

## TRANSCRIPT

Type: Guideline interview  
Topic: Water utilization and drought affectedness  
Date: 10/02/2014  
Duration: 66 minutes  
Location: VILLAGE NAME

Code: OG7  
Interviewer (I): RL  
Translator (T): MK  
Transcriber: RL (EN), EK (OW -> EN)

Attendants: OG-A (head of house)

## TRANSCRIPT

- 1 T: is preparing to go for a parent meeting at school. to a nearby school. yes, maybe we could (...) but she said it's ok, we can talk to her.
- 2 I: yes? when do you have to go? so that we can make the time?
- 3 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 4 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 5 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 6 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 7 T: it was twelve. she is supposed to go at twelve.
- 8 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 9 I: this was one hour ago.
- 10 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 11 T: it's ok because she's waiting for the kids to come from school. if they come from school they be in the house and then she goes. because she can not leave the house without anyone.
- 12 I: yes of course. but we can just start normally?
- 13 T: yes.
- 14 I: ok. thank you. ok. the first question would be. how old are you?

15 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 01:06 #####

16 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

17 T: how old are you?

18 OG-A: i'm maybe fourty-seven years, i'm not really sure because i was born in nineteen-sixty-six.

19 T: ok. it was-.

20 T: oshiwambo speaking.

21 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

22 T: she was born nineteen-touble-six. i think she's somewhere fourty-seven, fourty-.

23 I: and how many people live here at your homestead?

24 T: oshiwambo speaking.

25 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

26 T: oshiwambo speaking.

27 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

28 T: oshiwambo speaking.

29 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

30 T: oshiwambo speaking.

31 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 02:16 #####

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

33 OG-A: there are twelve people.

34 T: twelve.

35 I: twelve already? how many of these members are only part-time here in

your homestead?

36 T: oshiwambo speaking.

37 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

38 T: oshiwambo speaking.

39 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

40 T: oshiwambo speaking.

41 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

42 T: oshiwambo speaking.

43 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

44 T: oshiwambo speaking.

45 T: how many people are not staying here currently?

46 OG-A: just three people.

47 T: there are three.

48 I: that only stay here sometimes?

49 T: yes.

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

50 I: and how many of your family members are under the age of fourteen?

51 T: oshiwambo speaking.

52 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

53 T: oshiwambo speaking.

54 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

55 T: oshiwambo speaking.

56 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

57 T: oshiwambo speaking.

58 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

59 T: oshiwambo speaking.

60 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

61 T: oshiwambo speaking.

62 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 04:14 #####

63 T: oshiwambo speaking.

64 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

65 T: oshiwambo speaking.

66 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

67 T: oshiwambo speaking.

68 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

69 T: how many of them are not yet fourteen years old?

70 OG-A: there are four kids.

71 T: there are four.

72 I: four, ok. and do you have a husband?

73 T: oshiwambo speaking.

74 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

75 T: oshiwambo speaking.

76 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

77 T: yes.

78 I: and he's the head of the household?

79 T: oshiwambo speaking.

80 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

81 T: are you the owner of the house?

82 OG-A: yes, but i'm staying with my husband.

83 T: yes.

84 I: what is your level of education? which grade did you complete?

85 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 05:03 #####

86 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

87 T: have you ever been in school?

88 OG-A: (inc.).

89 T: (never went to school?)

90 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

91 I: and your family members? who has the highest education?

92 T: oshiwambo speaking.

93 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

94 T: oshiwambo speaking.

95 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

96 T: oshiwambo speaking.

97 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

98 T: oshiwambo speaking.

99 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

100 T: oshiwambo speaking.

101 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

102 T: highest is grade is-.

103 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

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

104 T: oshiwambo speaking.

105 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

106 T: who have the highest qualification in your house?

107 OG-A: there was one who was having a grade eight certificate but now he is paralysed he didn't complete his school.

108 T: the highest is grad eight.

109 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

110 I: grade eight? and (...) your husband's main job, what is it?

111 T: oshiwambo speaking.

112 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

113 T: oshiwambo speaking.

114 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

115 T: what does your husband do for the living?

116 OG-A: he never worked.

117 T: never worked. never worked in his life.

118 I: and what is your main source of income?

119 T: oshiwambo speaking.

120 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

121 T: what is your source of income?

122 OG-A: we sell our mahangu grains when we cultivate enough or sell our livestock or chickens, for us to survive.

123 T: only if they got enough mahangu. maybe they can sell some. they get  
livestocks, maybe livestock (be?) on their livestock. and they sell some  
more chicken. then they can go and buy something they want.

