

## TRANSCRIPT

Type: Guideline interview  
Topic: Water utilization and drought affectedness  
Date: 01/02/2014  
Duration: 29 minutes  
Location: Village name not available (near Ongwediva)

Code: OS6  
Interviewer (I): RL  
Translator (T): MK  
Transcriber: RL (EN), EK (OW -> EN)

Attendants: OG-A (wife of head)

## TRANSCRIPT

- 1 I: so, the first question would be, how old are you?
- 2 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 3 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 4 T: first question will be how old are you? It's a personal question.
- 5 OS-A: i am thirty-seven years old.
- 6 T: thirty-seven, it's old.
- 7 I: thirty-seven. and how many members do live in your household?
- 8 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 9 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 10 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 11 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 12 T: are you the owner of the house? how many people are living in your house?
- 13 OS-A: no i'm not the owner of the house. my husband is the owner of the house. we are eight in the house.

14 T: eight.

15 I: and are you the head of the household? or are you married?

16 T: oshiwambo speaking.

17 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

18 T: oshiwambo speaking.

19 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

20 T: are you married? and are you sure your husband is the head of the house?

21 OS-A: yes, but not officially. we are married by traditional and my husband is the head of the house.

22 T: so, they are traditional married. so she's the wife.

23 I: and he's the head of the household. her (...) husband?

24 T: oshiwambo speaking.

25 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

26 T: the father- the husband is.

27 I: yes, ok. and (...) the members of your household, do they live there the whole time long, or are there some members that only seasonally live in your household? for example children who have to go to college and live in a hostel?

##### 01:16 #####

28 T: oshiwambo speaking.

29 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

30 T: oshiwambo speaking.

31 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

32 T: oshiwambo speaking.

33 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

34 T: oshiwambo speaking.

35 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

36 T: is there some of your house members who are maybe at schools or somewhere are you living both with your family members?

37 OS-A: no, some of them are at school.

38 T: is it only one person at school?

39 OS-A: no they are two at school, one was at mweshipandeka and now she is at unam.

40 T: so, only two. one of them is at windhoek. one of them made- is going to university level. they are all at school (and?) work.

##### 02:05 #####

41 I: ok. and how many (...) people are under the age of fourteen?

42 T: oshiwambo speaking.

43 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

44 T: how many kids living in your house who are not yet fourteen years?

45 OS-A: four kids.

46 T: four.

47 I: and what is your level of education? which grade is it?

48 T: oshiwambo speaking.

49 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

50 OS-A: grade seven.

51 T: oshiwambo speaking.

52 T: according to your knowledge, until which grade did you go up to in school?

53 OS-A: i ended up in grade seven.

54 T: she end up in grade seven.

55 I: and what is your husband's main job?

56 T: oshiwambo speaking.

57 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

58 T: oshiwambo speaking.

59 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

60 T: where is your husband working as his main job?

61 OS-A: he is a builder.

62 T: he builds.

63 I: also building?

64 T: yes.

65 I: and is this also the main source of your income?

##### 03:00 #####

66 T: oshiwambo speaking.

67 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

68 T: is that where you survive only with your family? is where you get your income only?

69 OS-A: yes.

70 T: yes.

71 I: ok. and the agricultural activity your household (...) conducts is what? is farming for example?

72 T: oshiwambo speaking.

73 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

74 T: what do you do apart from cultivating mahangu in the field whet it comes to agricultural? but do you also have livestock?

