

TRANSCRIPT

Type: Guideline interview
Topic: Water utilization and drought affectedness
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Code: OS11
Interviewer (I): RL
Translator (T): MK
Transcriber: RL (EN), EK (OW -> EN)

Attendants: OS-A (head of household)

TRANSCRIPT

- 1 I: thank you. well, the first questions are just very broad, they are focusing on you and your household and the first thing i would like to ask you is, how old are you?
- 2 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 3 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 4 T: forty-four.
- 5 I: and i guess you are the head of the household?
- 6 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 7 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 8 T: yes.
- 9 I: and what is your role in the village community? are you the senior- or the junior headman or the vice headman?
- 10 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 11 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 12 T: so, the vice-headman.
- 13 I: vice-headman. how many people live in your homestead here?
- 14 T: oshiwambo speaking.

15 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

16 T: oshiwambo speaking.

17 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

18 T: ok, there are four.

19 I: four. and all of these four members live in your homestead constantly, all over the year or are they like your children for example that have to go to school and are in an accommodation, like this?

20 T: oshiwambo speaking.

21 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

22 T: there are two in the school hostel.

23 I: ok. and your children, are they under the age of fourteen?

24 T: oshiwambo speaking.

25 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

26 T: no.

27 I: and you are married?

28 T: oshiwambo speaking.

29 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

30 T: yes.

31 T: oshiwambo speaking.

32 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

33 T: oshiwambo speaking.

34 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

35 T: oshiwambo speaking.

36 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

37 I: so, married. and which grade did you complete at school?

38 T: oshiwambo speaking.

39 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

40 T: oshiwambo speaking.

41 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

42 T: five. grade five.

43 I: and your wife?

44 T: oshiwambo speaking.

45 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

46 T: grade six.

47 I: and what is your main job?

48 T: oshiwambo speaking.

49 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

50 T: just ploughing mahangu.

51 I: yes. and is this also the main source of your income, or what is it?

52 T: oshiwambo speaking.

53 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

54 T: yes.

55 T: oshiwambo speaking.

56 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

57 I: so, you sell some mahangu in order to make some money?

58 T: yes.

59 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

60 T: he is the one who is training people how to cultivate using that machine in the village.

61 I: ok, the plough with the cattle in front.

62 T: yes. and now he said the government people, the people from agriculture they usually come to visit him to see how it is progressing and how he is yielding out of using such things and then they buy (out?) his mahangu.

63 I: and do you earn money with being a trainer?

64 T: oshiwambo speaking.

65 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

66 T: no.

67 I: so you just do it for free, like voluntarily.

68 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

69 T: yes, he just got, from the government he only got one plough, and he bought two by himself. so, now he just in the village helping people and showing them how to do those things.

70 I: ok. and the government is buying your mahangu because it's the best or what is the reason for that?

71 T: oshiwambo speaking.

72 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

73 T: because he, yes, he can say it's the best because he is mixing both technical humes and the man-made, i mean the natural ones, organic. so, with the experience he got from the government officers so when he applying it, he thinks the mahangu get be to be the best.

74 I: and how did you learn this? who did you teach this technique?

75 T: oshiwambo speaking.

76 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

77 T: he didn't really attend a workshop. he only saw people so how people are doing. and then he learned by himself and became the best.

78 I: alright, nice. and i saw you own some livestock, how much is it?

79 T: oshiwambo speaking.

80 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

81 T: twelve donkeys.

82 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

83 T: forty-three cattle.

84 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

85 T: two goats.

86 I: and like these three pigs?

87 T: oshiwambo speaking.

88 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

89 T: three pigs.

90 I: it's the first time that i see pigs around here, so that's quite interesting for me.

91 T: oshiwambo speaking.

92 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

93 T: oshiwambo speaking.

94 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

95 T: he had ten pigs and sold some.

96 I: why do you keep the pigs? because, i don't know, but from pigs you can only get the meat in the end, because they are not giving like milk, they don't lay eggs. so, you just having them for growing them and later on selling or eating them?

97 T: oshiwambo speaking.

98 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

99 T: just to sell and get the meat by himself. sell the young ones also if they (inc.) you sell the young ones to people who want to breed.

100 I: is this more profitable than selling cattle?

101 T: oshiwambo speaking.

102 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

103 T: yes he thinks the pigs, for this time, they are profitable because know cattle nowadays, they are losing values, because there are not enough of grass and all those kind of things, so people are, there is now on pigs. because pigs you give them food by yourself.