##### 07:11 #####

124 I: and where do you sell it? here in the village or in epembe?

125 T: oshiwambo speaking.

126 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

127 T: where do you sell it, here or at epembe?

128 OG-A: somewhere here in the village and at cuca shops.

129 T: nearby cuca shops, somewhere here this side.

130 I: but mainly you grow mahangu? i guess?

131 T: oshiwambo speaking.

132 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

133 T: you only grow mahangu?

134 OG-A: yes.

135 T: and if they can't get mahangu. they can't depend anywhere else.

136 I: yes. how much livestock do you have?

137 T: oshiwambo speaking.

138 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 08:03 #####

139 T: oshiwambo speaking.

140 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

141 OG-A: twenty-four.

142 T: do you have livestock?

143 OG-A: yes.

144 T: how many livestocks do you have?

145 OG-A: we have twenty-four cattles nineteen goats and one donkey.

146 T: twenty-four cattles.

147 T: oshiwambo speaking.

148 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

149 T: nineteen, about nineteen goats.

150 T: oshiwambo speaking.

151 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

152 T: one donkey.

153 T: oshiwambo speaking.

154 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

155 I: and some chicken, i see (LAUGHING).

156 T: yes, chickens.

157 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking (LAUGHING).

158 I: yes (LAUGHING). when you cook, what energy do you use? is it firewood?

159 T: oshiwambo speaking.

160 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

161 T: what energy do you use when you cooking?

162 OG-A: we use firewoods.

163 T: (firewood?).

164 I: i mean there is a lot of wood around, so.

165 T: yes, that's what she said. she just went to collect wood in the bush, and then they (inc.).

##### 09:01 #####



166 I: your husband is owner of your homestead, i guess?

167 T: oshiwambo speaking.

168 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

169 T: is your husband the owner of the house?

170 OG-A: yes.

171 T: yes.

172 I: and how many huts do you have? i counted five, but how many are there?

173 T: oshiwambo speaking.

174 OG-A: (SIGHING).

175 T: oshiwambo speaking.

176 T: those are grain baskets. those ones are to keep mahangu. traditionally.

177 I: how many-, i think five or six. huts.

178 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

179 T: there are more than.

180 I: one, two, three, four, five, six.

181 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

182 T: oshiwambo speaking.

183 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

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

185 OG-A: fifteen huts.

186 T: think fourteen.

187 I: fourteen huts?

188 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

189 T: it's fifteen.

190 I: fifteen huts?

191 T: yes.

192 I: does it include the grain baskets or is it just buildings.

193 T: including the grain baskets.

194 I: also in the last interviews always there were grain baskets included?

195 T: i never heard of that.

196 I: ok. and how many are sleeping rooms?

##### 10:04 #####

197 T: oshiwambo speaking.

198 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

199 T: how many are sleeping rooms?

200 OG-A: four huts.

201 T: four.

202 I: four. and which kind of toilet do you use?

203 T: oshiwambo speaking.

204 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

205 T: do you have a toilet?

206 OG-A: no.

207 T: no. they don't have a toilet.

208 I: ok. and when you have waste, like plastic waste, how do you dispose it?

209 T: oshiwambo speaking.

210 OK-A: oshiwambo speaking.

211 T: where do you take your plastic rubbish?

212 OG-A: we burn and burry them.

213 T: ok. they dig a whole and then they burn them inside.

214 I: and do you have a radio?

215 T: oshiwambo speaking.

216 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

217 T: do you have a radio?

218 OG-A: yes.

219 T: (inc.?).

220 I: ok. great. then we come to some questions on water. and the first is which water sources are available in (...) closer distance to your homestead?

221 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 11:04 #####

222 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

223 T: oshiwambo speaking.

224 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

225 T: which water sources are around you?

226 OG-A: we have pans around us but the water is of poor quality we normally use well water, the public tap is very far unless we take the donkey and go fetch the water but only sometimes.