75 OS-A: we only do cultivate mahangu. no we don't have livestock.

76 T: they only do (...) farming.

77 I: but you also have some livestock?

78 T: oshiwambo speaking.

79 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

80 T: no.

81 I: ok. what is your main source of energy when you cook?

82 T: oshiwambo speaking.

83 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

84 T: oshiwambo speaking.

85 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 04:01 #####

86 T: when you cooking, what gives you energy? like do you use electricity or firewoods?

87 OS-A: we only use firewoodes.

88 T: just firewood.

89 I: and your homestead is a homestead like this, yes?

90 T: oshiwambo speaking.

91 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

92 T: your house is just like this traditionally as it looks like? no walls?

93 OS-A: yes.

94 T: it's a traditional one, just like this.

95 I: and it is owned by you and your husband?

96 T: oshiwambo speaking.

97 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

98 T: it's just for you and your husband?

99 OS-A: yes.

100 T: yes.

101 I: ok. do you know- can you tell us how many huts your homestead has?

102 T: oshiwambo speaking.

103 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

104 T: how many huts do you have in your house?

105 OS-A: we have six huts and one corrugated iron.

106 T: there are six (...) huts and one corrugated iron.

107 I: one corrugated iron. and how many sleeping rooms?

108 T: oshiwambo speaking.

109 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

110 T: how many sleeping rooms do you have?

111 OS-A: we have four sleeping rooms.

112 T: four.

113 I: and the walls are made of bricks or what is the material? the walls.

##### 05:02 #####

114 T: oshiwambo speaking.

115 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

116 T: oshiwambo speaking.

117 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

118 T: what is your house yard made from?

119 OS-A: it's made of sticks.

120 T: with sticks.

121 I: sticks? and the roof is also made of thatched? thatched roof.

122 T: oshiwambo speaking.

123 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

124 T: but you use grass to make roof? what did you use to make the floor?

125 OS-A: yes, we use grass for the roofing but we just sand for the floor, no cement.

126 T: yes.

127 I: and the floor? what is it made of?

128 T: oshiwambo speaking.

129 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

130 T: ok, just use (...) they (...) you know instead of cements they just use the sand (...) to make like cements.

131 I: ok, yes, yes. which kind of toilet do you use?

132 T: oshiwambo speaking.

133 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

134 T: oshiwambo speaking.

135 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

136 T: oshiwambo speaking.

137 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 06:00 #####

- 138 T: which kind of toilet do you use? or maybe you don't have a toilet?
- 139 OS-A: we do have a pitlatrine.
- 140 T: yes, using this- just like the toilet outside there.
- 141 I: so a shared (...) toilet?
- 142 T: yes.
- 143 I: and how do you dispose your waste?
- 144 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 145 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 146 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 147 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 148 T: where do you take your rubbish?
- 149 OS-A: we throw them in our field for it to become manure.
- 150 T: they just (...) pour the (...) in the field. they collect it and pour in the field.
- 151 I: and do you have electricity at home?
- 152 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 153 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 154 T: do you have electricity?
- 155 OS-A: no.
- 156 T: no.
- 157 I: ok, and no fixed telephone at home?
- 158 T: oshiwambo speaking.

159 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

160 T: do you have a telephone at home, the ones stay at tables?

161 OS-A: no.

162 T: no.

163 I: ok. do you have a car?

164 T: oshiwambo speaking.

165 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

166 T: do you have a car?

167 OS-A: no.

168 I: so no?

169 T: no.

170 I: ok, alright. what is your main water source you use?

171 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 07:04 #####

172 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

173 T: oshiwambo speaking.

174 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

175 T: where do you get your water from? do you get it from the tap?

176 OS-A: we normally get our water from pans, because we can not afford to pay water from the tap. mostly when the rain comes, we use that water from the pans.

177 T: they only- they normally- they mostly depend on the rain water.

178 I: rain water?

179 T: from the wells.

180 I: from the wells, like that one?

181 T: yes. but they also getting here from the tap, the public tap, but because is- they are- you have to pay for it. that's why they normally depend on the rain water.

182 I: is it the well over there? the big one?

183 T: oshiwambo speaking.

184 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

185 T: do you get the water from the well over there?

186 OS-A: yes.

187 T: yes.

188 I: are there other sources around here?

189 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 08:00 #####

190 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

191 T: do you get your water from somewhere else apart from that well?

192 OS-A: yes, we have some dams and well from far but most of them don't stay with water through the year.

193 T: yes, but they don't (inc.) long, they don't keep water for longer time.

194 I: ok. and how would you (...) say- how would you determine the quality of the well water in the rainy and in the dry season? or, when does it start to get bad?

195 T: oshiwambo speaking.

196 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

197 T: oshiwambo speaking.

198 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

199 T: how do you tell the quality of water during the rainy season and during the dry season?

200 OS-A: during the dry season we experience some problems, because you always need to have money to pay for the water, but during the rainy season we don't suffer because water is everywhere, you can water your plants and cook all time.

201 T: ok. so, the quality it's during the first rainy season, it's ok. but the only problem is only when it dry up. during the dry season they always have to have (inc.) to go and pay at the water point, the public water point. (always?) that's why- that's only the difficulty they have in their family.

##### 09:20 #####

202 I: and also in the dry season, when there is a lot of water in the well, do you use it for drinking, for cooking, for hygiene and for everything you need water for?

