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DECLARATION

This dissertation is a product of my own work and is not the result of anything done in collaboration. It has not been previously presented to any other institution. I agree that this dissertation may be available for reference and photocopying, at the discretion of the University.

NAME OF STUDENT _____ STUDENTS NUMBER _____

SIGNATURE OF STUDENT _____ DATE _____

1/we confirm that the work reported in this dissertation has been done by the student under my/our supervision.

NAME OF SUPERVISOR

SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR _____ DATE _____

NAME OF SUPERVISOR

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ABSTRACT

Land as a factor of production in agricultural based economy plays a pivotal role in enhancing women equal rights in participation in development. Therefore, land tenure systems should be gender inclusive in order to facilitate rapid economic empowerment of women who contribute the largest share of labour input on agricultural farmlands in rural parts of Uganda such as Arua District. Nonetheless, it is important to note that literature on the relationship between agricultural land tenure policies and women economic empowerment in Uganda is scanty. The purpose of the study therefore was to investigate the effects of agricultural land tenure policies on women economic empowerment in Arua District. The study adopted human development perspective theory because it is a more recent theory that emphasizes the conversion of economic development into a cultural process of human development that gives rise to an emancipative worldview, reflected in self-expression values that emphasize human choice and autonomy especially for women. This study used descriptive and correlation research designs because the designs allowed for systematic collection and analysis of data in order to test hypothesis. The study targeted district agricultural officers, community development officers, district environmental officers, farmers, opinion leaders from the community, members of the civil society organizations and extension officers with a total sample size of 120 participants. Reliability analysis was achieved by the use of tests retest technique and the results were subjected to factor analysis with all the items registering above 0.80. Expert assessment was used to realise content validity with the minimum principle component analysis factor loading value of all the items in the research tools were above 0.80 indicating that the tools were valid. Data collected were cleaned by weeding out inconsistent and irrelevant responses. Information collected from the respondents was coded and keyed in for analysis using statistical package for social scientists (SPSS). Quantitative data was presented through tables and analysed via descriptive and inferential statistical analysis technique whereas qualitative data was analysed thematically. The study found customary land tenure system to be the most widely practiced land tenure system in Arua. The study also found women control what to plant on the farms but not how to spend money generated from the farms. The study found land tenure policies positive and significant ((β=1.060, p=0.000, F Change value of 44.244, R adjusted value of .409) to women economic empowerment. The study recommends that the government of Uganda, specifically ministries of agriculture and finance, spearhead an awareness campaign on the women land rights; initiate policy review targeting agricultural land tenure system and women economic empowerment. The study also recommends further research on this subject matter using other research paradigms such as case study.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis in loving memory of my grandparents Mama Marata and Baba Mikaya who inspired me to face the future with courage and to turn obstacles into opportunities.

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I praise and thank the Almighty Father for giving me the precious gift of life, wisdom and energy to allow me study, gather data and compile this final thesis report. I thank my supervisors Dr. Gachuhi and Prof. Kairu for their timely invaluable advice, incisive comments, refinements to my thesis and patience they accorded me during the proposal development, research design, fieldwork and final research thesis writing.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preview

This chapter discussed research background, problem statement, research objectives, null hypothesis, and significance of the study. It also presented definition of key terms as used contextually in this study.

1.2 Background of the study

Scholars around the globe do contend that there is nothing better than securing agricultural land rights to empower women based in remote areas in the developing world, (Hanstad, 2014 and Deininger et al, 2016). This is because the economies of these areas are dictated by the dominant agricultural activities which are the main source of livelihood and economic mainstay. In addition to this secure agricultural land rights for women increase land related investment and spur economic participation, (Ali et al, 2014). However, it is important to note that in most African nations women have limited rights to agricultural land due to retrogressive cultural practices and customary tenure systems. Subsequently, this has negatively impacted on their ability to break poverty cycle and meaningfully contribute in sustainable economic development, (UNECA, 2011). Decisions on agricultural land are male dominated while labour and production is female centered. This implies that women toil in the farm to produce while males control all the resources and outputs from the farm, (Teshale & Gebre, 2015). It is estimated that women in Uganda only own 1% of the agricultural land and this harshly retards their participation in large scale farming, (World Bank, 2010). According to UNFPA (2012)) even when women own these parcels of land the need for male protection make them vulnerable and some of them may opt to allocate the land to their male relatives. This in turn has made it difficult to achieve meaningful women economic empowerment especially in Northern Uganda.

Land tenure system and women economic empowerment cannot be divorced since these two important concepts are intimately related in rural development, (Cotula, 2014). This is because Women play a pivotal role in development in rural areas, (OECD, 2007)). Secondly, women are the majority workforce and spend most of their time in small scale household farms earning a

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living. In addition to this women who own land have enhanced status and greater bargaining power in the community and have greater influence over farm inputs and outputs. When women have control over agricultural land their food purchasing decision is most likely to benefit children's nutritional status and food security. Women who own land are able to access credit facilities to boost their business thus better economic empowerment, (Odeny, 2013). However it is important to note that most rural communities in Northern Uganda still rely on traditional land tenure system that discriminates against women and this has been the epicenter of serious debate, (Abdulai & Anturi 2005). World Bank, (2013) posits that when women have equal rights and freedom to agricultural land, incidences of domestic violence is minimized, however, the voices of women to own agricultural land has been silenced by different economic, political and social factors. These economic and social barriers to agricultural land tenure rights can be traced to pre-colonial periods in Uganda and lack of political goodwill in implementing available current legal frameworks. Unless the trend is reversed with regards to agricultural land tenure system vices like gender based violence which has roots in retrogressive culture may be impossible to wipe out. It is a fact that gender based violence retard women economic empowerment and there is a need to eliminate at all cost, (USAID, 2016c).

According to Gomez and Tran (2012) land rights refers to clearly defined long term, enforceable, legally binding and socially legitimate right to own, use, access and control agricultural land. This means the owner of the agricultural land has full control over what to plant, sell, produce and acquire loans based on the power of the land title. However this may not be the case in Arua District where traditions and culture denies women this noble right. This form of imbalance and discrimination on land tenure system dates back to colonial era in 1900 when British made an agreement with the Buganda King where large tracts of land were alienated in central and some parts of Western Uganda, (Nkonya et al, 2008). During this period women were greatly affected economically. This period also corresponds to the era when the concept of gender was not well mainstreamed within the development of most developing nations such as Uganda, (Yila &Thapa, 2008). During this period the concept of women and development was dominant and this approach excluded women from actively participating in gainful economic activities and land were predominantly owned by men, (International Food Policy Institute, 2012 & Shackleton et al, 2012). In 1928 residual rights of individual occupancy or tenants recognized by ground rent and

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tribute allowed the British to annex more land and Ugandans who were living in these pieces of land were declared squatters, (Trip, 2004). Again this period was still associated with women in development approach where women were excluded in development agenda, (Alexandria, 2013). This was partly blamed on subordination and control of agricultural land as a resource by men and real structural issues were not effectively tackled to enhance women economic empowerment. In 1975 Idi Amin introduced the concept of land nationalization, (Nkonya et al, 2008). This resulted into abolition of freehold and mailo land ownership, (Hunt, 2004). A lot of gender inequity with regards to land access by women was furthered by this policy. Many women did not have absolute rights on agricultural land and could not control it as a factor of production. Despite all these limitations on access to land by women in Arua district women continued to contribute immensely to labor force in agriculture. This policy was applied during the period when the concept of gender and development emerged in 1980. It is important to note that gender and development approach was holistic and sought to address women strategic interests by minimizing institutionalized forms of discrimination of women more so on access to agricultural land. Gender and development approach took cognizance of gender roles by emphasizing that both men and women have equal rights to land and that women and girls should enjoy their rights without any form of coercion.

In 1995 the Ugandan constitution streamlined land tenure system in Uganda and in 1998 land act was passed, (Kabeer, 2005). This act increased tenure security for women. The 1998 Land Act gave automatic co-ownership of spousal land including agricultural land, (Uganda National Land Policy Portal, 2015). This implies that before any transaction is done on the piece of land all parties including children and wife must give consent, (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, 2013, Ugandan National Land Policy Portal, 2015 &Rugadya et al 2004). This corresponds to the era when women rights were at the centre of development. The rights based approach argues that inclusion of women to economic development is a right not a privilege. Those who ascribe to this school of thought contend that there is no development project which can be sustained without the component of gender equity. Right based approach reasons out that women have a right to live free from violence and any form discrimination, (UNECA, 2011, Whitehead and Tsikata 2003 &Thapa 2008). Therefore all government and state agencies should put into place mechanisms that promote gender equality and mainstreaming at all level. This

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implies that women have equal rights to enjoy agricultural land ownership and to be economic independent without any hindrance from any quarters.

Despite all these legislations and legal policy frameworks, in some parts of Uganda such as Arua District, women still face a lot of challenges with regards to access, ownership and control over the productive agricultural land; this impacts negatively on their ability to be economically empowered. It is clear based on this brief history of Ugandan agricultural land tenure policies that women economic empowerment results from accrued benefits generated from land that has faced numerous challenges. Therefore it is against this backdrop that this study sought to investigate the effects of land tenure system on women economic empowerment in Arua District Northern Uganda. It is worth noting that the content of this thesis once disseminated contributes greatly to the creation of new knowledge in this area and provide a fertile ground for review of women economic empowerment and agricultural land tenure policies so as to achieve gender equity for sustainable development as contained in united nations sustainable development goals 2030, national medium term development plan and the republic of Uganda national vision blue prints.

1.3. Problem Statement

The government of Uganda has made enormous steps towards the development of various policy documents aimed at scaling up agricultural production in the country, (Klaus et al 2015, Ugandan National Land Policy Platform, 2015, Knight 2010 &Namubira- Mwaura, 2014). Despite the development of these agricultural land tenure policy documents the female small scale farmers still experiences a lot of challenges with regards to production, control of output and farm inputs, access to land and decisions regarding distribution of money from sale of crops grown on customary piece of land, (World Bank, 2012). This has in turn affected the women economic empowerment and the realization of long term and medium term plans as contained in the country's vision document. The findings of this study will therefore be crucial during policy review so that women small scale farmers in Arua District and the entire farmers can enjoy and contribute positively towards sustainable agricultural development.

Women economic empowerment has attracted numerous research studies beginning in the late 1990s when most nations in the developing world more so in Uganda were beginning to develop and align policies to embrace gender equality, (Combaz, 2013). However most of these studies

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were conducted by those scholars in the field of entrepreneurship and economics, (Gaynor & Kabuchu, 2012, & UNDP, 2013). Majority of these studies in the field developmental studies were in form of anecdotal reports and documentaries carried out by the international human rights based organizations who were championing affirmative action (Doss, Bockius-Suwyn, & D'Souza, 2012). Most of these documentaries even though played a crucial role in persuading the government to enact gender responsive legislations, however, the contents were not subjected to empirical and rigorous statistical procedures similar to the one the study undertook, (Bategeka, 2013). Moreover, majority of these studies in northern Uganda have not specifically investigated the correlation between land tenure policies and women economic empowerment by subjecting the collected data to multiple linear regression in order to test hypotheses. It was against this backdrop this study labored to fill this gap.

Literature on the relationship between Agricultural land tenure policies and women economic empowerment especially in Uganda is scanty while the available studies do not present conclusive findings, (USAID, 2011). For example, an online database search using search engines such as Google and Mozilla Firefox on the effects of land tenure policies on women economic empowerment in Arua District of Northern Uganda yields no concise results. The search results are mainly institutional reports and documentaries by international donor funded bodies. Most of these reports, even though they provide a firm background and gap analysis for further research, are very subjective and are based on untested hypothesis. In addition to this, it is important to note that majority of the studies that have attempted to conduct studies on the effect of agricultural land tenure policies on women empowerment have mainly utilized desk research with the bulk of data being gathered by United Nations agencies and international corporations. Very few studies have been carried out by individual researchers; especially from higher learning institutions with subjects drawn from Arua District are available online. It was this gap that this study wished to fulfill by conducting an empirical study and disseminating the research findings in both print and electronic media through publication with a view to generate new knowledge aimed at policy realignment for gender parity.

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1.4. Purpose

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of agricultural land tenure policies on women economic empowerment in Arua District.

1.5. Objectives of the Study

The research study pursued the following pertinent specific objectives:-

1) To determine the extent to which agricultural land ownership policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District.
2) To establish the extent to which agricultural land access policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District.
3) To find out the extent to which agricultural land control policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District.
4) To investigate the extent to which land use policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District.

1.6. Null Hypotheses

The study endeavored to test the following null hypotheses:-

H_10 There is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land ownership policy and women economic empowerment in Arua District.

H_20 There is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land access policies on women economic empowerment in Arua District

H_30 There is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land control policy and women economic empowerment in Arua District.

H_40 There is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land and women economic empowerment in Arua District.

1.7. Justification of the Study

This study is worthwhile since it was meant to contribute to creation of knowledge which currently is dearth with regards to the emotive issue of land ownership, access, use, control and rights as key impetus towards sustainable women economic empowerment in Uganda. The findings and recommendations made by this study was intended to provide an informed basis for

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the line ministries and government agencies with special emphasis to the Ministry of Agriculture, Justice and constitutional affairs, National assembly as the main legislative body, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources and the Ministry of Health in formulating appropriate policies and strategies towards agricultural land tenure policies and women economic development as key drivers to attainment of sustainable development goals and achievement of universal human rights as enshrined in Maputo protocol, United Nations Convention on Human Rights and other international conventions.

