

## TRANSCRIPT

Type: Guideline interview  
Topic: Water utilization and drought affectedness  
Date: 31/01/2014  
Duration: 19 minutes  
Location: Village name not available (near Ongwediva)

Code: OS4  
Interviewer (I): RL  
Translator (T): MK  
Transcriber: RL (EN), EK (OW -> EN)

Attendants: OS-A (wife of head)

## TRANSCRIPT

1 I: so let me start.

2 OS-A: ok.

3 I: (LAUGHING). what is drought for you? just what do you think of drought when you hear drought?

4 T: oshiwambo speaking.

5 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

6 T: oshiwambo speaking.

7 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 01:00 #####

8 T: oshiwambo speaking.

9 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

10 T: if you think of drought what comes in your mind?

11 OS-A: drought do me is just the lack of food because there is no rain. and the shortage of water. our livestock also died because of hunger.

12 T: ok. to her drought is (...) both food (...) and lack of water. yes, she said she also- they also had a number of (...) livestock were dying because of

drought. so for her drought is lack of food and water in the same thing.

13 I: and what are the main water sources you use?

14 T: oshiwambo speaking.

15 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

16 T: where do you get your water from?

17 OS-A: i have a private tap in my house but for the cattles we take from the dam.

18 T: ok. they have this for livestock (...) and they have private tap in the house.

##### 02:06 #####

19 I: private tap in the house. but although you have this private tap in your homestead, water for drinking for example is a problem in drought situation?

20 OS-A: no, we have water to drink, but the problem we don't have enough water for our cattles. yes for the cattles, because during august that water will be finished already. and then we have to wait for the rain to come. if there is no rain we have the problem. because there is another dam this side, (some they are?) big, just go up to october and november. and this far. if the animals don't have enough food, it's very far to take the animals there because it's a long distance to take there.

21 I: and it's too expensive to water the livestock with the tap water?

##### 03:01 #####

22 OS-A: yes, you can't give the- in the tap because is very expensive. you (inc.) to pay at the end of the month.

23 I: ok, yes.

24 T: oshiwambo speaking.

25 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

26 OS-A: during summer time.

27 T: do you also find it a problem during the drought season since you have

tap in your house?

28 OS-A: yes, because we don't have enough water for our animals. because during august the dam will be dry already but to people is more better, because we can handle water.

29 T: it's still difficult but for human consumption it's ok for her. but even if she had a garden, she can not be able to water it. it will dry and it will get (...) dry up. yes, the problem only for (...) livestock (...) and use (...) some other activities like gardening. but drinking for her it's- and human consumption is ok during drought.

##### 04:09 #####

30 I: ok. do you use tap water for all of the indoor activities? like you said drinking, cooking, laundry and (...) like hygiene?

31 T: oshiwambo speaking.

32 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 05:08 #####

33 T: do you use tap water for all the household activities?

34 OS-A: yes, like the time of drought we also give livestock water from the tap since it is very far at the dam. we use it for drinking, cooking, laundry and others.

35 T: addition to cooking (...), washing, doing laundry, they also add for few livestock in case of last drought, due to the long distance. if they see that this cattle or this goat is very weak, it can not reach there, so there is a parent and they give them water at home from the tap. so.

36 I: ok. and (...) let's say there is a drought and there is- you have too less food, yes? what do you do to deal with this situation? do you buy food or is there the drought relief that brings you food?

37 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 06:07 #####

38 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

39 T: oshiwambo speaking.

40 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

41 OS-A: you have to buy.

42 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

43 T: what do you do to cope with drought situation when there is less food?  
do you buy food from stores?

44 OS-A: we buy the food, because we only get maize meal and tin fishes.  
we have to buy others like sugar and so. we only get four tin of fish that it  
is not enough for the whole month.

45 T: so, for her, she can't just depend on drought. because they don't get  
everything from droughts, they only get maize meal and more specially  
two or three tin fish. so they can not afford to eat all this through for the  
whole month. so it's obvious they have to go and buy from stores and  
supermarket.

##### 07:01 #####

46 I: yes, yes. and the money (...) you use for this shopping in the  
supermarket and buying food, where does this money mainly come from?

47 T: oshiwambo speaking.

48 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

49 T: oshiwambo speaking.

50 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

51 T: where do you get the money from?

52 OS-A: my husband was a teacher and now he is a pensioner. but if the  
problem become too much, we take one of the livestocks and sell it so we  
get enough money.