227 T: they have a-.

228 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 12:02 #####

229 I: the oshana?

230 T: yes the oshana. but then the oshana water apparently the quality is (...)

is not ok. even during the rainy season you can't drink them. and then they have (...) like those well, like the other one we saw.

231 I: the excavated?

232 T: no. it's a human dugged. they dig it by themselves. (inc.). some sticks around.

233 I: ok, so hand-dug well, yes.

234 T: and they also have a damp, a water point.

235 I: public water point?

236 T: public water point, but is in a distance, apparently.

237 I: ok, so this is far. but the other hand-dug well and the surface water is quite near?

238 T: yes, this two is near, but have bad (...) waters (...) quality.

239 I: and the hand-dug well also bad water? also during the rainy season?

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

240 T: oshiwambo speaking.

241 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

242 T: ok, yes.

243 OK-A: oshiwambo speaking.

244 T: does the well also use to have bad water during the rainy season?

245 OG-A: yes because now the water is mixing with the old one and new so we have to biol them.

246 T: they always have to boil them.

247 I: always to boil.

248 T: they boil them.

249 I: ok. the public water point, is it a pipeline or is it borehole?

250 T: it's a pipeline, apparently.

251 I: it's a pipeline? ok. and (...) do you use the hand-dug well and the oshana also in the dry season?

252 T: oshiwambo speaking.

253 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

254 T: does the well gets dry during the dry season?

255 OG-A: yes.

256 T: no. they get dry.

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

257 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

258 I: both get dry. and-.

259 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

260 T: since last (year?) they were dry.

261 I: and which source of water do you use in the dry season?

262 T: oshiwambo speaking.

263 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

264 T: oshiwambo speaking.

265 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

266 T: which source of water do you use during the dry season?

267 OG-A: we use to go at the tap which is far just for drinking water.

268 T: for drinking they go and get to that distance (...) public water point. and for livestock they go to some other hand-dug wells. again (...) pass by the public water in a distance again. and the waters are green in color.

269 I: ok, in the dry season they go to this farer water well (...) where the green color is?

##### 15:04 #####

270 T: is, yes. for livestock.

271 I: this is just for livestock.

272 T: for livestock.

273 I: ok. and in the rainy season, livestock is here at the oshana or the hand-dug well?

274 T: yes.

275 I: ok. so also livestock here and (...) here. but you use the hand-dug well and the surface water also for drinking after for boiling? in the rainy season?

276 T: oshiwambo speaking

277 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

278 T: oshiwambo speaking.

279 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

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

280 T: do you use both water from the well and pan if you boil them?

281 OG-A: the pans water is bad we boil it first even the water from the well is bad when its mixed with the rain water.

282 T: he wish if he can also show us those water.

283 I: yes she can do this, but maybe afterwards?

284 T: oshiwambo speaking.

285 T: she said, during the rainy season, when the rain is raining like when it just stop raining. like this time (we?) can go and get water from oshana and boil it. yes you can drink it. yes but after (...) few hours after the rains have stopped, it already get (...) that bad quality. and even though you boil it you can't drink it. yes but the underground ones, these they get from the (...) well they dig-.

286 I: the hand-dug well, yes?

287 T: yes, they can boil it and they can drink it.

288 I: drink it, ok.

289 T: but, during when the rain get too much and this, and you know, this waters are from the underground. when this rainwater get runs into it, they again become dirty and.

##### 17:12 #####


290 I: ok, i see, yes. so and, when do you use the public tap in the rainy season?

291 T: oshiwambo speaking.

292 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

293 T: oshiwambo speaking.

294 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

295  do you use clean water during rainy season?

296 OG-A: yes but not much the problem is the tap is very far.

297 ### truck is passing by ###

298 T: ok, this trucks, they are constructing, they are digging a well, a big well that side. and (...) it passes through the water point. yes, during the rain season, they wish they can go and get water there, for drinking. but it's in a distance to go and carry that (...) bucket, by human.

##### 18:26 #####

299 I: so the new well which is being constructed? or the water point?

300 T: the water point.

301 I: the water point. so it's very far for-.

302 T: it's very far, apparently.

303 I: so, in the rainy season they mainly stick to the hand-dug well and surface water. and you boil it for almost every purpose?