1.8. Scope of the Study

This study restricted itself to the effects of agricultural land tenure policies with close reference to the economic empowerment of women based in rural part of Uganda, Arua District. This implies that other agricultural policies that govern fisheries, forestry, and livestock, environment among others were not investigated. The study also targeted women farmers located in Arua District as key respondents. In addition to this, this study was carried out within a span of nine months with clear steps and deadliness to meet. This infers that the researcher was not able to accommodate longitudinal research with longer study duration that may hamper data collection, analysis, report writing, thesis defense and dissemination of the study findings.

1.9. Limitations of the Study

The study foresaw certain unavoidable limitations that may have hampered smooth investigation for the variables in this study. However it is important to note that while appreciating these constraints, the reliability and validity of the research findings were not compromised at all cost. The fact that this study used cross sectional survey research unlike longitudinal studies that yields rich data was in itself a limitation. It is imperative to appreciate the fact that longitudinal designs could not be undertaken due to the scope of the study. In addition to this, the fact that this study did not collect data on other aspects of empowerment such as political and social domains of empowerment which could have presented divergent perspectives was in itself a limitation. The study was also limited in its sampling procedures in the sense that it was only able to sample a small proportion of the population due to the fact that the district is vast and densely populated and the study could not include all the key respondents. It is important note that this did not affect generalizability of the findings.

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The researcher also foresaw language barrier as a major challenge especially during focus group discussions for the rural women farmers who may not be conversant with English which was the language of the focus group discussion guide. In order to mitigate this challenge of language barrier and errors caused by transcriptions of the focus group discussion notes, the researcher who is a local and a native speaker of the dominant language moderated all the sessions and trained two research assistants who are also locals. This ensures that the transcriptions and translation of the focus group discussion guide was perfectly done and a lot of qualitative data collected within the time frame.

During data collection some respondents had high expectations. Some respondents had a notion that they were to benefit from the study in one way or another for instance getting donations or grants. The researcher superseded this challenge by explaining explicitly the purpose of the research to them by informing that it was for academic purposes and therefore neither reward nor direct benefit to the individuals was to be given to participants but rather a long term benefit to the larger community in terms of policy adjustments. The researcher also explained that the information given would be treated with utmost confidentiality hence majority of the participants participated in the study without extreme expectations that may have compromised the validity and reliability of the findings.

1.10. Definitions of Terms

1: Land tenure in the context of this study refers to the processes including but not limited to institutions related to securing access to land and investing commodities in land, and their allocation,; cadastral mapping and legal surveys to determine parcel boundaries; recording and security creating new properties or altering existing properties; the transfer of property or use from one party to another through sale, lease or credit security; and the management and adjudication of doubts and disputes regarding land rights and parcel boundaries, (Author, 2015). According to USAID (2010) land tenure refers to the way in which people have access to and use land and natural resources whether for political, economic, social, and legal purposes that determines how individuals and groups secure access to land and associated including trees, minerals, pasture, and water and finally who can hold and use these resources and under what conditions exists.

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2: Economic Empowerment in the context of this study refers to the ability to make strategic decisions with regards to land tenure, use, development, access and ownership for sustainable economic development, (Author, 2015).According to Cecilia and Sitna (2009) economic empowerment refers to those processes and activities that seek to ensure that people have the appropriate skills, capabilities and resources and access to secure and sustainable incomes and livelihoods

3: Land use in the context of this study refers to the process of land use through adoption of planning policies and land use regulations at national, regional and local levels; the enforcement of land use regulations; and the management and adjudication of land use conflicts, (Author, 2015). According to FAO (2009) Land use refers to the extent to which the physical environment, including climate, relief, soils, hydrology and vegetation, and the overall influence potential for land use which results from past and present human activity, e.g. reclamation from the sea, vegetation clearance, and also adverse results, e.g. soil salinization.

4: Land development in the context of this study refers to the related processes of building of new physical infrastructure and utilities; the implementation of construction planning; public acquisition of land; expropriation; change of land use through granting of planning permissions, building and land use permits; and the distribution of development costs, (Author, 2015). According to Dewberry and Davis (2008) land development refers to the process of converting raw land into construction ready with an aim of improving the landscape that have indefinite life, such as draining, dredging, excavating, filling, grading, paving, etc.

5. Land value in the context of this study refers to the processes of assessment of the value of land and properties; the calculation and gathering of revenues through taxation; and the management and adjudication of land valuation and taxation disputes, (Author, 2015). According to Ingram, Gregory and Yu-Hong (2012) land value refers to the measure of how much a plot of land is worth, not counting.

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CHAPTER TWO

2.0. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Overview

This chapter presented a concise empirical review based on previous similar research studies. It specifically captured reviewed literature based on specific research objectives with special emphasis to the effects of agricultural land ownership, access, control and use on women economic empowerment. The chapter also included theoretical and conceptual framework that guided the research study.

2.2. Empirical Review on relationship between Agricultural Land Ownership Policy and Women Economic Empowerment

Research study done by Teshale and Gebre (2015) on rural women land use rights in Tigray regional state in Ethiopia applied questionnaires, focus group discussions, and key informant interviewees to collect primary data while Secondary data were gathered from different documents. The study established that there is a correlation between rural women land ownership and socio economic development. This is true because when women own land they are able to use the title deed as a security to acquire farm inputs. Decisions around what to be planted on the land also rest with the woman. This aspect of ownership encourages the rural women folk to work extra hard so as to achieve set goals and objectives, hence superior economic empowerment. The verdicts of this study resonates the findings of the study done by Klaus et al (2006) who investigated the legal knowledge and economic development: a case of land rights in Uganda. Even though this study had mixed findings on impact of land titles on economic development, the researchers concluded that when women have secure land ownership, they achieve economic development faster compared to when land is solely owned by men as espoused in most customary land slaws across Africa.

Research done by Pepijin et al (2007) on simulating soil fertility and poverty dynamics in Uganda with data collected from two villages in Lake Victoria crescent of Uganda using simulation techniques. The study established that there is a relationship between poverty, land ownership and soil fertility. The researcher argue that when land is owned by women they are able to determine the amount of fertilizer to use, crops to plant and they are able to monitor soil fertility with a view

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to improve the crop yields. This study even though did not directly investigate the relationship between women economic empowerment and land tenure policies; it presents accurate research findings on how land ownership correlates with poverty in Uganda. It is also imperative to note that simulations as a research techniques have several debilities in terms of scope and generalization of research findings as compared to the descriptive research design that this study adopted. Above all the issue of land ownership as presented by Pepijin et al (2007) affects soil fertility in the sense that when there is clear ownership of land decisions around which fertilizers to use, farming techniques to adopt in order to improve soil fertility among other sustainable agricultural practices is controlled. Empirical evidence also support the fact that when women own land they tend to consider best practices that ensure that soil fertility is improved since they prefer organic farming especially on kitchen garden, (FAO, 2014). However it is important to note that some societies which are male dominated, women tend to be excluded from decisions regarding land ownership and use and this affects productivity and sustainability of agricultural practices, (UNDP, 2010). This in turn directly affects the net income generated from the farm and slows down women economic progress.

Jagger et al (2001) conducted a study on development pathways and land management in Uganda: Causes and Implications. The study specifically investigated patterns and detriments of change in livelihood strategies, agricultural productivity, land management practices, human welfare. The survey established that the current agricultural land tenure systems in Uganda do not provide policy makers with the much needed intervention strategies for better land utilization and women economic empowerment. This therefore implies that more empirical evidence based on accurate research findings are needed in order to provide recommendations that will ensure that land as a factor of production is properly utilized and owned by men and women equally for sustainable economic growth.

Study done Amber et al (2011) on understanding the complexities surrounding gender differences on agricultural productivity in Uganda and Nigeria, presents divergent findings. The study found out that lower productivity is persistent from female owned plots in female headed households in Uganda and Nigeria. However it is important to note that the researchers in their concussion strongly recommended further study in this area. It is against this backdrop that this study tested some of the hypotheses with a view to empirically confirm these previous research findings.

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According to research study by Geshaw (2015) on women's land right policy and household food security in Ethiopia. The study found out that women's right to land influence their ability to produce and behave as producers. This further indicates that when women control resources including land there is a feeling of satisfaction that drives them to work extra hard hence greater economic empowerment.

2.3. Empirical Review on relationship between Agricultural Land Access Policy and Women Economic Empowerment

Empirical study conducted by FAO (2011) on the state of food and agriculture using data collected in selected countries in Africa found out that improving women's right to access agricultural land as a resource has a positive and significant effect on poverty reduction and economic growth. This means that when women in households headed by men have access to agricultural land they are able to make decision with regards to which farm inputs are to be purchased, access credit facilities based on the power of the title deeds and have absolute freedom on what to plant on the farm since she is intrinsically motivated to work hard hence greater output. In addition to this the study established that rural women are at the advantage of reducing hunger, extreme suffering caused by food shortage, malnutrition, and poverty as they play a fundamental role in household food security, child nutrition, holistic child growth and dietary diversity hence reduced mortality rate among infants. This calls for all state actors to create a level ground that support women access to land if sustainable development goals are to be realized in Africa with Uganda not being an exception, (World Bank, 2010).

Aslihan et al (2011) conducted a survey study using qualitative research design on land access and ownership in Central Uganda with a sample size of 540 respondents. Even though this study did not test any hypothesis and mainly relied on information collected from focus group discussions which may have been biased, it is critical to note that the study found out that land access is male dominated and this significantly affects women socio economic development in central Uganda. The study also established that despite numerous land tenure systems in Uganda, Mailo is still widely practiced followed by customary land tenure systems. The study also found out that in most household's access to farm produce is controlled by men.

Rugege et al (2007) reviewed empirical literature on baseline surveys on communal land rights with specific emphasis on women access to land. The review found out that most surveys in Kwa

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Zulu Natal indicate that women prefer to obtain land through their husbands through marriage due to cultural norms. This means that most women would prefer that the title deeds be in their husband's names as opposed to their names. These husbands or men in turn tend to determine the level of access even though the land was initially owned by the spouse. This again makes women more vulnerable and affects their ability to access certain credit facilities or have the power of the title for economic prosperity, (USAID, 2015b). The findings of this study is similar to the findings of the study done by Krista et al (2011) who conducted a research study on gender differences in asset rights in Kwa Zulu Natal. The study employed quantitative survey research design with sub indicators targeting different livelihoods, land access, cultural practices and land management. It is important to note that these are the same variables that this research labored to investigate. Krista et al (2011) used multivariate linear regression analysis technique to analyses data collected from the sample population in Kwa Zulu Natal and the study found out that there is a relationship between land access and cultural norms. This study also found out that localized understanding of land access and ownership affects the quality of family relationship. This in turn affects the asset engagement between members of the family and ultimately economic development of women. All these findings are resonate the findings of the study done by OECD (2012) in Kenya and Ghana that established that men often control access to agricultural land and this affects productivity and nutritional level of most households.

Hill (2011) conducted a study on enabling women economic empowerment with specific reference to institution, opportunities and participation. The study found out that when women are given equal opportunities to access resource at domestic and national level there is enhanced economic growth and there is need for the institutions tasked with responsibilities of gender equity to be strong in order to affirm equal access to resources. This implies that when women are able to access agricultural land productivity is increased since they contribute bulk labour in the farms in Africa. This findings echo the findings of the study done by Young (2010) who found out that weak legal systems and institutional inability to implement the legal frameworks effectively have negatively affected women economic empowerment agenda in most developing nations.

Research study done by Pradeep (2006) on domestic violence and women property ownership with samples drawn from Kerara in India that used focused group discussion to collect data

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found out that women who access property or own them are less prone to domestic violence as compared to those who do not access land related properties. These finding further corroborated by the research study done by Ampeira et al (2010) who conducted a study on property succession with specific reference to property grabbing in Mukono area in Uganda. The study established that there is high likelihood for the relatives of the deceased husbands to grab property belonging to the wife and in most cases this may be violently done. Access by the widow is also limited hence negatively affecting their economic ability to fight for the family especially after the death of the spouse. This phenomenon is rampant among the HIV affected households. Jayoti Gupta (2006) conducted a study on property ownership of women as protection from domestic violence in West Bengal in India. The study found out those women who access land and own properties are less prone to attack by males in the caste system. The study used focused group discussion to collect data and found out that employment status of women in caste system cushions them against any form of violence or abuse. This means that there are less chances of incidences of gender based violence among employed women as compared to those who are not employed. The study also found out that women who are employed have higher bargaining power and are able to access resources including agricultural land hence better economic prosperity.

2.4. Empirical Review on the Link between Agricultural Land Control Policy and Women Economic Empowerment

Hessein Tura (2014) investigated women's rights to and control over agricultural land in Ethiopia. Using doctrinal legal research and empirical quantitative methods to collect and analyze data from primary and secondary sources. Tools such as law review and analysis, interviewer assisted survey questionnaire, key informant interviews and focus group discussions were used in the process of data collection. The study ascertained that the existing laws adequately recognize a woman's right to equality with respect to control over agricultural land in Ethiopia. Nonetheless, disparaging customary practices and stereotypes against women are still rampant in the Wolaita community, which hinders an effective implementation of the legal rights of women to possess and control land. The study confirms the findings of Dube (2011) on Land tenure security and small scale commercial agriculture performance in Zimbabwe who found out that when women control land there is high output since they contribute the bulk of the labour in small commercial farmlands in Zimbabwe.