203 T: oshiwambo speaking.

204 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

205 T: oshiwambo speaking.

206 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

207 T: like the time of dry season and you do have water in the dams or wells. do you only use that wter for drinking and washing?

208 OS-A: yes.

209 T: yes.

210 I: and (...) when the water is getting bad (...) you switch to the water point for- for what activities? like for drinking and for cooking and what else?

##### 10:06 #####

211 T: oshiwambo speaking.

212 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

213 T: when the water from the well get dirty, do you go get water from the taps?

214 OS-A: yes, we do go to the taps or we use water purifications

215 T: yes, they can switch to the water point, but sometimes they can just purify this ones.

216 I: and you get the purification tablets from the governour? or from the councillor?

217 T: oshiwambo speaking.

218 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

219 T: where do you get the water purifications from?

220 OS-A: we get them from councillors.

221 T: they get it form the councillor.

222 I: the councillor. and is this regularly or is it just sometimes and you even don't know when you get these tablets?

223 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 11:00 #####

224 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

225 T: do councillors give all the time or just sometimes?

226 OS-A: they only give sometimes.

227 T: just sometimes. just they don't even know when.

228 I: and the main reason you don't use the tap water is the price, you said? yes, of course.

229 T: oshiwambo speaking.

230 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

231 T: financial problems is the main reason why you don't use tap water?

232 OS-A: yes.

233 T: yes.

234 I: if you think of the whole community, do you think the price for the water from the water tap is ok? it's affordable? or do many people have to struggle to pay for the water?

235 T: oshiwambo speaking.

236 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

237 T: oshiwambo speaking.

238 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 12:07 #####

239 T: oshiwambo speaking.

240 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

241 T: do you think in your community the price of water is affordable to all of you? or are there some who struggle to pay?

242 OS-A: it depend how much money do you get. sometimes we struggle really and we not the only ones. we are a lot in our village.

243 T: so, in the village there are a lot struggling to pay for water bills. she doesn't see their house only.

244 I: and how do you collect water? do you use water buckets?

245 T: oshiwambo speaking.

246 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

247 T: oshiwambo speaking.

248 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

249 T: which materials do you use to carry your water?

250 OS-A: we use bottles, the big ones.

251 T: which bottles?

252 OS-A: twenty-five liters.

253 T: ok, collect with twenty-five liters. twenty-five liter buckets.

254 I: and, how many buckets do you need for the in-house uses? meaning drinking, cooking, laundry also in-house and hygiene. how many buckets per day?

##### 13:00 #####

255 T: oshiwambo speaking.

256 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

257 T: can you tell us how many liters of water do you need per day?

258 OS-A: we only use three buckets.

259 T: three.

260 I: three?

261 T: (two?) twenty-five liters.

262 I: and (...) do you also water your garden, water your livestock?

263 T: oshiwambo speaking.

264 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

265 T: do you also use that water to water your plants?

266 OS-A: yes, during dry season we use that to water the plants like we have chilis and pawpaws.

267 T: she doesn't have livestock.

268 I: ah, oh yes, sorry.

269 T: yes, but they can get water from the tap to water their garden. they have (...) pawpaws, they have chili. yes.

270 I: they use tap water for gardening?

271 T: yes, during drought system. i mean during drought time.

##### 14:01 #####

272 I: during drought time. yes, but during rainy season it's just the well water, yes?

273 T: oshiwambo speaking.

274 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

275 T: yes.

276 I: and how much is it, that you use to irrigate?

277 T: oshiwambo speaking.

278 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

279 T: oshiwambo speaking.

280 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

281 T: oshiwambo speaking.

282 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

283 T: oshiwambo speaking.

284 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

285 OS-B: oshiwambo speaking.

286 I: hello.

287 T: how many bottles do you use for the plants? during the dry season?

288 OS-A: we use four bottles for the plants and per day we only use two bottles just as long as they receive a few water.

289 T: yes, so they can use six again get six.

290 I: six twenty-five liters? for watering the garden?

291 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

292 OS-B: oshiwambo speaking.

293 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

294 OS-B: oshiwambo speaking.

295 T: no. they get two for themselves, for the house and four the water- for the garden.

296 I: so not three.

297 T: no, during the dry season.

298 I: two and this was four.

299 T: yes.

300 I: during the dry season.

301 T: that's during the dry season.

##### 15:01 #####

302 I: ok. so also from the tap water, two twenty-five liters buckets for in-house?

303 T: yes, this is during the dry season. they get six from twenty-five liter from the water point. they use two for the house consumption and four for the gardening.