104 I: yes they eat everything. and what is your main source of energy when you cook?

105 T: oshiwambo speaking.

106 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

107 T: just firewood.

108 I: and you are the owner of this homestead?

109 T: oshiwambo speaking.

110 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

111 T: yes.

112 I: how many buildings do you have?

113 T: oshiwambo speaking.

114 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

115 T: only have, because the house was burned down of fire. he only have four huts and one corrugated iron.

116 I: and how many did you have before the fire?

117 T: oshiwambo speaking.

118 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

119 T: there were a lot.

120 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

121 T: and that's why he even used corrugated to make the wall because he can't get the sticks anymore.

122 I: yes here around there is no wood anymore. and how many sleeping rooms of these five buildings?

123 T: oshiwambo speaking.

124 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

125 T: three.

126 I: and you said you have one corrugated iron roof. and what is the material of the walls of your buildings?

127 T: they are both corrugated, both sites.

128 I: ok, and the others? the other four, are these traditional ones with the sticks and thatched?

129 T: oshiwambo speaking.

130 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

131 T: oshiwambo speaking.

132 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

133 T: yes the wall of the other three is made of mahangu stocks.

134 I: and the ground is like concrete in the building or is it sand?

135 T: oshiwambo speaking.

136 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

137 T: just soil. soil.

138 I: and which kind of toilet do you use?

139 T: oshiwambo speaking.

140 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

141 T: no, didn't have.

142 I: and when you have waste, like plastic for example, what do you do with it?

143 T: oshiwambo speaking.

144 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

145 T: they bury them.

146 I: just bury, no burning?

147 T: no burning.

148 I: electricity, there is no electricity, is it?

149 T: oshiwambo speaking.

150 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

151 T: no.

152 I: and do you have a radio?

153 T: oshiwambo speaking.

154 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

155 T: yes.

156 I: and a mobile?

157 T: oshiwambo speaking.

158 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

159 T: he had it but not anymore.

160 I: ok, and a car?

161 T: oshiwambo speaking.

162 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

163 T: no.

164 I: ok. alright. we talked about the fire. how often do fires occur here in the region?

165 T: oshiwambo speaking.

166 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

167 T: not more often.

168 I: ok. alright. now we come to questions on how you use water. and i would like to ask you what are the water sources that are available here around your homestead in the closer distance?

169 T: oshiwambo speaking.

170 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

171 T: oshiwambo speaking.

172 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

173 T: oshiwambo speaking.

174 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

175 T: oshiwambo speaking.

176 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

177 T: they have three...

178 T: oshiwambo speaking.

179 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

180 T: there is a public tap, there are two hand-dug wells. one is at the cuca shops that doesn't have water now, one is this site a bit far, and one is to the next village, where they (depend?).

181 I: so three?

182 T: ah, three.

183 I: so two are far and one is like medium to the cuca shops.

184 T: yes one is very close to the cuca shops but the two are in a distance.

185 I: two far, one is like medium. and i mean the surface water, the oshanas, when they have water they are quite close, too.

186 T: oshiwambo speaking.

187 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

188 T: yes.

189 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

190 T: so if there was a good rain this year, you couldn't even travel here, you couldn't pass by in the fences, those water used to be far. apparently, there is a like a boat somewhere near the cuca shops where of which is used to travel people to making them passing for the nights.

191 I: the public tap, how far is it away?

192 T: oshiwambo speaking.

193 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

194 T: oshiwambo speaking.

195 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

196 T: do you see them? between, looking under these trees.

197 I: yes i see them. like two kilometers?

198 T: that's two kilometers away.

199 I: and in a normal year, the three hand-dug wells and the oshanas are available in the rainy season i guess, and in the dry season, which one of them is falling dry?

200 T: oshiwambo speaking.

201 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

202 T: if there comes a good rain, the well at the cuca shops can even hold water for three years, consecutive without dry. only these two years when the rain was not good, so it gets dry.

203 I: so the cuca shop hand-dug well is there normally, and the two others that are a bit more far away?

204 T: oshiwambo speaking.

205 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

206 T: one of them, the far away one of them can hold water for a year if there was a good rain. but otherwise the rest will get dry.

- 207 I: ok so like two hand-dug wells are available. and the surface water is normally not here, the oshanas are empty during the dry season?
- 208 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 209 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 210 T: yes, they dry very fast.
- 211 I: ok, and how would you judge the quality of the oshana water and of the hand-dug wells?
- 212 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 213 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 214 T: because they don't have any other options they just used the water from oshana even though the hand-dug wells even they are not of a good quality, actually they are not of a good quality. yes they purify them themselves.
- 215 I: with tablets or with boiling?
- 216 T: yes with tablets. and he said they usually keep water maybe some of them they can even keep water to august.
- 217 I: yes but in good years they are all year round. up to august. alright. and what are your water using activities at home? for which activities do you need water?
- 218 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 219 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 220 T: cooking, laundry, give livestock and drinking. yes he also had garden but then it's now burned down.
- 221 I: ok, just in the past. what about of course personal hygiene, washing?
- 222 T: yes, he mentioned, yes.
- 223 I: and do you also need water for preventing dust?
- 224 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 225 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