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Doss et al (2013) conducted a study on gender inequalities in ownership and control of land in Africa: Myths versus Reality. The study found out that there exist practically no recent representative statistics in most developing nations more so in Africa to aid comparative analysis on land control by women and its effects of socio economic development. The study asserts further that most African countries do not have effective monitoring strategies on women's landownership and control or management that may spur economic growth. The study also disclosed the fact that many gaps in terms of both country coverage and quality of measurements are not available in large geographic areas especially in northern and central Africa have virtually no estimates. The study further recommends that more empirical studies need to be conducted to bridge this gap and create new knowledge in this area. The scholars also contend that women constitute majority of the workforce in agricultural activities in rural areas. In the same breath, a study by Horrell et al., (2008) found that Girls' contributions to agricultural production are significant. Globally, an estimated 60 per cent of the world's 218 million child labourers aged 5 to 17 years are working in agriculture. The study further indicate that sex disaggregated data estimates that girls represent 41% of child labourers and that girls contributes 37% of child labour in agriculture. The study also found that livestock keeping in small scale farming is almost exclusively done by women and children's while men or husbands control sale and use of money from such sales in all the African countries households. This is likely to have an adverse impact on women economic empowerment and children's educational advancement, (FAO, 2012).

Santos, Fletschner, and Daconto (2013) conducted a pilot study in Rwanda on Enhancing Inclusiveness of Rwanda's Land Tenure Regularization Program using 355 households with a sample size of 867 participants. The study employed survey research design in order to systematically sample the representative of households participating in Musanze district. Specifically the key sub variables in the study included land registration process, stratified by marriage regime in terms of the legal, widow, customary, cohabitating, widowers, polygamous Husband, wife, separated and additional wife were interviewed. When data was analysed, the study established that a number of land parcels in Rwanda are controlled by men even though women own slightly higher number of parcels compared to other African Nations.

World Bank (2009) study on global financial inclusion found out that Women are more likely to own smaller farms and produce food for subsistence. In addition to this men are more likely than

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women to own medium to large commercial farms, making them more able to benefit from the expansion of tradable agricultural goods.

Another study by Croppenstedt, Goldstein and Rosas (2013) and Maertens and Swinnen (2009) found out that Agricultural growth presents new opportunities for women although the quality of the opportunities may be poorer for women than men. These studies also had common findings on wage opportunities in farming. The results of analysis of data showed that waged labour opportunities are increasing, including for women, particularly in horticulture, floriculture, aquaculture, pigs and poultry across much of the developing world especially in Senegal, where growth of modern horticulture supply chains has been associated with direct beneficial effects for rural women and reduced gender inequalities in rural areas. However, these studies also concur that women typically earn minimum wages in non-traditional agricultural export packing. Even though these studies do not have direct bearing on land control as a determinant for women economic empowerment, one critical aspect of the findings illustrate that most women tend to look for labour in nearby farmlands when they do not own or control their parcels of land, (Narciso et al 2010 & ILO, 2010). It is important to note, however, that women tend to be concentrated in unskilled jobs, with limited opportunities for advancement, but that the increased demand for their labour may increase their bargaining power. It is true that unskilled labour force attracts low salaries/ wages hence slows down women economic empowerment. This trend can be reverted when women have equal rights to control land as a resource in the agricultural production process which in turn will enable that concentrate their labour force towards sustainable economic development instead of looking for alternate source of employment, (ILO, 2010).

Studies done by Ramaroson et al (2011) on promoting women's access and control over land in the central highlands of Madagascar found the two variables to be correlated. Similarly study done by Tsikata et al (2010) found existence of weak relationships between Land tenure, gender, and globalization. This study analyzed data collected from Africa, Asia and Latin America. The scholars assert that when women control land there is better returns and faster economic empowerment.

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2.5. Agricultural land Use Policy, population growth and Women Economic Empowerment

There is a growing literature that explores the relationship between women economic empowerment, population growth, agricultural land use, food crop production and forest cover (Karim 2012). This is because as population expands land as a factor becomes constrained hence affecting its agricultural utilization. This fragmentation of land due to population spurt makes it difficult for women in the rural folk to meaningfully make a living from the farm (Otu et al, 2011). Effective land use depends on the size of the land under being utilized since small fragmented land due to high population density tend to give low productivity and in most cases often leads to over cultivation that may affect yields. The relationship between rapid population growth and the capacity of our earth has been a matter of controversies for a long time and would continue so in the future, (FAO, 2010). Therefore this study is crucial in providing theoretical discourses given by both Malthusians and Boserupians and shows whether the current population growth and access to farmland coincides with either Malthusians' or Boserupians' views by taking empirical evidences from Uganda.

In Uganda more so in Arua District, over years there has been an increase in the size and proportion of cultivated land due to expansion in areas that were initially forested. According to the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics (2008), the cultivated land cover has increased consistently from 84,010 square kilometers in 1990 to 99,019 square kilometers in 2005 which translates to an average increase of 1.2% per annum in rural areas. The Bureau further extrapolates that the proportion of land under cultivation was 42% in 1990 to 49.6% in 2005 and it was projected to increase to 50% or higher by 2014 due to rapid population growth that requires more food to feed on. It is important to note that as expansion in agricultural land continues to increase due to population growth, land under tillage or use also increase with direct proportionality. Since women are the key drivers in terms of labour source in agriculture in rural areas this increase affects their economic empowerment, (UNDP, 2010). It is also important to note that increase in land use was as a result of extensive agriculture practiced by more than 80% Ugandans who derive their livelihoods from land (Ugandan Bureau of Statistics, 2013).

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Research studies have also found out that extensive methods of farming also have environmental impacts such as shifting farming, over-grazing, land fragmentation, deforestation and bush burning. Analogous findings have been reported in some bordering countries such as Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya, (FAO, 2011). As a result of this, women economic empowerment or livelihood is affected. In addition to this a study done by Jayne, (2012) who investigated the impact of emerging land constraints and rising population density on smallholder agricultural productivity and commercialization clearly revealed that increased land use ensures that farm households are able to generate agricultural surpluses and consequently participate in agricultural output markets. This implies that proper utilization of land propels economic development. Therefore effective policies and strategies should be designed and implemented to ensure that women in rural areas are not blanked out if meaningful economic empowerment is to be realized since land use is key to agricultural output.

Limited land use by women in rural parts of Africa due to retrogressive cultural norms has been argued by some scholars as a contributing factor in the under development in most areas, (Nitya, 2011). This is true because access to land and fragmentation has been male dominated and decisions to sub divide land has been controlled partly the customary laws in these regions, (Odeny, 2013). This in turn has affected women economic empowerment since they have limited access to control land and make decisions on transfer or sale of land. They are normally locked out from the process despite numerous legislations that have been set by the government of Uganda to cushion them against such acts, (UNDP, 20011). However, there is evidence that demographic pressure may result in the transformation of agricultural land for rural and urban settlement/habitation. Karim (2013) found that there was more than 18% decrease in agricultural land in two Bangladeshi villages because of demographic pressure. The author concluded that population increase puts heavy pressure on cropland compelled the diversion of farming land for purpose of settlement and habitation.

Women economic empowerment, population growth and land access cannot be divorced. This is because population increase provides labour and market to the farm produce while the agricultural land is the factor of production in the women economic empowering process, (World Bank, 2010). However when the population growth spurt causes a strain on the cultivated land women

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economic ability is at stake since the factor of production is affected, (UNDP, 2011).It is also cardinal to note that an increase in human population can be expected to lead to increase in agricultural cultivation and output. According to the scholars who ascribe to this school of thought argue that an increase in labour force increases area under food crop and subsequently increase in food production. Labour force can be defined as the persons in the country between 15-65 years, who are actively seeking jobs (Bishai, 2006).

Research study findings done the government of Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2012) revealed that from 2008 up to 2010 the total crop production in Uganda did not register major positive index but increased by only 1.5% per year compared to the 3.2% per annum of population growth during the same study period. This means that economic growth was slowed down during this period. In spite of this, food production has trailed behind population growth over the years due to low public and private venture in agriculture, inadequate support from agricultural financial institutions, disasters caused by nature causes such a crop pest and drought, lack of empirical studies or inadequate research especially in rural areas such as Arua and dormant or ineffective extension services (MAAIF, 2011). According to Bishai (2006), a combination of capacious agriculture and swift population growth results to augmented degradation of natural resources which subsequently leads to agricultural stagnation and this directly retards women economic empowerment. This research finding is in tandem with the Boserupian hypothesis that the increase in labour force increases area under food crop and subsequently the overall agricultural production. However, it is important to note when productivity is low, women who are the greatest beneficiaries of this agricultural activity are affected in large numbers. This in turn affects the pace of their economic gain in the community.

2.6. Women Economic Empowerment

In order for the government of Uganda to achieve sustainable development goals as envisaged by the global sustainable development goals 2030, women must be at the centre of the planning and implementation process including monitoring and evaluation. This calls for an inclusive society where gender is mainstreamed with the right based as the elements that make up the fabrics that

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weave the system. Moreover, this will facilitate economic empowerment for both gender and reduction of incidences of gender based violence. Article 3 of the international convention on economic, social and cultural rights demands that, all countries have to put in place mechanisms to ensure that women live freely without any form of discrimination in pursuit of economic development, (UN Women, 2015).

According to Kabeer (2011) empowerment is derived from the word power meaning ability to make choices whereas Sen (1985) defines power as dominant factor of decision making. In this study empowerment was defined operationally as the process by which those who have denied power make strategic life choices acquire the ability to make those decisions. Economic empowerment in this research will be defined contextually to mean ability people to make strategic life choices or decisions with regards to their income and how to spend money for better living conditions or standards.

Research study done by Mahabub, Manik, & Alia (2004) on the nature and impact of women participation in economic activities in rural Bangladesh using household survey research design found out that credible documentation of women participation in economic activities specifically for women belonging to farm households is under represented. The research found that this may have been attributed to the invisibility nature of women labour input farm which in most cases is not computed as a factor of production especially in rural areas in the developing world. This is a fact because in Arua district where farming is the mainstream of the economy women labour force accounts for more than 60%. However, this labour contribution is normally ignored when profit is being calculated and in most not paid back particularly in male dominated household heads.

Lakwo (2006) conducted a study on micro finance, rural livelihoods and women's economic empowerment in Uganda. The study found out that some current gender insensitive policies do not support women economic empowerment programs wholesomely. This has made it very difficult for women to access micro finance and credit facilities that would transform their lives.

A study done by Sanzidur (2010) on women's labour contribution to productivity and efficiency in agriculture examined the contribution of women's labour input to productivity and efficiency in crop farming using a large survey dataset of 1890 households from 16 villages in Bangladesh. The study found out that female labour accounts for 28% total labour from the family and

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contributes significantly to productivity. The researcher also asserts that women from rural households also strike a balance between their economic labour time contribution and family duties.

Nabecwa (2001) studied policies and practices towards women empowerment via exploratory research design. The study specifically laboured to identify factors that affect effective policy advocacy work aimed at empowering women at the grassroots level and make recommendations on the most suitable empowerment strategies. The study findings revealed that while Uganda presents a viable opportunity for women economic empowerment, the accrued benefits of empowerment advocacy have not been realised at the community or grassroots level.

Klesen (2007) investigated the impact of population growth on economic growth and poverty reduction in Uganda. The study relied on macro and micro econometric approach. The study found out that the current high population growth rate in Uganda slows down poverty eradication initiatives. High significance level was also noted between high poverty index and women economic participation.

Research study done by Dralega (2015) on rural women information, communication and technology use in Uganda found out that while women's collective activism as a reaction to socio economic and cultural domination has contributed slightly to economic empowerment of women. This therefore means that as a result of more awareness through the use of modern communication and technology facilities, women are able to share knowledge for economic gains. This has significantly contributed to empowerment. It is a fact that many women get to know a lot of information through social media utilities hence are able to demand for their rights including right to access, use and own agricultural land. According to a study by Alexandria (2013) on empowerment in Uganda using participatory action research culture and religious structures play a significant role in women empowerment.

2.7. Human Development Perspective Theory

Human Development Perspective Theory advocates for inclusivity in management and allocation resources in the society for the purpose of development, (Inglehart & Welzel 2005). This theory was adopted based on its emphasis on women economic empowerment such as autonomy and rights to live freely including owning agricultural land anywhere without any form of

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discrimination. It clearly explains the key variables that were under investigation. This is a more recent theory that emphasizes the conversion of economic development into a cultural process of human development that gives rise to an emancipative worldview, reflected in self-expression values that emphasize human choice and autonomy, including the choices and autonomy of women (Welzel et al 2003). This theory attempts to link social modernization to emancipative values through changes in existential constraints. The theory places interest on changes in modern societies particularly those changes which are viewed to be conducive to land tenure systems that enhance women's empowerment and therefore establishes a link between cultural modernity that value greater equality between genders, (Inglehart & Welzel 2005).