304 I: perfect, ok. and (...) do you use more water in the rainy season, so do you draw more buckets of water from the well, because there is a lot of water present in the rainy season?

305 T: oshiwambo speaking.

306 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

307 T: oshiwambo speaking.

308 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

309 T: do you consume a lot of water of few water during the rainy season?

310 OS-A: we use a lot of water. we can give each plant each bottle, because water is available.

311 T: during the rainy season they use more. more than that.

312 I: more than that? but she can't really estimate how much?

313 T: because she only said, they can put (...) twenty-five liters on each tree.

##### 16:05 #####

314 I: on each tree. so, one for each tree. but in-house consumption is like the same?

315 T: oshiwambo speaking.

316 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

317 T: and how do you use it with the kitchen chores?

318 OS-A: we don't use much water in the kitchen except for the washing is where we normally use a lot of water.

319 T: ok. they can only use three, four, for (...) consumption (things?)-.

320 I: three for consumption?

321 T: yes, except when they are washing. and when they are doing laundry, they can use more than that.

322 I: laundry it's more. ok, good. and (...) we have that. do you also practice rain water harvesting?

323 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 17:01 #####

324 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

325 T: do you also get rain water from the corrugated iron roofing?

326 OS-A: yes but only sometimes.

327 T: ok. they only sometimes.

328 I: only sometimes. and do you also apply rain- water reuse? like water that was used for washing, you can use for irrigation?

329 T: oshiwambo speaking.

- 330 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 331 T: do you reuse water you used for washing maybe for something else, like watering your irrigation crops?
- 332 OS-A: yes.
- 333 T: yes, they practice that. using water like washing (they get?) garden, they can use it for garden.
- 334 I: ok. and you produce omahangu at your own fields for your own consumption. do you need to buy some more food in the rainy season and do you need to buy some more food in the dry season?
- 335 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- ##### 18:16 #####
- 336 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 337 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 338 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 339 T: do you also buy few during just meet month end. but you still cultivate mahangu.
- 340 OS-A: just during the dry season only.
- 341 T: is during the (...) rainy season, is when they buy more food (...) to support their mahangu. because mahangu during that time, it's used to be very rare.
- 342 I: very rare?
- 343 T: yes.
- 344 I: because it has to grow and you harvest it and-.
- 345 T: yes, to harvest and yes-.
- 346 I: and you eat it in the dry season.
- 347 T: season, yes.

348 I: ok. alright. ok. can you tell me, what (...) is a drought for you? when you think of drought, what comes to your mind first?

##### 19:08 #####

349 T: oshiwambo speaking.

350 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

351 T: according to your knowledge, how do you understand the word drought?

352 OS-A: drought is just the shortage of food and water.

353 T: so to her, drought is hunger.

354 I: hunger?

355 T: yes.

356 I: so you are mainly affected in terms of (...) food security, yes?

357 T: oshiwambo speaking.

358 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

359 T: and water also.

360 I: and water also? because it's expensive to buy the water from the water tap?

361 T: oshiwambo speaking.

362 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

363 T: yes.

364 I: and are there any- the social tensions in your household, when this extreme situation is present or even tensions, disputes in the community?

##### 20:08 #####

365 T: oshiwambo speaking.

366 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

- 367 T: no.
- 368 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 369 T: do you experience misunderstanding / tension in your family or in your community, because of such a situation?
- 370 OS-A: not really, only if maybe some people don't want to pay water.
- 371 T: ok. not really. only if (...) yes, you do not pay for water. and then you will be told: "no you are not going to get water because you did not pay for it.". that's the only.
- 372 I: ok. and (...) when you realize: "oh there is less rain, there might be a drought coming.". how do you prepare yourself? how do you prepare the household for this situation?
- ##### 21:00 #####
- 373 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 374 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 375 T: if you see that there is no rain that year, how do you prepare yourself for that?
- 376 OS-A: we work on our mahangu as soon as possible, because you can't really tell when there is rain or not.
- 377 T: yes. they get prepare themselves (...) for example during- when they work on their field, they work during the morning. but then, they can not really tell, if, like if there is drought (...) really, or there is not. that's why she can not really say (...) there is drought or there is no. maybe you can just say there is drought but then the rain will still come. or you can say there is no rain, but then it will come. or who say there is no drought, but then it will come. that's why she can not really say which one is which.
- ##### 22:13 #####
- 378 I: so it's difficult to prepare for a drought. but is there some kind of general preparation to be (...) to be able to cope with drought? like (...) an insurance or something? you know? that you have- you don't know if the drought will come this year, may next year, maybe the year after, but i prepared myself already for this. is there an option?
- 379 T: oshiwambo speaking.