53 T: so, her husband (...) used to work for-.

54 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

55 T: but is now in pension-.

56 I: retired?

57 T: retired. so, they now depend on that money, or if too much problem, for example the situation is forcing them, they have to take a goat, or one of the livestock to go and sell so sustain their (...) needs.

##### 08:16 #####

58 I: do you have relatives living somewhere else, for example in the city, who can help you out with money or with food?

59 T: oshiwambo speaking.

60 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 09:12 #####

61 T: do you have relatives who are living in towns who help you out with money?

62 OS-A: no i don't have a family this side. both of my husband siblings are very old, some are deseased. it's only kids who are here but they also take care of their houses needs. our kids are still in school.

63 T: so, for her she doesn't have even a family in here, around. so, and the family of the husband is (...) too old. so, they doesn't have any (...) help from anywhere else.

64 I: i see.

65 OS-A: we have to work for ourselves.

66 I: yes, yes. do you also practice some kind of rain water harvesting? that you put buckets under the roof to store rain water during the rainy season?

67 OS-A: yes, we do.

68 I: yes? how do you do that?

69 T: oshiwambo speaking.

70 OS-A: we put the- (oshiwambo speaking) basins.

71 T: yes, basins.

72 OS-A: buckets, we put them in line, like my house where we don't have- where i just have water to, have- to can get water. the other ones we do not use water, because-.

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

73 I: the largest one, the biggest one?

74 OS-A: yes, that one with the stones. the other one, that water is just come black, you can't use them. and then you can wash them and wash dresses.

75 T: oshiwambo speaking.

76 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

77 T: oshiwambo speaking.

78 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

79 T: do you harvest rain water from the roofs sometimes?

80 OS-A: yes, we use big basin we put them in lines so the water gets in from the wall. but the ones we harvest from thatch roof, we only use it for laundry, because it's a bit dark.

81 T: they put basins along the (...) wall and then they get that clean water. but then, from thatched roof, you know, they can not get clean water, it's obvious, they have to be again dirty. so, maybe they can use it for washing. the most dirtiest, but not clean clothes.

82 I: and if you would have more money available, would you try to buy a bigger storage tank to save more rain water?

##### 11:08 #####

83 OS-A: yes, that's the thing we need, but the money is the problem.

84 I: the money is the problem? yes.

85 OS-A: the big one and then we find a nice thing, and then you put- all the water will just go there.

86 T: oh, a gutter.

87 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

88 T: oshiwambo speaking.

89 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

90 T: if you have more money, would you like to buy the big basin to store enough water?

91 OS-A: yes, we could buy the big ones but money is a problem.

92 T: so, they- if there could be money, said she can have gutters and (...) a big bucket to collect.

93 I: do you think this can help you (...) in a drought situation when there is too less rain to water your garden or to water your field?

94 OS-A: you can't water the garden. just only a small garden at home. but you know, the (...) rain just come for few months, like now we are just waiting (late?) for february and march. and there finish.

##### 12:03 #####

95 I: yes.

96 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

97 T: oshiwambo speaking.

98 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

99 T: do you think this would help you out during the drought season to even water your garden?

100 OS-A: yes, but we can't water our garden, just maybe a small garden. we are still waiting for the rain in february. we depend on the tap water for now.

101 T: ok. so they said, only three months (...) for rain. so, there is no way (...) they can- they can use water, any other water except from the tap.

102 I: ok. how many people- do you want to say something?

103 OS-A: sorry?

104 I: no? ok. how many people do live in your household?

105 T: oshiwambo speaking.

106 OS-A: now, we are, we are four.

107 T: oshiwambo speaking.

108 OS-A: some-.

109 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

110 OS-A: we are four and (three?) they are at school.

111 T: how many people are living in your house?

112 OS-A: there are eight people.

113 T: so, they are seven.

##### 13:03 #####

114 I: seven? yes. and three are at school (...) in the accommodation.

115 OS-A: i give the wrong number.

116 T: ok.

117 OS-A: we are eight.

118 T: they are eight.

119 I: and four of them (...) are-.

120 T: oshiwambo speaking.

121 OS-A: three. some they are in secondary school, some they just go to school and then they come back.

122 T: how many people are not staying here permanently?

123 OS-A: three people.

124 T: oshiwambo speaking.

125 I: daily, yes. so they are still (inc.).

126 OS-A: three they are out, they do not come early- every day, every day. three of them. but two of them they just go out in the morning and then come back.