304 T: every purpose.

305 I: yes, so also for cooking and for personal hygiene and for laundry?

306 T: oshiwambo speaking.

307 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

308 T: yes.

309 I: do you also use water for like, cleaning the ground to prevent dust?

##### 19:03 #####

310 T: oshiwambo speaking.

311 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

312 T: do you use water for cleaning the floor?

313 OG-A: no.

314 T: no.

315 I: no? ok. and do you have some trees or some vegetables in a garden that you have to water?

316 T: oshiwambo speaking.

317 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

318 T: oshiwambo speaking.

319 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

320 T: do you have a garden that you water?

321 yes i have this small one i like it i always water it and those flowers.

322 T: so, he only have this one. even though it's not a foreign tree. yes, she-.

##### 20:02 #####

323 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

324 T: yes, and these flowers. she puts water after laundry.

325 I: ok, so reuse?

326 T: reuse, yes.

327 I: ok. but this water also comes from the hand-dug well?



328 T: yes.

329 I: alright, good. and something like brick-making or something, is this an issue?

330 T: oshiwambo speaking.

331 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

332 T: do you make brick making?

333 OG-A: no.

334 T: they don't brick. that's how they do.

335 I: yes, ok. is there anything else you need water for?

336 T: oshiwambo speaking.

337 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 21:12 #####

338 T: do you use water for other activities?

339 OG-A: yes we use water for the garden like quava tree and others but now there is shortage of water and the water isn't well so they died.

340 T: they wish to have a garden. but just because of the badness of the water, the hand-dug well and the farness of the water point. they couldn't have it. that they wish if they can have water (inc.). (they have?) a garden.

341 I: ok, yes. but to summarize this in the dry season you mainly use this public tap for all of your purposes because the other wells are running dry?

342 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 22:02 #####

343 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

344 T: do you only get water from the well even during dry season?

345 OG-A: yes.

346 T: yes.

347 I: and how do you fetch the water? how do you bring it here?

348 T: oshiwambo speaking.

349 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

350 T: how do you carry your water?

351 OG-A: we use our heads to carry the buckets of twenty-five liters.

352 T: they use, they just carry by them selves. but it's too far.

353 I: like buckets, or what is it?

354 T: yes, twenty-five liters.

355 I: twenty-five liters.

356 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

357 I: on your head?

358 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

359 I: can i try this after we finish? to carry it on my head?

360 T: yes.

361 I: yes? (LAUGHING)

362 T: oshiwambo speaking.

363 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking. (LAUGHING)

364 I: (LAUGHING)

365 T: oshiwambo speaking.

366 OG-A: (LAUGHING). oshiwambo speaking.

367 I: (LAUGHING)

368 T: apparently, after you drop the water here from that water point, you rather just be sleeping.

369 I: (LAUGHING).

370 T: (LAUGHING). be tired, exhausted, like-.

371 I: yes, i believe you. can you somehow say how much water you use per day for your indoor houses, let's call it that way, like drinking, cooking, hygiene and laundry? how much is it per day?

##### 23:09 #####

372 T: per (...) dry and rainy season?

373 I: yes, maybe per dry and rainy season.

374 T: oshiwambo speaking.

375 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

376 T: oshiwambo speaking.

377 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

378 T: how much water do you use per day?

379 OG-A: three to four bottles of water.

380 T: ok, it's three to four twenty-five liters per day.

381 I: in rainy-.

382 T: in the rainy season.

383 I: during rainy season?

384 T: yes, when they are getting it from the hand-dug wells.

385 T: oshiwambo speaking.

386 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 24:09 #####

387 T: only get two per day. if they go morning. one on the morning and then maybe (recover?) go in the afternoon or in the evening. but then the next day they will not get water anymore.

388 I: and how do you pay the water at the water point?

389 T: oshiwambo speaking.

390 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

391 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 25:02 #####

392 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

393 T: oshiwambo speaking.

394 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

395 T: oshiwambo speaking.

396 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

397 T: oshiwambo speaking.

398 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

399 T: how do you pay the water at the water point?

400 OG-A: we pay fourteen dollars per month.

401 T: they pay fourteen per month.

402 I: fourteen dollars per month?

403 T: fourteen dollars per months.

404 trate?

405 T: yes.

406 I: and this is not a problem? you earn enough money with selling mahangu and selling livestock, which was your income source?