The proponents of this theory reasons out that emancipative orientations develops corpus expectations aimed at making community members and their influential leaders to be more responsive and inclusive. It stresses that the leaders need to work with all members of the communities and all barriers that may exclude others including women in participating in economic activities to be eliminated. Subsequently, over increasing emancipative values lead to increases in women's empowerment throughout society and in parliament (Inglehart, et al 2002).

This theory also looks at the relationships between these land tenure and women participation in economic empowerment, given that the human development approach stresses the role of increasing human resources in expanding the scope of social inclusion and personal choice/ rights of all human beings. The proponents argue that the society expects that economic modernity will be more inclusive at the initial stage while appreciating contributions made by women towards economic development and trying to find a common ground between culture and women economic empowerment. They contend that cultural modernity will become more central to explanations of the higher stages.

Ultimately, Welzel (2003) on one hand, ties the modern human resources crucial to the human development sequence to economic development. But in this view the effect of economic development is more indirect. On the hand, Inglehart & Norris (2003) posits that cultural modernity holds tangible, positive consequences for women. These scholars add that when controlling for alternative hypotheses, the measure of attitudes toward gender equality is the sole predictor of the proportion of women in agricultural based economy.

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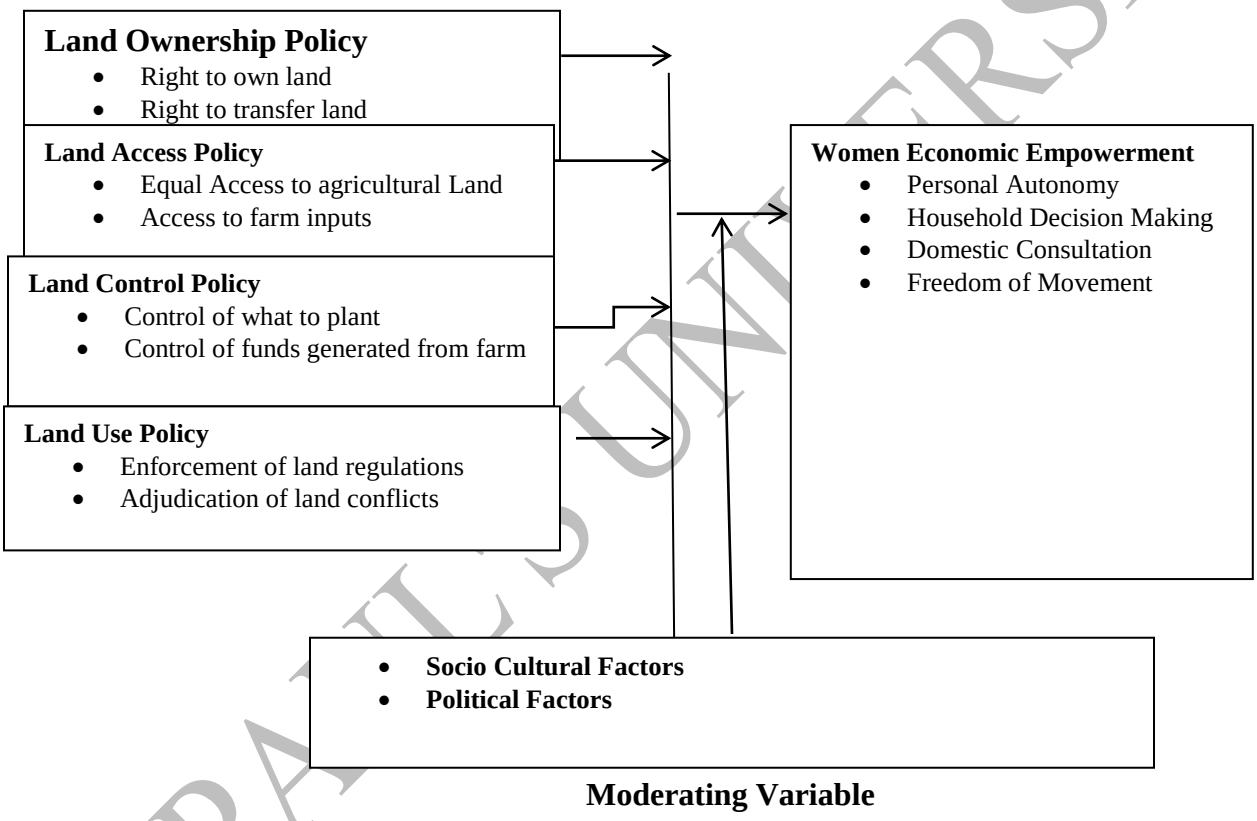
It is important to note that Human Development Perspective theory as advanced by Inglehart & Welzel (2005) is not so purely anchored on gender-egalitarian attitudes in particular but rather the broad emancipative implications of self-expression values in general that positively predict gender empowerment more so women economic empowerment in rural areas. In addition to this Welzel (2003) also argues that modernization comes in many forms, while acknowledging the fact that all the measures/ key tenets as espoused in the theory is conceptualized in terms of women's empowerment, the strongest and most consistent research findings show that gains in gender equality are more discernible in countries with high levels of development and strong emancipative values. This implies that those countries where retrogressive cultural practices and gender inequality still exist, the situation may slightly be different. Therefore, parameters or measures of economic development should strongly relate to take cognizance of gender parity and women economic empowerment, (Inglehart & Norris 2003).

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2.8: Conceptual Framework

Based on the in-depth empirical studies reviewed and theoretical framework as explained before, the study adopted the conceptual framework in figure 1:-

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Author, (2016)

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2.8.1 Explanation of the conceptual framework

In figure 1, there are two key variables, the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable which is agricultural land tenure policies has four key measures which define land tenure policies. These sub variables included land ownership policies, land access, use and control policies. Similar past studies such as Teshale and Gebre (2015) and Mostofa, Taraquel, Haque & Islam (2008) applied the same sub variables to test whether a relationship exists between rural women land use rights and economic development.

Economic empowerment which is the dependent in this study was investigated using a variety of indexes such as personal autonomy, household decision making, domestic consultation and freedom of movement. Similar past studies such as Geshaw (2015) employed the same sub variables to measure women economic empowerment. It is important to note that this study was cognizant of other intervening variables since economic empowerment and land tenure systems in Africa are deeply rooted within the social norms of the society. The researcher felt that politics also plays a key role with regards to land adjudication and women empowerment. It was against these informed opinions that social, cultural and political intervening variables were included in the study.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1: Overview

This chapter presented literature related to Research Design, Study Location, Target Population, Sampling Strategy and Sample Size, Data Collection Instruments, Validity of the Research Instruments, Data Analysis Procedures and Ethical considerations in research.

3.2. Research Design

This study used descriptive cross sectional survey and correlation research designs. Correlation research design is used calculatedly because it allows for systematic collection and analysis of data in order to test hypothesis (Osso & Onen, 2009). Precisely, cross sectional design was used because of time and costs constraints that could not allow for longitudinal designs, (Kothari (2009). Survey was used because it allows for generalization and sampling of target population, (Cooper &Schindler, 2009). In addition to this, descriptive surveys are normally intended to describe the characteristics of particular individuals or a group and report things as they are and provide numerical data of the population, (Orodho, 2008).

3.3 The Study Area

The study was located in Arua District. Arua district is located in Northern region of Uganda. The Arua district is located between latitude 2^0 30'N and 3^0 50'N and longitude 30^0 30'E and 31^0 30'E with a total land area of 5,476.2 sq km. Arua district borders Maracha district to the North West, Yumbe District to the northeast and Adjumani and Amuru districts to the East. The Democratic Republic of the Congo lies to the west of the district as shown in annex 3 attached. According to the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics, (2013) report, in Arua District, forest and woodland occupies 1,338.7 sq km, about 25% of the district land area. The district is also highly densely populated due to rich economic background based on agriculture. Demographic data by the Ugandan Bureau of statistics (2014) estimates population of Arua District to be 776,700 people, with a population growth rate of 3.5% per year by mid-2012. The northern Uganda, particularly Arua usually has bimodal rainfall pattern; first rains from March-May and second

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rains from September - December. The average total rainfall is 1,250mm per year with the dry season in December -March temperatures being high throughout this period.

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Arua district and northern Uganda in general, (FAO, 2010). The district grows a number of crops for both cash and food purposes which include, beans, cassava, groundnuts, maize, mangoes, millet, and tobacco(Arua District Information Portal, 2009). Tobacco is the major cash crop and is the main source of livelihood for the majority of the population in the district. In addition to crops, farmers are furthermore participating in rearing goats, chicken and beekeeping at home for both consumption and for sale (Arua District Information Portal, 2009). Administratively, Arua District is made up of 5 counties; Arua Municipality, Ayivu, Okollo, Terego and Vurra with 25 sub-counties and two divisions (Arua District Information Portal, 2009). Specifically this study was located in Arua Municipality due to time and financial constraints that would have allowed a district wide research. In addition to this Arua Municipality is the headquarters of Arua District. This therefore means that data from the remaining four counties were not collected in this study.

3.4. Study Population

The study population for this study comprised of the key stakeholders in the agriculture and land sectors who are affected the policies. The study therefore targeted the district agricultural officer, lands officers, Community Development officer, District Environmental Officer, farmers, opinion leaders from the community, members of the civil society organizations and extension officers.

The district agricultural and Extension officers were crucial in this study because they are key government officers who directly participate in agricultural policy formulation and implementation. In this regard they act the focal points since they provide feedback on a regular basis to the government on the effectiveness and defects of the policies within their domains. The district development officers were included in this study because agriculture and development are intertwined. It is important to note that economy of the Uganda especially in Arua District is agricultural based and the district development officer were included in the study since the researcher strongly believed they would provide the much needed data on the relationship between land tenure policies and women economic empowerment. District land officers were included since

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they participate directly in land tenure policy formulation and implementation at the community level hence were to provide useful insights on how these policies affect women economic empowerment in Arua District.

District Environmental Officers are important government officers who ensures that policies developed do not jeopardize the environment and they continuously conduct environmental impact assessment especially when large farming is being launched. In this study they were included specifically to provide the much needed information on best agricultural practice needed to enhance environmental sustainability. It is also important to highlight the fact that the District Environmental Officer (DEO), the Community Development Officer (CDO) and the District Agriculture Officer (DAO) were selected because they are believed to be knowledgeable and have a clear understanding of the current trends as pertains to demographics, agriculture and forestry issues in the district. Farmers were included in this study because they are the consumers of the developed policies. These policies directly affect their daily operations hence they hold critical information needed by the researcher.

3.5. Sample Selection and Size

The study employed Yamane (1967) formula as discussed by Glenn (2016) to calculate the sample size of farmers within Arua Municipality in Arua District in Northern Uganda. The equation for the formula was:-

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where:-

n is the Sample Size

N is the total Population

e is the precision level

According to the Arua Municipality Data (2014) there are 655 small scale farmers located within the Municipality. Therefore the sample size for farmers based on Yamane (1967) Formula with a

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confidence level of 95% with precision level of 15% (Margin of Error = 0.15) yielded a sample size of:-

$$n = N / 1 + N (e^2)$$

$$=655 / 1 + 655 \times (0.15)^2$$

$$=655 / 1 + 655 \times (0.0225)$$

$$=655 / 1 + 14.7375$$

$$= 655/15.7375=42 \text{ respondents.}$$

Purposive sampling was used to select 10 District Agricultural Officers, 10 District Lands Officers, 20 Extension Officers, 4 District Development officers and 4 District Environmental Officers. Stratified Sampling technique was used to collect data from 30 opinion leaders. The strata consisted of 6 community/ elected leaders, 6 religious leaders, 6 teachers, 6 village elders, 6 members of the provincial administration. The total study therefore comprised of a sample size 120 participants.

Non Probability Purposive sampling technique was used to select participants in this study because the researcher intended to purposively collect data from specific government officials within the district regarding the variables under study, (Orodho, 2009). Simple random sampling was used to ensure equal chances for all participants hence reducing biasness which may compromise validity and the reliability of the study findings, (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2009). Stratified sampling was used because of the heterogeneous nature of the opinion leaders, (Coopers Schilndler, 2009). In order to ensure equal distribution of the respondents under opinion leaders category four strata were developed for equity purposes.

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Based on the aforementioned discussion, the study sample was distributed as shown table1.

Table 1: Study Sample Size

SAMPLE CATEGORY	TARGET POPULATION	SAMPLE SELECTED	PERCENTAGE
Farmers	655	42	6%
District Agricultural officers	15	10	67%
District Land Officers	15	10	67%
District Extension officers	30	20	67%
District Environmental officers	10	4	40%
District Development officers	10	4	40%
Opinion Leaders	200	30	15%
TOTAL	**920**	**120**	**13%**

Source, Author, (2016)

According to Cooper and Schilndler (2009) any sample of above 10% drawn from a large population's yield valid and reliable data in descriptive survey and correlation research designs. Therefore a total population size of 120 (13%) was deemed fare to generate accurate data needed for hypothesis testing as opined by (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2009).