127 T: so, three of them, they are at secondary school (inc.) in a hostel.



128 OS-A: yes. and two they are at home.

129 T: going and coming, that way.

130 OS-A: yes.

131 I: and how many of them are under the age of fourteen?

##### 14:00 #####

132 OS-A: under the age of fourteen? just only one. two.

133 T: oshiwambo speaking.

134 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

135 T: among of them, how many of them are not yet fourteen people?

136 OS-A: two kids.

137 T: two.

138 I: ok. what is your (...) highest grade at school, you achieved? your level of education?

139 T: oshiwambo speaking.

140 OS-A: long long time (LAUGHING).

141 I: (LAUGHING).

142 T: (LAUGHING). oshiwambo speaking.

143 OS-A: grade eight.

144 T: oshiwambo speaking.

145 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

146 I: grade eight?

147 T: yes (LAUGHING).

148 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking (LAUGHING).

149 T: have you ever been in school?

150 OS-A: yes, i went up to grade eight.

151 I: and among your household members, your children and relatives, who has the highest education?

152 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 15:00 #####

153 OS-A: there is a first-born. first-born was in university, but he didn't finished it (inc. school?), he leave and then he's having another course.

154 T: oshiwambo speaking.

155 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

156 T: oshiwambo speaking.

157 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

158 T: who have the highest education qualification?

159 OS-A: the first-born was at unam, but now he dropped. now he is at polytechnic. one is studying nursing on his last year and my husband who was a teacher.

160 T: ok, there is a husband was a teacher. there is one who was at the university and dropped out and do something else again.

161 OS-A: he is still at school. he have go back at school, yes in polytechnic.

162 T: ok, there is one at polytec and there is again one who is doing nursing on the fourth year.

163 I: the last two questions. (LAUGHING). you said, the main source of income is the pension from your husband.

##### 16:07 #####

164 OS-A: yes, the pension from my husband and small money which is he's getting from the government. when he was- when, you know, when you working in the government, they give- at the end they just give you a small money- a little money.

165 T: gpf.

166 OS-A: yes, called gpf. a little money.

167 T: now he was working and he had pension. he was (dedacted?) but pension money.

168 OS-A: that's only six-hundred. it is too small.

169 T: yes it is.

170 T: you said the main source of income is pension for the husband. where does this money come from?

171 OS-A: he was working for the government and if you are retired from the government work, you will e getting a few money from the gpif and the pension money.

172 I: and you are practicing crop farming?

173 OS-A: yes we crop this ones and beans, but if we get this- if we have enough rain, we have no problem with food. of course you can get your own milk, you can get your own food. the problem is just on the rain. if there is rain and you are working very hard, you get enough food.

174 T: do you do crop farming?

175 OS-A: yes i do but if we have enough rain, we could be having enough food.

##### 17:03 #####

176 I: yes. but it's just about rain and not about floods (...) that maybe (...) fill the oshana. this is not a source of water for the plants, it's only rain?

177 T: oshiwambo speaking.

178 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

179 T: said, there is also flood. but then flood is better, is better than no rain. so that means.

180 T: oshiwambo speaking.

181 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

182 T: because, she said is better, because even though people can not get enough mahangu, because of flood, is better because grass for the animal livestock can grow. in water (then?) them, they can struggle for themselves while animals are fed.

##### 18:09 #####

183 I: (inc.) (time?).

184 T: grass.

185 OS-A: that time is better if you can sell you are- you can sell something in good price because it's healthy.

186 T: is it only about rain or don't you use to have drought?

187 OS-A: there is flood but flood is better. we can survive, because if we people didn't get flood there will be grass or the livstocks.

188 I: yes. and how much cattle, or how much livestock do you own? can you say this?

189 T: oshiwambo speaking.

190 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

191 T: oshiwambo speaking.

192 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

193 T: oshiwambo speaking.

194 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

195 T: apparently goats are even not in a hundred. and (LAUGHING) cattles, because now that they are- they went with the droughts, they are maybe somewhere forty.

196 I: forty cattle?

197 T: forty cattles, more than hundred goats.

198 T: how many livstocks do you have?

199 OS-A: i have more than one hundred goats and fourty cattles but some have died.

200 I: wow. many many. ok, i think that was it.

201 OS-A: ok.

202 I: very interesting. meme thank you very much.

203 OS-A: ok, thank you.

204 I: and your gift, i will give you tomorrow, for thanking you, yes?

205 OS-A: it's ok, it's ok, it's ok, there is no problem. are you going to interview another one or the time is over?

206 I: the time is over now, yes. we will come back tomorrow.

207 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.