407 T: oshiwambo speaking.

408 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

409 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 26:00 #####

410 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

411 T: is this not a problem to get money for you?

412 OG-A: it is a problem because i don't have anywhere to get money.

413 T: yes, it's really a challenge for her. because it's just almost get (...) well, or let to say (...) somehow ok just that the school fees, they don't pay school fees anymore. yes, but this still a challenge, because she doesn't have any income. they don't have any income both of them. and even though you see how big is the grain, like that. they doesn't have anything in it, so. it's a challenge they don't have mahangu sell. they don't have anything where they can get that money. yes, they are struggling.

414 I: and was it a real problem that maybe in the dry season no water in the hand-dug well and in the oshana? you wanted to go to the water point but you had no money? was it the case and what did you do then?

##### 27:01 #####

415 T: oshiwambo speaking.

416 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

417 T: did you find yourselves where by the well dry up and you want water but you don't have money to pay for the tap water?

418 OG-A: yes we where allowed to fetch water though we will be having credit because you wouldn't let a person to die because of thirsty.

419 T: yes. she found herself-.

420 T: oshiwambo speaking.

421 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

422 T: she were just allowed-. apparently they had, the committee said and decided they couldn't let these guys just die out of water, because they don't have money, they see they don't have money. they will just allow them to fetch water. but they are recording them, still. their credit is still there. still have depts.

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

423 I: ok, yes. ok, thank you. now we come to the third topic and my first questions would just be very broad of, what is a good life for you?

424 T: oshiwambo speaking.

425 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 29:03 #####

426 T: what is a good life for you?

427 OG-A: good life is when you have enough money where by you can solve your needs by yourself.

428 T: ok, if that person-. she said a person who is living a good life is a person who is have income. income is to him. and that person is able to sustain his or her own means by himself or herself. and that person can (...) cover his or her own responsibilities by herself. that's what she call (...) a good life according to her.

429 I: ok, alright. and for you and your family and your homestead. what would you say is your greatest concern that is bothering you? what is the biggest threat for you and your family?

430 T: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 30:10 #####

431 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

432 T: oshiwambo speaking.

433 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

##### 31:21 #####

434 T: what is the biggest threat for you and your family?

435 OG-A: there is no one who bring some income at home even if you want to do something so money it's the main problem and food is also a problem if we didn't harvest a good harvest that year.

436 T: the quite bigger challenge is just income that they don't have. she said, because, actually they have a lot of challenges, but they all just depend on the income. if they could have some income stream, they could be able to survive out of all that. so she just mentions like if they could have income, they could, because now that the rains are not raining and the grasses for making thatched roofs is now, they can't find it anywhere. so they wish they can replace all these thatched roofs and make maybe bigger ones. but because the rains is not there, if you want it now you have to buy it. so they don't have money, don't have that money. and again, if they-, because there is no grass, they would like to have corrugated irons rooms from both sides. yes, they can't afford to buy those corrugated irons. because they don't have money. yes, to buy also food, don't have money to buy her foods. and either to buy livestock. (inc.)

##### 32:39 #####

437 I: yes, and if we assume or when you look into years where there was a lot of rain and you had a good harvest. is money still a problem in these years?

438 T: oshiwambo speaking.

#####33:08 #####

439 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

440 T: if you had a good harvest is this also a problem with money?

441 OG-A: no we sell some of our mahangu so we get some income to buy our needs.

442 T: it's not really a problem. if they get enough harvest (...) because if they get enough harvest, they left the surplus. and then sell it to some people. when they sell it they get some (for?) money. when they get some few money they can cover their basic needs. so it won't be a problem, that much problem if they receive enough rains.

443 I: which other (...) things do you have to buy in the end? where do you have to spend money? you have to spend money at the water point, at the school and for what else do you have to spend money?

#####34:09 #####

444 T: oshiwambo speaking.

445 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####35:02 #####

446 T: oshiwambo speaking.

447 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

448 T: oshiwambo speaking.

449 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

450 T: what else do you have to spent money if you were given money today, is it paying the school fees, or paying water bills?

451 OG-A: both, i will also buy food, pay school fees, and build our colgated iron and buy blankets for the family and buy meat.