3.6. Data Collection Tools

Questionnaire were used to collect data from the District Agricultural Officers, District Land Officer, District Extension Officers, District Development Officers, District Environmental Officers and opinion leaders because data collected can usually be quickly and easily quantified through the use of a software package such as SPSS which the researcher used, (Burns, 2010). The questionnaire was structured into five sections each addressing a specific objective. Section one collected demographic data while section 2, 3, 4 and 5s respectively used a five point Likert Scale to collect data on the specific research objectives. A five point Likert Scale which was used to collect the quantitative data requested respondents to indicate their level of agreement/disagreement based on the statements on the relationship between various agricultural land tenure policies and their effects on Women economic empowerment.

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Focus Group Discussion were used to collect data from farmers. The groups consisted of ten members at the sub county level with the researcher as the moderator. Focus group discussion was used because it generates rich data, (Bosco & Herman, 2012, & Bagnoli & Clark, 2010). It is also a very powerful tool in qualitative research especially when data is collected from a group of people who may not be literate hence cannot respond to written questions in the questionnaire.

3.7 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The researcher conducted validity and reliability tests to ensure the relevance of the content in the tools as well as ascertain the degree to which a research instrument or data collection tools or procedures gives equivalent results over the number of repeated trials.

3.7.1 Validity

In this study, validity was achieved through expert assessment procedure. The researcher first conducted a thorough literature review from print and electronic media with an aim of developing a complete ambit of the measures for the variables based on the previous empirical studies. After the thorough literature review, the researcher designed the research tools and presented all the data collection tools to one of the lecturers who is an expert at the department of Development Studies at St Paul's University who criticized the tools in relation to the content and all the comments were incorporated. The researcher then presented the corrected data collection tools to the second lecturer at the department of development studies at St. Paul's Universities to critique the same tools. This procedure was repeated with the researcher computing the results of the expert's assessment procedure until there is total agreement between the experts and the results of factor analysis of above 0.4 being accepted. The decision to use expert judgment as a method of determining validity was guided by Kothari, (2009).

Construct validity was achieved by the researcher developing a complete domain of land tenure policies and women economic empowerment indicators after a thorough literature review from online and print media sources. The agreement on the meaning of the constructs of the items was borrowed heavily from the previous international land tenure policies and women economic empowerment data collection tools which have been developed and used by other experienced scholars in order to improve the validity index.

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It is important to note that the content of questionnaire results can be predicted through the questions asked. Therefore the questionnaire was thoroughly revised to adhere to the standards expected in this study. A pre-test or pilot study was carried out in one of the villages in Arua Municipality area. In addition to this, the researcher ensured validity of the collected data by conducting the focus group discussion in person and thoroughly training the research assistants who distributed and collected the questionnaire from the participant's hence high return rate.

Principle Component Analysis Factor analysis was carried out with a rule of the thumb that any item with factor loading value more than 0.4 being accepted and any value less than 0.4 were to be considered invalid hence were to be removed. However, in this study no item registered a factor loading value below 0.4 to warrant the application of the above rule. The results were as shown in table 2:-

Table 2: Factor loading for all variables

Variables	Factor 1	Extraction
Land Ownership Policy	0.871	0.862
Land Access Policy	0.892	0.876
Land Use Policy	0.803	0.794
Land Control Policy	0.881	0.875
Women Economic Empowerment	0.845	0.831

Source: Author, (2016)

In table 2, land access policy had the highest loading factor while land use policy had the lowest. All the variables combined had principle component analysis factor loading value more than 0.4 hence all the items in the research tools passed the validity test.

3.7.2 Reliability

Reliability was achieved by test-retest technique, (Orodho, 2008). This was done by administering the same data collection tools to 10 participants randomly selected sample prior to piloting. All the corrections or comments from the results of the test were noted. The research instruments

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were then re-tested within a span of two weeks to the same sample drawn from the target group. It is cardinal to note that participants in the test re-test sample were excluded in the final sample during the actual data collection. The researcher then incorporated all the corrections noted during the re-test with a view to improve on the tools. Factor analysis was then used to compute the coefficient with sub variables yielding a Cronbach's Alpha above .70 being considered reliable.

Kombo and Tromp, (2008) adds that in any social research, sub variables with composite reliability coefficients above threshold of Cronbach's alpha 0.67 for an instrument may be deemed reliable. In addition to this, it is also important to note that in order to ensure reliability appropriate sampling procedures were also used in this study to ensure a representative sample. The questionnaires were also scrutinized by the supervisors of the researcher to judge the items on their appropriateness of the content, and to determine all the possible areas that need modification so as to achieve the objectives of the study. The reliability test for Cronbach's alpha coefficients of internal consistency for the study is shown on table 3:-

Table 3: Data Collection Tools Reliability Test

Variables	**Alpha**
Land Ownership Policy	0.842
Land Access Policy	0.871
Land Use Policy	0.801
Land Control Policy	0.881
Women Economic Empowerment	0.854

Source: Author, (2016)

Cronbach Alpha was established for every sub variable based on the specific research objective in order to determine if each scale would produce consistent results composite reliability test as shown in table indicate that most of the items were above 0.802 hence the tools were deemed reliable and would produce similar results should the research be done later on or in a different context. The independent variable measure with the highest α value was land control (0.881) and

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the least was land use while the dependent variable (Women Economic Empowerment) had α of 0.854.

3.8 Pilot Study

Before the actual research, the data collection tools were pre-tested in the in Arua District with a small number of the respondents. The aim of piloting was to check clarity of the instruments and ensure that they are coherent. The other reason was to check on time taken to answer questions and complete the questionnaires. Pre-testing was considered important in this study because comments and suggestions by the respondents after pre-testing were meant to help to improve the quality of the research tools (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2009). According to Coopers and Schilndler, (2009) piloting is normally designed to reveal deficiencies in the research instruments, for example, unclear instructions, insufficient writing space, vague questions and wrong numbering, thus improving the instruments and it was on this basis that it was incorporated in the study procedure. The responses from the data collection tools were analyzed to check if the methods of data analysis was appropriate and suitable. In addition to this, in this research study, piloting was also used to check on the validity and reliability of the instruments.

Piloting was done by the researcher randomly sampling 10 farmers, 1 agricultural officer, 1 extension officer, 4 opinion leaders who were given questionnaires and focus group discussion for the farmers. All the weaknesses of the research tools were noted during the first pilot and corrections incorporated before the following pilot which took place within a span of ten days. The results of the second pilot were noted and all corrections/issue were addressed by the researcher. Data instruments were then subjected to validity and reliability tests before the actual fieldwork. It is important to note that all these participants were excluded in the final sample during actual data collection.

3. 9. Data Analysis and Presentation

Data collected was cleaned by weeding out inconsistent and irrelevant responses. Information collected from the respondents were then be coded and keyed in for analysis using statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) version 22. Quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics with a view to generate frequencies, averages, and percentages and the results were

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presented through tables and figures. Descriptive statistics was used since the researcher intended to determine the generality and symmetry of the data collected before subjecting it further to inferential statistics. Thematic analysis was used to analyze qualitative data collected mainly from the focus group discussion from the farmers in Arua District. Qualitative data which was mainly collected from focus group discussion was first classified on the basis of common attributes or themes then tallied to obtain statistical frequencies, tabulated and finally analysed using descriptive statistics. According to Kothari (2010), this helps to collapse large volume of qualitative data in numerical form for ease of statistical interpretation.

The researcher then subjected the quantitative data mainly from the five point Likert scale to spearman rho correlation to establish the strength and direction of relationships between the variables. The spearman's rank order correlation was calculated based on the following formula:-

$$\textbf{rho} = 1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$$

The correlation coefficient was computed between variables which were interpreted by comparing its magnitude with its probable error.

It is important to note that the probable error of the coefficient of the correlation was obtained using a formula:

$$P.E._r = 0.6745\frac{1-r^2}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Where: $P.E._r$= Probable Error

r = Coefficient of correlation, and

N = the number of pairs or observations used in derivations of r.

When interpreting the results using this formula it is poignant to note that when rho <$P.E._r$ there is no confirmation of correlation, this automatically implies that the value of r is not significant (P>0.05). On the other hand, when the value of rho > 6 $P.E._r$ the coefficient of correlation is practically certain (P<0.05) hence a significant positive statistical correlations exists between the variables, (Gupta, 2008).

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In order to test the null hypothesis, data collected was further subjected to multiple regression analysis with a view establish the existence or non-existence of a statistical relationship.

The regression equation for the study was:-

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \beta 4X4 + \varepsilon$$

Where:-

α = a constant or intercept;

β = slope or change in government policies;

X1= Agricultural Land Ownership Policy

X2= Agricultural Land Access Policy

X3= Agricultural Land Control Policy

X4= Agricultural Land Use Policy

ε = the "noise" or error (intervening/moderating variables such as political and social factors)

Y= Women Economic Empowerment

The p values (α values) were used to determine whether statistical relationship exist between the variables with the p (sig. value) of ≤ 0.05 being the basis to reject the null hypotheses.

The regression model was also to test present R squares values with an aim of determining the extent to which women economic empowerment affects land tenure policies.

3.10 Research Procedure and Ethical Considerations

After successful proposal defense, the researcher obtained consent letter from the university to proceed to collect data. The researcher then proceeded to the chairperson of local council obtain permit to collect data within Arua district. Upon obtaining the permit, the researcher reported to and briefed the top management of various ministries, including the local administration, where the respondents were sampled and requested for their cooperation. Confidentiality of information and anonymity of data recording was assured. Participants were also briefed on the nature of the study before the commencement of the focused group discussion and filling in of the questionnaires. The researcher attached copies of the research permits and transmittal letters on each questionnaire in order to prove to the respondents that the research has the consent of all the relevant authorities. In

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addition to this, the researcher informed all the participants that they have a right to withdraw from participating in study at any stage and all their identities will remain anonymous. Only those who voluntarily consent to participate in the study were incorporated in the focused group discussion.

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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Preview

This chapter discussed questionnaire return rate, demographic data, descriptive statistics, correlation and regression. Data was presented in tables and interpreted in relation to previous research findings.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

A total of 78 questionnaires were issued and 76 were returned back for analysis. This represented 97% response rate, which is considered reasonable to make conclusions for the study and yield reliable and valid results. Coopers and Schindler (2009) reasons out that a 50% response rate is adequate, 60% good and above 70% rated excellent. This assertion is also confirmed by Kothari, (2009) who emphasizes that any response rate above 60% is enough to draw reasonable conclusions in a survey and correlation research designs.

It is important to highlight one important fact that this high response rate can be attributed to the data collection procedures, where the researcher pre-notified the potential participants and applied the drop and pick method where the questionnaires were picked at a later date to allow the respondents ample time to fill the questionnaires.

4.3 Demographic Data

Demographic data was included in this study since the researcher intended to fully understand the characteristics of the population in terms of age, gender, level of education, length of service among other parameters. In addition to land tenure policies in African context where the study was based is shrouded by complex issues that culturally classifies gender based on sex hence there was need to profile the respondents so as to understand their responses.

After coding data whereby 1 represented respondents who are male, are aged between 18-28 Years, Have served for 0-10 Years, holds a diploma and below, and have served for 1-5 years in Arua. In addition to this, Code 2 represented respondents 29-38 Years, 11-20 Years of Service and first degree. However, Code 3 represented age between 39-48 Years, 21- 30 Years of Service and 2st Degree and above. Lastly code 4 represented response for employees aged 49 and above,

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16 Years and above in service and those officers who have served in Arua for over 16 years. Finally, it is also essential to note that the codes 1,2,3 and 4 were represented by letters A,B,C and D respectively in the questionnaires where the sample were requested to tick only one choice per question on demographic characteristics. Results are as shown in table 4.

Table 4: Demographic Data

Demographic Details	**Response Category**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Gender	Male	41	34.7%
	Female	77	65.3%
	Total	**118**	**100%**
Age of the Respondents	18-28 Years	19	16.1%
	29-38 Years	48	40.7%
	39-48 Years	30	25.4%
	Above 49 Years	21	17.8%
	Total	**118**	**100%**
Length of Service with the Government of Uganda	0-10 Years	9	19.6%
	11-20 Years	16	34.8%
	21-30 Years	18	39.1%
	Above 31 Years	3	6.5%
	Total	**46**	**100%**
Level of Education of the Respondents	Diploma &Below	8	17.4%
	1ST Degree	35	76.1%
	2nd Degree &Above	3	6.5%
	Total	**46**	**100%**
Length of service as government officer in Arua	1-5 Years	20	43.5%
	6-10 Years	6	13.0%
	11-15 Years	10	21.7%
	Above 16	10	21.7%
	Total	**46**	**100%**

Source: Field Data, 2016

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In table 4, majority of the respondents were females (65.3%). This may be attributed to the fact that this study basically targeted women economic empowerment hence they were at the core of the research. 34.7 %(N=41) males is an indicator that the study respondents obeyed the a third gender rule for representation as demanded by the affirmative action. Majority of the respondents were aged between 29-38 years with very few falling within the above 18-28 Years age bracket (16.1%). In addition to this, the study also found that majority of the officers have served with the government of Uganda for a period between 21-30 years (39.1%). This implies that these officers are experienced and understand fully the effects of land agricultural land tenure policies on women economic empowerment and other variables that may affect the topic under investigation. These officers were drawn from key sectors in the government hence this level of experience is very vital for validity and reliability of data.