380 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 23:01 #####

381 T: is there a possibility for you maybe you do pay insurance in case rain didn't come for the next coming year or the other year. that will come help you out?

382 OS-A: no we don't.

383 T: no.

384 I: no? no options? ok. and when you're in this situation, you have less food available, you have to pay for water. how do you deal with this situation? what do you do? do you sell something? do you ask relatives for help? do you ask neighbours for help? what do you do?

385 T: oshiwambo speaking.

386 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 24:06 #####

387 T: oshiwambo speaking.

388 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

389 T: if you find yourself in drought and you don't have money to pay for the tap water. what do you do? do you go to your neighbours for help or is there a relative that help you?

390 OS-A: i have my relative that i normally borrow money from her. i go borrow even ten dollars just to buy the small bottles or i go to my neighbour for help.

391 T: so, she have- one of her relative where she can go and (...) borrow some money in case she found herself in such difficulties. or otherwise she can just go to neighbours, those have tap water, private tap. and she can get some little water for a first time, and then the second time she will be asked to pay. yes, she can even pay one dollar for a bucket, twenty-five liters, or if there is nothing, there is just nothing.

392 I: there is just nothing, yes. did you think of moving away from this area because the drought is so intense here? moving somewhere where there is more rain?

393 T: sorry.

##### 25:01 #####

394 I: (LAUGHING).

395 OS-A: (LAUGHING).

396 T: oshiwambo speaking.

397 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

398 T: no.

399 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

400 T: did you think of migrating to villages where there is water when drought, because of drought?

401 OS-A: no, i believe drought is everywhere.

402 T: no, just saying.

403 I: ok. if you think of all the threats our lives are exposed to. i mean like health problems, floods, droughts, what ever. or car accidents even. how would you rank drought in this (...) ranking?

404 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 26:06 #####

405 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

406 T: oshiwambo speaking.

407 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking

408 T: if you think of how drought effect you, or sickness or car accidents, do you think drought is the most dangerous one here?

409 OS-A: yes, drought is the most here.

410 T: so is the most (...) affecting thing.

411 I: yes? ok. did you receive drought relief?

412 T: oshiwambo speaking.

413 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

414 T: did you receive drought relief?

415 OS-A: yes.

416 T: yes.

417 I: ok. and if you could choose, what would be the most effective instrument or what could help you the most in the case of drought? like, for example, some more drought resistant mahangu plants, or is it just money, whatever.

418 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 27:08 #####

419 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

420 T: in your own idea, what do you want to be done in order for you to improve your living standard like do you need to be given drought relief everytime or do you need to receive a lot of mahangu grains?

421 OS-A: the best way is to receive more drought relief every year, because like last year we survived, because of that drought relief food and we are still struggling.

422 T: so, she think the best (...) option is to get drought relief regularly. yes, because she can not comment on mahangu, because mahangu depends on rain. yes, just like last year when did not get anything now, that's why now they are still struggling, but they had plant their mahangu.

423 I: would it be an option to look for a job in the city? to earn some money and to be able to better cope in this situations? or like, are you trying to send your children to the city, get a paid job in order to have some more extra money?

##### 28:05 #####

424 T: oshiwambo speaking.

425 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

426 T: do you ever think of going to look for job at town or city? or are you thinking of sending your children to go look for jobs in the city?

427 OS-A: i'm thinking myself to go look for a job in the city.

428 T: ok. she's even thinking of going to look for works and job to cope with the droughts.

429 I: ok. yes, i think that's it so far.

430 T: ok.

431 I: thank you very much.

432 T: oshiwambo speaking.

433 I: i brought a little gift for you and your children to say thank you for your patience and for your time. and have a nice day and have a nice weekend.

434 T: oshiwambo speaking.

435 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

436 T: oshiwambo speaking.

437 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

438 I: thank you meme.

439 T: oshiwambo speaking.

440 T: there is still-