452 T: if they could have money, (right?) now (...) they would spend the money on school, buying school uniform and stationaries. they would money on the water point. they would buy food. they would buy some iron, corrugated iron. even though they can not cover the whole room, maybe on the roof and then here they put sticks. and then they could also buy, dress themselves. yes, those are their main. ah, sorry, and meat, sorry.

#####36:07 #####

453 I: to buy meat?

454 T: yes, to buy meat.

455 I: but no livestock, meat buying?

456 T: yes. meat like going maybe where you find this (ecetel) or livestock slaughtered and then they just buy meat they come.

457 I: what is the reason that you want to have a corrugated iron hut?

458 T: oshiwambo speaking.

459 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

460 T: what is the reason of having golgated iron?

461 OG-A: the situation will force me because i need it for storage and it's not good to be sleeping in the huts and again the rain drops are coming in it's not good.

462 T: is the reason that she needs a security rooms (...) in the house where she can maybe keep her main things. and maybe clothes locked and be with a key. ok, number two is because (...) this thatched grass that now is old, when the rains rain (...) the rains they will rain you inside and so you are sleeping you have to move from this hut to the other one. let's go and sleep there, there, or that because is the rain is over everywhere now.

#####37:08 #####

463 I: ok, i understand. and is flooding for you a problem? because the oshana is quite near?

464 T: oshiwambo speaking.

465 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####38:37 #####



466 T: does the flood affect you?

467 OG-A: yes like last of last year we were flooding but in the house it's more better because that water runs to the pan flood is better than drought, but it destroy our crops.

468 T: to them flood is better. yes, flood is better than drought in all. ok, but due to (...) the last of last year flood, last of last year flood they were also flooded. but she said in the homestead itself it's not really quite flooded. yes they can stay maybe this side (but?) this side, this side, almost this side of the oshana, water can run to oshana. yes, but mostly in the field, yes the field was flooded, apparently. the whole field almost flooded and (...) the mahangu couldn't grow anymore. they were (...) overwatered and get to change their colours. and somehow they died.

#####39:36 #####

469 I: ok, yes. and can you just summarize how drought affects you, your family, your homestead?

470 T: oshiwambo speaking.

#####40:08 #####

471 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####41:45 #####

472 T: how does drought effect you and your family?

473 OG-A: if effect us badly because both people and livestock we use to be affected like some of our livestocks died of hunger, we use to receive drought relief though it wasn't enough.

### truck is passing by ###

474 T: so, drought is really a challenge. yes, just like two-thousand-thirteen (...) they used to receive drought relief from the government. even though they received drought relief it couldn't be enough for them, yet. because drought really affected them, they affected their livestocks and it affect themselves by their own human-.

#####42:17 #####

475 I: health.

476 T: yes, human health. ok, they (...) a lot of their cattles were dying, were dead. because their were not water. there were no grass (...) and somehow the cattle even start eating bushes. they start eating bushes

instead of grass.

477 I: although cattle normally just eats grass.

#####43:43 #####

478 T: eating grass and now they start eating bush leaves. yes, somehow they were trying to escape the cattles, just the cattles. yes, maybe the husband were trying to move the cattle from here to somewhere else. but then, when they did that, because not took all the cattle only took a number of cattle. he went there he (inc.) there, he spent some time there but at the end he came home empty handed for the cattle died. yes. just the (...) grass seems to be (...) well if the rain is good. but then, if some places is not receive enough rain, people always migrate here. so even though they received enough rain and the grass nicely grow, somehow they may also find themselves with a lack of (...) livestock food, because most of the people who are coming, migrating also here for cattle post and so.

#####43:56 #####

479 I: they are migrating here from other spots? because normally here is more grazing area?

480 T: yes.

481 I: but in this case it was even here was not enough grazing so they went away with the cattle to other posts.

482 T: yes, last year it was some other things. and all the cattle he went with were dead.

483 I: would you say that in these extreme drought situations you have a higher work load? because you have to see where can i get my food, where can i get my water? is it more exhausting than in normal rainy season?