The study also found out that majority of the officers who participated in this survey hold first degree (76.1%). This implies that the workforce apart from being experienced have the needed qualifications to deliver on their jobs and understand the operations including key issues affecting agricultural land tenure policies in the district. Majority of the respondents (43.5%) have worked in Arua district between 1-5 years. Those who have worked as government officers in Arua for 11-15 years account for 21.7%. However, these findings indicate that most of the officers who participated in this study had different length of stay at current station with most of them having served more than 10 years. It is imperative to note that most of the officers have served for long in other stations. It is the assumption of the researcher that those five years is enough to grasp and analyse key trends and operations in a work station especially for veteran employees who have served in other stations in similar capacities.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

Data collected was subjected to descriptive statistical analysis technique which generated frequency distribution tables for all the sub variables. The aim of this analysis was to use numbers to summarize data so as to describe its characteristics, (Cheryl, 2009).

It is important to note that code 1 in the SPSS denoted Strongly Agree, 2 Agree, 3 Neutral, 4 Disagree while 5 strongly Disagree. The analysis was done objectively under the following sub headings which are in congruent with the sub variables investigated.

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4.4.1 Land Ownership Policy

Respondents were asked to rate their opinion based on the statements presented in the five point Likert Scale and the results were as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Land Ownership Policy

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In Arua District, most land is communally owned	13.6%	5.1%	17.8%	25.4%	38.1%
In Arua District, women have a right to own land	24.6%	5.9%	13.6%	29.7%	26.3%
In Arua District, the available land policy frameworks protect women's land ownership rights	8.5%	9.3%	30.5%	31.4%	20.3%
In Arua District, women have a right to transfer or sale land	5.9%	22.0%	19.5%	28.0%	24.6%
N=118					

Source: Field Data, (2016)

In table 5, the statement: In Arua District, most land is communally owned has 38.1% strong disagreement. This means that majority of the respondents opines that land in Arua is not under communal ownership. Majority of the respondents disagreed (29.7%) with the statement that in Arua District, women have a right to own land. This implies that women have limited rights when it comes to land ownership.

In table 5, most respondents are neutral (30.5%) and disagreed (31.4%) with the assertion that in Arua District, the available land policy frameworks protect women's land ownership right. This point to the fact that most respondents are skeptic about the available legal frameworks that protect women's ability to own land in the district. When respondents were requested to indicate their rating on the statement: In Arua District, women have a right to transfer or sale land. Majority of the respondents somehow disagreed (28.0%). This indicates that women do not have

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absolute rights to transfer land in the district. All these findings confirm the findings of Goldstein et al (2015) who found out that communal land ownership increase chances of female headed households investment on land and productivity by 39%. Similarly, SIDA (2015) research study found direct relationship to exist between women land right/ownership, food security, women economic empowerment and poverty reduction.

4.4.2 Land Access Policy

On Land access, the respondents were asked to rate their opinion based on the statements presented in the five point Likert Scale and the results were as shown in table 6.

Table 6: Land Access Policy

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In Arua District, Women have equal access to agricultural land	3.4%	9.6%	18.6%	25.4%	44.9%
In Arua District, Women have equal access to farm inputs	5.9%	17.8%	24.6%	27.1%	24.6%
In Arua District, Women have rights to use the title deed to secure credit facilities for farming	9.3%	13.6%	18.6%	26.3%	32.2%
In Arua District, women equal access to share farm resources including access to money generated as a result of sale of farm produce	6.8%	5.1%	22.0%	31.4%	34.7%
N=118					

Source: Field Data, (2016)

In table 6, majority of the respondents strongly disagreed (44.9%) with the statement that women have equal access to agricultural land in Arua. This infers that males or their husbands control the access to land in Arua. This form of control also inhibits the ability of women to use title deeds or land as collateral to acquire credit facilities to improve agricultural output. This may grossly

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affect the pace of economic development since agriculture is the main source of income in rural parts of Uganda. This findings echo the findings of the study by Ajani et al (2013) who found out that enhancing women access to land act as a catalyst for development of the entire population, mitigate against climatic change and helps in poverty reduction at the community level. Similar findings were noted by WEDO (2008) who found land access and women economic empowerment to be correlated.

4.4.3 Land Control Policy

In order to determine the rate opinion of respondents based on statements regarding land control policy, the researcher requested the participants to respond to the statements indicated in the questionnaire and the results were as shown in table 7.

Table 7: Land Control Policy

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In Arua District, Women Control what is to be planted on the agricultural land	22.0%	16.0%	22.0%	17.8%	21.2%
In Arua District, Women Control time for planting on the agricultural land	20.3%	13.6%	23.7%	16.1%	26.3%
In Arua District, Women Control how money generated from the agricultural should be spent	12.7%	19.5%	21.2%	28.0%	18.6%
In Arua District, Women Control farm input on the agricultural land	19.5%	8.5%	22.9%	28.0%	21.2%
N=118					

Source: Field Data, (2016)

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In table 7, majority of the respondents strongly agreed (22.0%) that what to be planted on the agricultural land in Arua is controlled by women. This means that during the planting women take control of the farm activities including determining crops to be planted. However majority of the respondents disagreed that women control time (26.3%). This may be due to the fact that agriculturerain dependent farming, nature controls the climatic seasons or calendar hence determine time for planting. Most respondents also assert that women do not control money generated from sales of farm produce (28.0%). These findings confirmed the results of impact evaluation research results by USAID (2015) that found out that when women control land, there is 10% likelihood increase to take credit facilities for increased farm output and 44% increase in wife deciding on the crops to grow in the farmland in rural areas.

4.4.4 Land Use Policy

Respondents were asked to rate their opinion based on the statements presented in the five point Likert Scale and the results were as shown in table 5.

Table 8: Land Use Policy

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In Arua District, government agencies enforce land use regulations	6.8%	7.6%	16.9%	33.1%	35.6%
In Arua District, government agencies enforce proper land use management systems	9.3%	5.1%	12.7%	27.1%	44.9%
In Arua District, government agencies enforce proper management of adjudication of land use conflicts	13.6%	8.5%	27.1%	23.7%	25.4%
In Arua District, Customary Land Use Practices is still dominant	42.4%	4.2%	5.9%	25.4%	22.0%
N=118					

Source: Field Data, (2016)

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In table 8, majority of the respondents strongly disagreed (44.9%) with the statement that government agencies enforce proper land use management systems. This means that farmers are not adequately advised on eco-friendly and sustainable agricultural practices. However the study found customary land use practices (42.4%) to be the dominant land tenure system being practiced in Arua district. These findings are similar to the results of the study by Heather and Mercedes (2015) who found out that when women are able to use land and forest based resources conflicts is reduced. Jayne and Headey, (2015) found that due to increase in demand and use of land for investment in rural parts of Africa, sometimes land is transferred without the knowledge of the wife and this substantially affect their economic wellbeing and ability to use land as a resource for sustainable development.

4.4.5 Women Economic Empowerment

On women economic empowerment which was the dependent variable, the respondents were asked to rate their opinion based on the statements presented in the five point Likert Scale and the results were as shown in table 9.

Table 9: Women Economic Empowerment

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
In Arua District, Women have Personal Autonomy regarding Land Tenure	10.2%	1.7%	20.3%	40.7%	27.1%
In Arua District, Women have a right to participate in household decision process regarding Land Tenure	5.1%	3.4%	13.6%	46.6%	31.4%
In Arua District, Women are consulted on matters regarding Land Tenure	13.6%	5.1%	23.7%	23.7%	33.9%
In Arua District, Customary Women have rights to freely move on the agricultural land	7.6%	5.9%	22.9%	32.2%	31.4%
N=118					

Source: Field Data, (2016)

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In table 9, majority of the respondents strongly disagreed that women are consulted on matters pertaining to land tenure (33.9%). This means that in most households the husband has power to sell or transfer the ancestral land without consulting the wife even if the piece of land is where farming is done. This confirms World Bank (2014) findings on the level of consultation during sale of agricultural land in rural parts of Africa.

4.5 Normality Test

Normality test which is part and parcel of descriptive statistical analysis was done in order to determine the shape of the distribution in the data which could not be clearly indicated through percentages in the frequency distribution tables, (Field, 2009). Normality test also act as a precursor for testing null hypotheses before data is subjected to inferential statistics, (Asghar and Saleh, 2012). In this study normality test was done through measures of variability (standard deviation), measures of centre (mean) and measures of shape (kurtosis and skewness).

The main reason behind the use of measures of variability or spread was to determine the degree to which individual scores deviate from the mean while measures of shape aimed at establishing the drop and rise in data, (David, 2015). Specifically kurtosis was included because the researcher intended to establish peakedness (leptokurtic) and flatness (platykurtic) of the distribution. Skewness tested the degree of asymmetry in a distribution where a positively skewed distribution has a long tail stretching to the right indicating that the mean is sensitive to each score in the distribution, (Elliot, 2010).

This analysis was done for all the sub variables and the results were as shown in table 10:-

Table 10: Land Ownership Policy

Statement	Mean	Std Dev	Skewness	Kurtosis
In Arua District, most land is communally owned	3.69	1.38	-0.82	-0.53
In Arua District, women have a right to own land	3.27	1.53	-0.44	-1.30
In Arua District, the available land policy frameworks protect women's land ownership rights	3.46	1.17	-0.50	-.038
In Arua District, women have a right to transfer or sale land	3.46	1.24	-0.28	-1.07
N=118				

Source: Field Data, (2016)

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In table 10, all the statement that land is communally owned has the highest mean (3.69) which corresponds to disagree level of rating coded in the SPSS. The statement the district land policy frameworks protects women land ownership rights and women have a right to transfer land has a mean of 3.46 which also corresponds to disagreed. This further confirms the earlier research finding discussed in table 5.

Table 11: Land Access Policy

Statement	**Mean**	**Std Dev**	**Skewness**	**Kurtosis**
In Arua District, Women have equal access to agricultural land	3.69	1.38	-.82	-.53
In Arua District, Women have equal access to farm inputs	3.27	1.53	-.44	-1.33
In Arua District, Women have rights to use the title deed to secure credit facilities for farming	3.46	1.17	-.50	-.38
In Arua District, women equal access to share farm resources including access to money generated as a result of sale of farm produce	3.43	1.24	-.28	-1.07
N=118				

Source: Field Data, (2016)

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In table 11, all the kurtosis values are negative indicating the presence of flat distributions. (Coopers and Schindler 2009). In addition to this the results in table 11 the statement women have equal access to land has the highest mean (3.69) while the statement women have equal access to farm inputs has the lowest mean (3,27) corresponding to the neutral response category.

Table 12: Land Control Policy

Statement	**Mean**	**Std Dev**	**Skewness**	**Kurtosis**
In Arua District, Women Control what is to be planted on the agricultural land	2.99	1.45	-.002	-.320
In Arua District, Women Control what time for planting on the agricultural land	3.14	1.47	-.138	-1.32
In Arua District, Women Control how money generated from the agricultural should be spent	3.20	1.31	-.221	-1.80
In Arua District, Women Control farm input on the agricultural land	3.23	1.40	-.380	-1.08
N=118				

Source: Field Data, (2016)

In table 12, all the kurtosis and skewness values are negative indicating the presence of an extended tail to the left of the distribution with clustering of data on the upper part of the distribution which is flat in shape, (Elliot, 2010). It is also important to note that the statement: In Arua district women control what is planted almost corresponds to agree. Most statements have a mean close to 3 which corresponds to neutral response category. This further implies that when it comes to controlling what to plant women take the lead.

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Table 13: Land Use Policy

Statement	Mean	Std Dev	Skewness	Kurtosis
In Arua District, government agencies enforce land use regulations	3.83	1.19	-0.93	0.04
In Arua District, government agencies enforce proper land use management systems	3.92	1.31	-.1.11	0.12
In Arua District, government agencies enforce proper management of adjudication of land use conflicts	3.38	1.33	-0.43	-0.87
In Arua District, Customary Land Use Practices is still dominant	3.91	1.22	-1.17	0.50
N=118				

Source: Field Data, (2016)

In table 13, the statement: In Arua district, government agencies enforce land use regulations has a mean of 3.83 while the statement on the level of government use management attracted a mean of 3.92. All the values for skewness were negative with first two statements registering a positive kurtosis, (Asgher and Saleh, 2012). The presence of a positive kurtosis indicates the presence of concave distributions with thick tails.

4.6 Inferential Statistics

Data was further subjected to inferential statistical analysis of Spearman Rank Correlation and Multiple Linear Regression using SPSS. The main aim of subjecting this data specifically to inferential statistics was to test the null hypotheses.

4.6.1 Correlation Statistics

Spearman Rank Correlation analysis technique was used to establish the strength and direction of relationships between the variables in the data collected. The results of the analysis are as indicated in table 14:-

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Table 14: Correlation Statistics

	Women Economic Empowerment	Land Ownership Policy	Land access Policy	Land Control Policy	Land Use Policy
Women Economic Empowerment	1.000				
Land Ownership Policy	.636[xx]	1.000			
Land Access Policy	.309[xx]	.351 [xx]	1.000		
Land Control Policy	-.041	.152[x]	.257 [xx]	1.000	
Land Use Policy	.062	.084	-.049	-.114	1.000

****. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed), *Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed), N**=118

Source: Field Data, (2016)

In table 14, land ownership policy is statistically significant (rho= .636) to women economic empowerment. This implies that land ownership policy accounts to 63.6% of women economic empowerment. Land access policy as indicated in table 14 is also positive significant (rho=.309) while land control policy is negatively insignificant (-.041) to women economic empowerment. Even though this relationship is insignificant, it is also weak in the sense that it only accounts for -.4% correlation between women economic empowerment and land control policy. All these findings echo the findings of the study done by Melesse and Bulte (2015) who found out that correlation exists between land certification agricultural productivity among women in rural areas. Similar findings were also reported by Deere et al (2013) who found out that land property rights and gender distribution of wealth in Ecuador are correlated.

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It is imperative to note that land access policy controls 29.3% of women economic empowerment while land use only accounted for 7.9%. Based on these findings it is imperative to note that when land tenure systems and policies are responsive to the community needs and sensitive to gender parity, holistic economic is bound to be realized. This is confirmed by a study done by USAID (2015) who conducted an impact evaluation research on property rights and artisanal development projects and found out that in Guinea land is accessible to both gender and there is no conflict between farmers and miners. The study also found out that customary land tenure system is common however women access to agricultural is not limited by their husbands.

4.6.2 Multiple Linear Regression/ Hypotheses Testing

In order to test the null hypotheses, the researcher subjected data further to multiple linear regression. Multiple regression was used because it is essential in predicting a single variable from one or more independent variables. The model computed the regression coefficients, R Square, t and p values. It is important to note that in this analysis Durbin Watson values were computed because the researcher wanted to test the presence of serial correlation among the residual variables with values ranging from 0 to 4. According to Chatterjee, Samprit; Simonoff, Jeffrey (2013) values close to 0 indicating a strong positive correlation while those close to 4 indicating a strong negative correlation.

F Change value was also included in order to measure the likelihood of the model as a whole in defining a relationship that emerged by chance with the basic assumption that the lower the F value the greater the chance that the relationships in the model are real.

In this study, collinearity was included since the investigator desired to test the correlation among the predictors in the regression since it facilitates the separation of predictors which may be redundant as explained by Field, (2009). According to Baguley, (2012) in multiple linear regression analysis, this can be achieved through tolerance which demonstrates the fraction of distinctive information that a predictor provides in the regression model. When interpreting results of the tolerance, it is imperative to note that values close to 1 implies that there are no problems with multicollinearity while values approaching 0 indicates presence of severe multicollinearity problems. According to David (2015) it is important to include tolerance in

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hypothesis testing since it is a factor by which the sample size needs to be increased to match the efficiency of the analysis with no multicollinearity.

Variance Inflation Factor on the other hand aims at quantifying the severity of multicollinearity in an ordinary least squares regression analysis. In addition to this, by testing variance inflation factor in any statistical analysis provides a solid basis on how much larger the error variance for the unique effects of a predictor in relations to a situation where there is no multicollinearity.

The results of the multiple linear regression are shown in table 15:-

Table 15: Multiple Regression

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**			**Collinearity Statistics**	
	β	**Std. Error**	**Beta**	**t**	**Sig**	**Tolerance**	**VIF**
(Constant)	1.060	.313		3.284	.001		
Land Ownership Policy	.652	.058	.597	11.190	.000	871	1.149
Land Access Policy	.132	.056	.127	2.346	.020	.845	1.184
Land Control Policy	-.139	.048	-.149	-2.886	.004	.930	1.076
Land Use Policy	.019	.050	.019	.384	.701	.971	1.030
MODEL SUMMARY							
R Square		.419					
R Adjusted		.409					
Durbin Watson		2.119					
F Change		42.244					
Sig		.000					

DV- Women Economic Empowerment, N=108

Source: Field Data, (2016)

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Hypothesis 1

In table 15, land ownership policy has unstandardized β value of 0.652, Standard Error of 0.058, Standardized Beta Value of 0.597, t value of 11.190, p value of 0.000, Collinearity Tolerance value of 0.845 and VIF 1.184. The β value of 0.652 indicates that land ownership accounts for 65.2% of the women economic empowerment. The tolerance value of 0.871 indicates the absence of multicollinearity between the variables. The variance inflation factor value of 1.149 further confirms absence of collinearity issues that may compromise research validity and reliability.

The results in table 15 also indicate that there is a positive significant statistical difference between land ownership policy (p=.000) and women economic empowerment. This automatically means that the null hypothesis is rejected since $p<0.05$. Based on these findings, it is clear that land ownership policies have strong effect on women economic empowerment. This is true because when women have title rights on land under crops or animal production, they feel motivated to utilize effectively to improve their economic wellbeing. It is important to note that most women provide the largest share of smallholder labour in agricultural production in rural areas in Africa while women own very few pieces of land, hence when they get the power of the title they feel inspired and motivated to maximize it.

These findings confirms the findings of the study done by Akinda and Adeyemol (2013) who found out that property rights especially by women significantly affects agricultural production. Since agriculture is the main source of livelihood in rural areas, this study findings directly points to the fact that property rights significantly affects women economic empowerment. Kumar and Quismbing (2014) found out that inheritance practices which affects land ownership rights significantly affect the pace of community development in rural Ethiopia. This research findings is similar to the study by Galiani and Schargrodsky, (2011) who found that land ownership/ rights motivates women to work hard and achieve better returns on investments. Ali et al (2014) found out that land tenure regulations especially land ownership policy is significant to environmental sustainability since when an individual own land, especially women, they become more responsible by ensuring that eco-friendly agricultural practices are adopted for sustainability and higher yields. These findings by these recent research studies are reminiscent of the study findings by Burgi and Ali (2008) who established that when women have secure land tenure, agricultural production increases significantly while environmental degradation increases inversely. John,

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Nombo and Mdoe (2012) found land ownership to significantly and positively to affect women economic empowerment (p=.019) and overall R Square value of .316 between the variables.

Hypothesis 2

Results in table 15 indicate that land access policy has unstandardized beta (β) value of .132, Standard Error of .056, Standardized Beta Value of .127, t value of 2.346, p value of 0.020, collinearity tolerance value of 0.845 and VIF 1.184. Based on these results on table 15, the relationship between land access policy and women economic empowerment is positive (β=.132) and statistically significant (p=.020). This means that null hypothesis is rejected since $p<0.05$. In addition to this were no issues with auto and multicollinearity since the tolerance value of .845 is almost equal to the desired of 1 while 1.184 means that the number of sample could only be multiplied by 1.184 to get the desired sample. This value was very minimal hence did not affect the results of the regression. This means that when women are able to access land, they are at a position to use the power of the title to access loans and farm produce. This in turn increases the crop yield which directly improves their economic status. Therefore land access policies that are perceived to be gender responsive and recognizes the role of women in agricultural chain production automatically enhances women economic prosperity in rural areas such as Arua in Northern Uganda.

These findings echo the findings of the study done by Deininger et al (2014) who found that land access, human capital accumulation and women economic empowerment are statistically significant. The study argues that inheritance laws should be reformed to ensure that gender parity is attained with regards to access and ownership of agricultural land since this forms the base for community economic developmental prospects. Similar study by Dickgang and Muchapundwa (2015) land restitution has significant effect on reduction of poverty in rural areas. Peterman (2011) found out that policies that promote women property rights promote development. According a study done by Knight (2014), statutory recognition of customary land rights that appreciates the right of women to access land, promotes national development.

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Hypothesis 3

In table 15 the relationship between control policy and women economic empowerment is negatively (β=-.139) significant (p=.004). This means that the null hypothesis is rejected since the p value is <0.05. This means that there is a statistical difference between land control policy and women economic empowerment in Arua District. Even though there is negative correlation between land control policy and women economic empowerment the level of statistical significance was high. Based on the unstandardized coefficients (β) the research established that for every unit increase in land control policy, there is an equivalent of 13.9% decrease in women economic empowerment. Nonetheless, the p value of 0.004 significance level between the variables further reinforces the fact that when women control land as a factor of production, the pace of economic empowerment increases significantly. Therefore all stakeholders in agriculture, policy, land and community should ensure that the rights of women to own land in rural areas such as Arua is upheld. This will in turn return conflicts gender based violence and enhance economic empowerment for women, (FAO, 2011)

These findings are similar to the findings of the study done by Deininger, Fang Xia and Sara (2015) found out that women land control and access have statistical significant relationship with agricultural productivity. Similar research findings were also noted by Jayne et al (2014) found a strong relationship to exist between land control and development strategies in rural area. Other scholars who have found similar results in their studies include but not limited to Aguilar et al (2014), Chapoto et al (2011), Chamberline et al (2014) and Oseni et al (2014).

Hypothesis 4

In table 15, land use policy has unstandardized beta (β) value of .019, Standard Error of .050, Standardized Beta Value of .019, t value of .384, p value of 0.701, collinearity tolerance value of 0.971 and VIF 1.030. It is important to note that this sub variable has almost perfect values for collinearity statistics with tolerance value of almost 1 (.971) and the lowest VIF value of 1.030. Having noted that, it also important to underline the fact the null hypothesis was confirmed here since p>.05. This means that land use policy has positive (β=.019) insignificant (p=.701) effect on women economic empowerment. Therefore, there is no statistical difference between land use policy and women economic empowerment in Arua district.

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The findings of the study is inconsistent with most studies in Africa. However, a pilot study in Rwanda by Ali et al (2011) found land use to be statistically insignificant to women economic empowerment. Notable studies that have demonstrated existence of positive statistical relationship between land use policy and women economic empowerment include a study done by Stickler and Hunington (2015) who found out that in Africa, customary land tenure system is dominant and this significantly affect agricultural production especially when the customary laws restricts autonomy of women to use land for farming. OECD (2008) found out that gender and sustainable development are correlated. The researcher further argues that for sustainable development to be attained the role of women in development must not be undermined especially on rights on use agricultural land for economic empowerment.

4.6. 3 Multiple linear regression equation

The equation for the study was:-

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \beta 4X4 + \varepsilon$$

Where:-

α = a constant or intercept;

β = slope or change in government policies;

X1= Agricultural Land Ownership Policy

X2= Agricultural Land Access Policy

X3= Agricultural Land Control Policy

X4= Agricultural Land Use Policy

ε = the "noise" or error (intervening/moderating variables such as political and social factors)

Y= Women Economic Empowerment

In table 15, assuming that $\alpha = 0$ and by substituting the values in the equation, we have:-

$$Y = \alpha + .652X1 + .132X2 - .139X3 + 019X4 + \varepsilon$$

Based on the multiple linear regression equation values as shown in table 15, for every unit increase in effective implementation of land ownership policy, there is .652 increases in women economic empowerment. Secondly, for every unit increase in effective use of land access policy, there is .132 increases in women economic empowerment while control decreases women

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economic empowerment by -.139. %. For every unit increase in land use policy, there is .019 increases in women economic empowerment. Model summary in table 15, also indicated that R square is .419 while R adjusted value was .409. This means that the overall effect of land tenure policy sub variables combined affects women economic empowerment by 40.9

Finally, the F change value of 42.244 at overall sig value of .000 indicate that the full model is statistically significant and real. Durbin Watson value of 2.119 further confirms the absence of serial correlations between the residual variables.

4.7 Thematic analysis of qualitative focus group discussion data

4.7.1 Land Ownership Policy

The focus group participants were asked to discuss the how land ownership policy affects women economic empowerment. Most of the participants argued that large tracks of land in Arua District are individually owned and that their husbands control sale or transfers of such pieces of land. This at times disadvantage women especially when the spouse decides to sale the agricultural land with the cultivated crops in Arua District. This is usually done without their consent of women and they are normally surprised when they go to harvest only to find a new owner who imposes restrictions. This has caused both physical and mental stress including loss of livelihood and income for such female victims. Participants also highlighted the fact that the available legal frameworks in Uganda concerning land also ownership affects them as members of Arua District and the policies on land ownership have defended the rights of women to own land. However, most members of the community even those who are aware of these policies and legal frameworks are still attached to the old traditional land ownership systems that gives man excess powers over ancestral or family land in Arua District. It is the inclination towards these cultural practices that the perpetrators of these acts hide behind and deny women a chance to own agricultural land for economic empowerment in Arua district.

All these findings echo the previous research findings as shown in table 5 in the descriptive statistical analysis and confirmed in table 10 where majority of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that women have power to transfer or sell land in Arua District. This implied that their spouses or husbands control land sale or transfer and these directly affects their economic wellbeing as further illustrated by the findings of the regression analysis. These

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findings are also in tandem with the study findings by Doss et al (2013), Galian (2011), Knight (2010) and Melesse and Bulte (2015).

4.7.2 Land Access Policy

The focus group discussion established that women do not have power to use title deeds to acquire credit facilities for farming since land title deeds are owned mostly by their husbands who do not trust them. While probing further majority of members of the panel agreed that the title is kept in secrecy under lock and key since most of the land were inherited by their husbands from the family land. Men own these title deeds. This implies that any transaction that may require the use of the title deed to acquire loan must get approval of the husbands in Arua District. Even those title deeds under the name of the wives still men have a lot of influence on how they can be used as collaterals. This has enormously hampered women economic empowerment since they cannot use the titles effectively to acquire loan to increase farming.