484 T: oshiwambo speaking.

485 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####45:14 #####

486 T: oshiwambo speaking.

487 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####45:35 #####

488 T: do you think you survived more through drought food relief during the dry season or rainy season?

489 OG-A: during the rainy season it's more better we survive, but during the dry season we struggle to survive really.

490 T: i said, during rainy season is better. but not really better, because it will be better according to the last year. if the last year the yield, the harvest was very bad and then there comes drought, that means even the next rain year, it will still be bad, because they don't have anything to eat. yes, but if they had enough, you can say, drought (...) it's heavier, or it's difficult than rainy season, if they could have something in their grain basket. and she said, the good thing about rainy season that is better is that during rain season they can maybe struggle with only food, but not water. yes, water they can get, even though is bad they can get and boil them, yes is somehow ok, but they can struggle with food. otherwise, during drought you have to struggle for both. food, water and so. (you see that?) (inc) you see the grain bucket, there? and you see the corrugated iron on top? apparently she is trying to harvest water.

491 I: ok, rain water. alright. and you said it's a problem for your health. how can you describe this problem, what happens? is it just because of less food? or, how does it affect your health?

#####47:14 #####

492 T: oshiwambo speaking.

493 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####49:47 #####

494 T: how does drought effect your health?

495 OG-A: it effect us in a way that our health it's not good because the water is dirty so it gives us diarrheas, we survive better we thanked the government for everything they did the were giving us medication. even the mind get disturbed since the livestocks are also dying so it's really effecting them physically and emotionally.

496 T: yes, just to summarize. it's they really been affected. like the last drought there was a disease.

497 I: disease?

498 T: yes, there was a running stomach disease, i think it's a cholera or something. that of which they been receiving some medicines, she said we thank the government, because it (got?) us and it send people to be in the villages and run around the houses, try to give those medications and most of the people who were very really affected they were taken to the

hospital, to the (...) state hospitals. but then, they think not only diseases can drought can affect them through. they also get affected by (...) let me say mindset. because the moment their cattles dies, all the cattle dies. they have to have all those thinkings: "how can i get this cattles anymore, how can now be doing all this". or the moment, like now, said they are still, they are in february now, but if you see the size of their mahangus, it's just of this size. how will they-, how-, they are not sure if there will be (...) yield. yes, they are still thinking all those-. the drought was like this, how can i be surviving by next year, if the rain did not come? and, as their thinks some mahangus are already (...) having some (cops?), yes, now it's still another problem to their minds. yes, and let me say to their head, because they still have to run around the field to (sing bats-.

#####51:38 #####

499 I: bats?

500 T: yes, bats. the bats now are coming and this type with a (inc) crops.

501 I: alright.

502 T: great.

503 I: and if you look into your family and your (...) neighbours in the community. are there some kind of conflicts? i'm shouting at you because i'm emotionally somehow under stress? is it even stealing sometimes?

#####52:06 #####

504 T: oshiwambo speaking.

505 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

506 T: oshiwambo speaking.

507 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

508 T: oshiwambo speaking.

#####53:02 #####

509 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

510 T: if you look at your neighbours or community is there conflict because of this drought situation?

511 OG-A: no, it didn't happen so far there is peace in my community, but at other villages people are stealing even maize meal because of hunger.

512 T: yes, she thinks (...) that in their village they never been a crime. maybe somebodies were trying to fight. or maybe they were insulting each other because of drought and so. but she said (...) not in their village but the (head?) nearby village, people are stealing even the maize meal. the moment you go out of the house, they may even come and steal in their grain basket. yes, but not in their village. yes and, she said, maybe it's also in their village something that happens or maybe really happens in conflict, it's only when your cattles or your livestocks eat up somebody's mahangu in the field. yes, maybe there can be slightly talk. yes, why this and that and that. but not really often. it's not really happening often. she's again saying: "we thank our village we still maintaining peace." yes, not really that conflict, even though they are under pressure and they are suffering under extreme.

#####55:01 #####

513 I: ok, you described very very good how the situation is affecting you. but i would like to know, how you get along with this situation. what do you do, what are your strategies to get through this drought situation?

514 T: oshiwambo speaking.

515 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####56:30 #####

516 T: how do you get along with this situation?

517 OG-A: sometimes i just keep quite but the situation will force me to do something so i go to the headman so he recommends me to the councillor's office to get help, but some small thing i keep quite.

518 T: only to some extent., some extents to some other things that she sees there is no way she can get help she just keeps quiet. maybe on the rain issues, she keeps quiet. yes, but due to some more hungers and so, these hunger things, she normally go to the headman. she go to the headman and report herself. the headman wrote a letter for her. she got the letter and took the letter to the councillor's office at epembe. and then she can receive some kind of helps. maybe in food way, but no income. as an income, an income stream, those are the things she just keep quiet on.

#####57:22 #####

519 I: and are you trying to get a new job? or is your husband trying to get a job or some of your other family members? just to have any kind of income opportunity from the city or where ever?

520 T: oshiwambo speaking.

521 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####58:27 #####

522 T: are you trying to get a new job or any one from your house or your husband?

523 OG-A: not really we have such ideas but there is no where we can leave our grandchildren and our livestock and again we are grown up we can't be able to do anything.

524 T: yes, sometimes some minds pop up in themselves like: "ah someday we should go look for work.". but then they think it's too late already. it's too late already for them because they don't have anyone who keeps the house alive. who will keep the livestock and who will take care of their kids, and who will take care of their (niece?). so, and the other thing is, they are not really fit for the jobs. more specially the husband is older than her, so she thinks he can not really be able to perform jobs and works anymore. so they think it's over for them.

#####59:17 #####

525 I: how old is your oldest child?

526 T: oshiwambo speaking.

527 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking. (LAUGHING)

528 T: how old is your first kid?

529 OG-A: she is a married woman.

530 T: it's already married woman.

531 I: already married woman?

532 T: yes.

533 I: ok, so and that you get help in terms of money or in terms of food from your relatives, for example from your daughter and the family she's living in? or do you have relatives somewhere else that can support you somehow?

534 T: oshiwambo speaking.

#####1:00:02 #####

535 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

536 T: do you have your relatives who send you money or your from your

daughter?

537 OG-A: no even my daughter house it's just the same.

538 T: nowhere else they can get help. don't get help, because she said, drought is everywhere now and even if at her daughter's house is just the same. so when the husband is sending or maybe looking for some help, he can only look for help for his wife and his family. she can't afford it to distribute to them, also.

539 I: and when you look at your neighbours. how are they struggling with drought? what do they do to get along with this situations? do they have some very special ideas about it how to cope with it? do they, for example, like move to the city for a few months, come back or also move to relatives and come back? like this.

#####1:01:00 #####

540 T: oshiwambo speaking.

541 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####1:03:21 #####

542 T: how are your neighbours coping up with the drought situation are they planning to go to town to look for a better place and come back when it's over?

543 OG-A: i didn't come across someone who leave the house they only get help from somewhere, and some have their kids who send them money back at home and some can also do something to generate income so we really don't have ideas of moving out of the village, so we do exchange of livestocks with mahangu and there are also some of the kids who are working at the cities but they don't send anything back at home.

544 T: yes, they have never rec-, they have never (...) had (...) or find or met themselves somewhere, some homestead, or head of the house or people moved out of the village because of drought or go to town or so. yes, because (...) they just depend on their farmlands, they just (...) keeps their hopes there it comes, it will come day, something like that. but, there are some people who are-, who have daughters or a son who is working for example somewhere. so those peoples they are receiving some help from that person, out there. and some houses got, even teachers who are working. so, government workers, teachers, they are helping them somehow. they coming bringing money at home, or buying food or something like that. yes, but she also mentioned that, there are mostly help in the village is much, or is higher. yes, there are some people that they just heard, selling out their livestocks in exchange of mahangu for example. i give you a goat, you give me maybe some amount of mahangu, so i can sustain. or i can go on for these few days. yes, she said, but yes

again some people, they are ol-, some old people of which they have people in the-, they have youngsters in their home and they too old they can't able to work. they just depend on pension and drought relief for example. but then those kids are just, those youngsters are just going. maybe they are working somewhere but they don't bring anything home. so, just like that.

#####1:05:16 #####

545 I: good, i think that's it. that have been my questions. thank you very much. is there anything else you would like to tell me? which i did not ask, yet? but i have no questions, so just something.

546 T: oshiwambo speaking.

547 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

548 T: oshiwambo speaking.

549 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

#####1:06:03 #####

550 T: alright. no. nothing. let's just go and see the water.

551 I: yes.

552 OG-A: oshiwambo speaking.

553 T: oshiwambo speaking.

554 T: are we going in the school direction?

555 I: yes we can go there, of course.