Participants in the focus group discussion also noted that women contributes greatest quantity of farm labour but get little in return when the crops are harvested and sold in Arua district. This means that during planting, weeding and harvesting women play a key role but during sales and how the money generated is to be used husbands control the expenditure. Consequently, this has led to poor planning and lack of funds to plough back to improve the farm or to buy the farm inputs in the succeeding planting season. In return this has forced some women to resort to kitchen gardening and subsistence farming which do have high return. All these findings corroborates early research findings on correlation analysis and studies done by scholars such as Kumar and Quisumbing (2012), Nitya (2011), Narciso and Pedro (2010) and Thapa (2008).

4.7.3 Land Control Policy

Majority of the members of the focus group discussion participants explained that in Arua district, women control time for planting, what is to be planted on the farm, time for weeding and harvesting but not how to spend money generated for the sale of farm produce. The participants reasoned out that the control of the farm calendar remains in the domain of their wives and nature. When the participants were probed to explain why agricultural land is mainly controlled by women, majority of the respondents argued that women contribute the greatest share of labour hence their spouse feel comfortable with allowing them to plan and execute all the farm activities.

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When they were asked to indicate the percentage of labour contributed by men and in what form, majority of the participants argued that men clear land, helps in ox ploughing and in sales. This means planting, weeding and harvesting which is labour intensive is left for women and children.

Majority of the participants also argued that the available land access policies are adequate and only exist in papers. This according to them implies that there is very little efforts by key stakeholders to enforce these policies despite numerous awareness campaigns done by the civil society organizations in Arua district.

4.7.4 Land Use Policy

Most participants argue that the dominant land use system is customary since majority of the community members still adore their old traditions concerning land tenure systems. These dominant customary laws or policies have placed land heavily on the hands of men who control how land is used including on agricultural production. All these according to participants have slowed down women economic prospects in Arua district.

Majority of the respondents also highlighted the fact that most land officers and government law enforcement agencies have done very little to protect women rights especially during conflicts arising due to agricultural land use in Arua district. Most of the cases are unresolved especially when land title is on the husband's name who decides how land is to be used including disrupting agricultural productivity who decides how land is to be used including disrupting agricultural productivity and livelihood for their wives.

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate the Effects of Land Tenure Policies on Women Economic Empowerment in Arua District of Northern Uganda. The study found Land Tenure Policies to be correlated with women economic empowerment. This chapter explicitly discussed summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of the Main Findings

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of land tenure policies on women economic empowerment using descriptive survey research design with samples drawn from Arua district in Uganda. The study sought to achieve four objectives. The first objective aimed at determining the extent to which agricultural land ownership policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District. The second objective intended to establish the extent to which agricultural land access policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District. The third objective was set to find out the extent to which agricultural land control policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District. The fourth objective investigated the extent to which land use policy affect women economic empowerment in Arua District.

On demographic information the study found out that majority of respondents hold first degree and have served in the government of Republic of Uganda for more than 10 years. Descriptive statistical analysis reveals that majority of the respondents indicated that women do not control money generated from farm produce. Similar findings were shown when respondents were asked to rate their opinion on land use policy where a majority of the respondents rated customary land use as the predominant land tenure system in Arua district.

Correlation statistics indicated that land ownership was positively significant to women economic empowerment while land access policy was negatively insignificant. Results of the regression confirmed one hypothesis and rejected three as shown in table 16:-

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Table 16: Summary of Results of Null Hypotheses Tested

S/NO	HYPOTHESES	STATUS
H_10	There is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land ownership policy and women economic empowerment in Arua District.	Not Supported
H_20	There is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land access policies on women economic empowerment in Arua District	Not Supported
H_30	There is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land control policy and women economic empowerment in Arua District.	Not Supported
H_40	There is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land and women economic empowerment in Arua District.	Supported

In table 16 and as confirmed by regression coefficients in table 15, the first hypothesis was not supported since the sig (p value=.000) which was <.05 statistical significance level needed to support or confirm existence of null hypothesis. Therefore the study concluded that a positive and significant statistical significance difference exists between agricultural land ownership policy and women economic empowerment. These study findings are consistent with the findings of scholars such as Yanna and Huong, (2014) who found direct positive and statistical difference between agricultural land ownership and women economic empowerment.

The second hypothesis was also rejected or not supported based on the p values as indicated in table 15 and summarized in table 16. This means that there is statistical significant difference between agricultural land access policies on women economic empowerment in Arua District. This corroborates the findings of the studies done by Olokoyo et al (2015) who found out that land access policy was statistically significant to women economic empowerment among older women involved in farming activities in Nigeria. However, it was insignificant among younger women. Despite this contradiction in the findings of this study which may have been attributed to the fact the millennial do not generally like agriculture as a source livelihood, the findings are in congruence with the study.

In table 16, the third hypothesis was not supported since the p values were <.05 as indicated in table 15. This confirms that there is statistical significant difference between agricultural land

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control policy and women economic empowerment in Arua District. This means that when women are allowed to control land as a resource they are able to achieve faster economic prosperity. The last hypothesis was confirmed or supported as shown in table 16. This was because the p value was >.05 hence the study concluded that there is no statistical significant difference between agricultural land and women economic empowerment in Arua District. This finding however contradicts most of the previous studies such as Dickgang and Muchapundwa (2015) who found existence of positive correlation between the two variables. The study also found land tenure policy which was the independent variable to affect women economic empowerment by 40.9% and for every unit increase of land tenure policy there is an equivalent increase of 1.060 on women economic empowerment as shown in table 15. This points to the fact that land as a factor of production in rural areas plays a critical role on women economic empowerment therefore policies on agricultural land determine pace and direction of gender equity/ development.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the study concludes that the available land ownership policies and legal frameworks in the district do not protect women rights when it comes to land transfer. This means that women are disadvantaged since land sale or transfer is controlled by the husbands. Therefore, the sale or transfer may hamper normal agricultural activities and reduce income to women who do not enjoy land ownership rights. Further correlation and regression analysis confirmed that land ownership significantly affects women economic empowerment. Therefore, the study concludes when land ownership policy promotes women land rights and the legal frameworks are effectively enforced, women are bound to grow economically.

The second objective sought to establish the extent to which agricultural land access policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District. Descriptive statistics results showed that women do not have equal access to agricultural land, cannot use land as collateral to acquire credit facilities to improve agricultural output and the study also concluded women equal access to share farm resources including access to money generated as a result of sale of farm produce.

The third objective intended to find out the extent to which agricultural land control policy affects women economic empowerment in Arua District. Based on the results of the regression it is clear

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that agricultural land control policy significantly affect women economic empowerment. The fourth objective investigated the extent to which land use policy affect women economic empowerment in Arua District. However research concluded that agricultural land use policy insignificantly affect women economic empowerment.

5.4 Recommendations

On the issue of agricultural land ownership policy, the study recommends that the government of Uganda specifically the ministry of land and agriculture immediately conduct an awareness campaign on land rights as contained in the national land act 1998. In addition to this more agricultural and land officers need to be deployed at the district level to coordinate land ownership and access process including land transfers targeting women headed households. This will empower women at the grassroots level on their rights and motivate them to put more efforts in agriculture for economic prosperity. In order to make land ownership be accessible, the land officers should strive to support the creation of a systematic registration system, which is accessible to illiterate women and men where legal tenure documents signatures by creating options for biometric data like fingerprints to be used instead of a signature. This can also be attained through dialogue and consensus building at the community level on land titling and registration processes which is gender sensitive or those which do not deny women rights to own agricultural land.

Secondly, regarding agricultural land access policy, the study recommends that the ministry of land should initiate policy framework including legislation process at the national assembly level that aims at ensuring that all issues that may be construed to hinder women access to agricultural land in the land act 1998 are revised. The policy framework should ensure that both women and men have equal rights to access title deeds to acquire credit facilities for farming since this will put an end to retrogressive cultural practices associated with customary land tenure system that gives men leverage over women when it comes to land access in Africa. A copy of the revised act also needs to be disseminated.

Concerning agricultural land control policy, the study recommends that the district agricultural officers also need to sensitize women on their rights to control farm inputs and outputs including generated from such activity since they provide bulk labour. In addition to this, these officers

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should also educate female farmers at the grassroots level on the available credit facilities and modalities on how to acquire credit based on agricultural land or farm outputs. This will ensure that the needed capital which may be lacking or hindering women economic development is solved. This can be done through partnership and participatory approaches by inviting the credit institutions such as banks, micro credit institutions and even cooperatives during farmers open days. This sensitization may also cover areas related to value chain addition, post-harvest management, sustainable farming practices and land tenure systems.

On the matter of agricultural land use policy, the government through the ministry of agriculture initiate rapid response system which is participatory in nature with a view to enforce proper land use management systems, land use regulations and proper management of adjudication of land use conflicts.

Finally, there is a need to conduct further study in this area by use of other research designs. This is based on the fact that there is need to carry out longitudinal research designs or case studies which are able to yield more qualitative rich data which quantitative design adopted in this study could not attain. In addition to this out of the four hypotheses one was supported hence there is a need to critically carry out further research quantitatively to find out the extent to which land use statistically affect women economic empowerment.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISTRICT OFFICERS\ OPINION LEADERS

Introduction

This study intends to investigate the ‘‘**Effects of Agricultural Land Tenure Policies on Women Economic Empowerment: A Case of Arua District, Uganda’’** This is part of the requirement for the award of Master Degree of St. Paul’s University. Kindly note that the information provided will be strictly confidential and will only be used for the purpose of this study.

NB: PLEASE DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME ANYWHERE ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Instruction: Indicate your Response by Ticking (√)

a) What is your gender?

Male [ ]

Female [ ]

b) What is your age?

18-28 Years [ ]

29-38 Years [ ]

39-48 Years [ ]

Above 48 Years [ ]

c) For how long have you worked for the government of Uganda?

0-10 Years [ ]

11-20 Years [ ]

21-30 Years [ ]

Above 31 Years [ ]

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d) What is the Level of your Education

Diploma & Below [ ]

1st Degree [ ]

2nd Degree and Above [ ]

e) For how long have you worked as a government officer in Arua District

1-5 Years [ ]

6-10 Years [ ]

11-15 Years [ ]

16 Years &Above [ ]

2. LAND TENURE POLICIES

On a five point Likert Scale indicate the Level of your agreement or disagreement based on the statements below. (5- Strongly Disagree, 4- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 2- Agree and 1 Strongly Agree). Tick (√) your answer.

2.1 Land Ownership Policies

Statement	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
In Arua District most land is communally owned					
In Arua District women have a right to own land					
In Arua District the available land policy frameworks protect women's land ownership rights					
In Arua District women have a right to transfer or sale land					

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2.2 Land Access Policies

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
In Arua District Women have equal access to agricultural land					
In Arua District Women have equal access to farm inputs					
In Arua District Women have rights to use the title deed to secure credit facilities for farming					
In Arua District women equal access to share farm resources including access to money generated as a result of sale of farm produce					

2.1 Land Control Policies

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
In Arua District Women Control what is to be planted on the agricultural land					
In Arua District Women Control what time for planting on the agricultural land					
In Arua District Women Control how money generated from the agricultural should be spent					
In Arua District Women Control farm input on the agricultural land					

2.3 Land Use Policies

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
In Arua District the government agencies enforce land use regulations					
In Arua District the government agencies enforce proper land use management systems					
In Arua District the government agencies enforce proper management of adjudication of land use conflicts					
In Arua District Customary Land Use Practices is still dominant					

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3. WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

On a five point Likert Scale indicate the Level of your agreement or disagreement based on the statements below. (5- Strongly Disagree, 4- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 2- Agree and 1 Strongly Agree). Tick (√) your answer.

Statement	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
In Arua District the Women have Personal Autonomy regarding Land Tenure					
In Arua District the Women have a right to participate in household decision process regarding Land Tenure					
In Arua District the Women are consulted on matters regarding Land Tenure					
In Arua District Customary Women have rights to freely move on the agricultural land					

THANK YOU

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APPENDIX 2:

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR FARMERS

Introduction

This study intends to investigate the ‘‘**Effects of Agricultural Land Tenure Policies on Women Economic Empowerment: A Case of Arua District, Uganda’’** This is part of the requirement for the award of Master Degree of St. Paul’s University. Kindly note that the information provided will be strictly confidential and will only be used for the purpose of this study.

1. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Instruction: Request the respondent to respond to the following questions and indicate their Response by filling the boxes.

i) How many participants are males/females?

Male [ ]

Female [ ]

ii) What is age of the participants?

18-28 Years [ ]

29-38 Years [ ]

39-48 Years [ ]

Above 48 Years [ ]

iii) What is the Level of your Education of the participants?

Diploma & Below [ ]

1st Degree [ ]

2nd Degree and Above [ ]

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2. LAND TENURE POLICIES

Instructions:

As a facilitator, ask the respondents to discuss in details the following questions as per the thematic areas of research as indicated below:-

2.1 Land Ownership Policies

Discuss how land ownership policies affect women economic empowerment in Arua District?

2.2 Land Access Policies

Discuss how land access policies affect women economic empowerment in Arua District?

2.1 Land Control Policies

Discuss how land control policies affect women economic empowerment in Arua District?

2.3 Land Use Policies

Discuss how land use policies affect women economic empowerment in Arua District?

3. WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Discuss challenges facing women economic empowerment in Arua District?

THANK YOU

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APPENDIX 3: Map of Uganda Showing Arua District