- 226 T: no.
- 227 I: do you sometimes need water to clean something? clean for example the corrugated iron or clean some plastic chairs or something. do you use water for that, these activities?
- 228 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 229 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 230 T: only in the past they had chairs, plastic chairs but now they are burned down, so they doesn't use any water to clean anything now.
- 231 I: but the dishes for example is cleaned by water?
- 232 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 233 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 234 T: yes.
- 235 I: and you mainly use the hand-dug wells to meet all your demands?
- 236 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 237 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 238 T: yes like right now they are going to get water from the tap, public tap.
- 239 I: ok, why?
- 240 T: because these other wells are dry.
- 241 I: they are dry. ok but normally you meet like the drinking, cooking, hygiene and...
- 242 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 243 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 244 T: yes during the rainy season when it's nicely they just get all that from the well.
- 245 I: from the well. even the water for the livestock?
- 246 T: oshiwambo speaking.

- 247 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 248 T: yes even going to drink by themselves at the well.
- 249 I: ok, they drink there. or sometimes the livestock is using the oshana water when it's there, i guess.
- 250 T: when it's raining.
- 251 I: and in the dry season when these wells are not really having good water you switch to the public tap?
- 252 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 253 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 254 T: yes.
- 255 I: what is the reason that you don't use the public tap more often, even in the rainy season?
- 256 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 257 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 258 T: yes due to that, during the rainy season they have a lot of works to do at home. ploughing their field and the public tap has a time to open and time to close. but during that time when they are doing their houseworks it's when the water point is open so they can't manage to go there and leave their works. so they will be working and then after all they just go and get water from the open water surfaces.
- 259 I: so it's time and distance because it's to far away to get there. is price also an issue? would it be too expensive for you or wouldn't it be a problem if it would be right next to your homestead, would you buy the water then?
- 260 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 261 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 262 T: to him, paying water is not really expensive. he can afford it. because he only use the donkey cart. he put all the bucket of water he has in the house. then if he not do laundry that much, that water can even last for the whole month, without going back there.
- 263 I: ah, ok. so you go there once in a month.

264 T: once in a month, for the whole month.

265 I: and how many buckets of water can you carry on your donkey cart?

266 T: oshiwambo speaking.

267 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

268 T: he has thirty-five...

269 T: oshiwambo speaking.

270 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

271 T: twenty-five liters and one big bucket...

272 T: oshiwambo speaking.

273 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

274 T: so it's in one big bucket which get full on eight twenty-five liters. that means it's how many liters is that? eight twenty-five liters? this is hundred...

275 I: two-hundred.

276 T: two-hundred liters.

277 I: this is one one bucket?

278 T: one one bucket.

279 I: two-hundred liters bucket. so thirty-five twenty-four, euhm thirty-five twenty-five plus two-hundred liters bucket. this is when he goes to the water point.

280 T: yes with the donkey cart.

281 I: this is what he's receiving.

282 T: yes.

283 I: ok and you use this, or when you just have normal activities like drinking, cooking, washing. this is enough for the whole month?

284 T: last for the whole month.

285 I: for the whole month. and how much do you use for laundry and how often do you do laundry?

286 T: oshiwambo speaking.

287 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

288 T: for him, he can even do laundry once in a month, but maybe a wife can do twice, because women.

289 I: of course, yeah.

290 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

291 T: yes but they know how to take care of water. and they see why they should take care of water, so.

292 I: alright. do you also water your livestock in the dry season with public tap water or can they stick to the normal traditional water sources?

293 T: oshiwambo speaking.

294 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

295 T: the cattle are going to, livestock are going to get water at the public tap. there is a kind of dam where they pore water and they drink. yeah and it can only give to calves.

296 I: calves?

297 T: yeah.

298 I: ah to calves.

299 T: yeah. and pigs, yeah.

300 I: and how expensive is the water at the water point?

301 T: oshiwambo speaking.

302 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

303 T: oshiwambo speaking.

304 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

305 T: including the cattle, and i mean the livestock at the water point you

have to pay three-hundred dollar per month.

306 I: per month.

307 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

308 T: but if the water get broken some time. if maybe a line get broke and it took some days without watering livestock, so you can even lead up to five-hundred per month. because you will require more water when they come to drink, later, if they pass some days without drinking.

309 I: ah, ok. yeah the calves.

310 T: cattles.

311 I: ok. good. then we come to some more questions on drought. and my first question would be what are your main concerns for you and your family if we extend the view back from, away from only drought to flooding to health to whatever is in your mind?

312 T: oshiwambo speaking.

313 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

314 T: he got problem with droughts because drought when drought comes they don't get anything from their farmland where they depend for money, or for income. their cattle will die, or let me say livestock. but when it comes to flood they can say all the communities and all the people in here they can favor the flood because they know, after the flood they get high yield. yeah after the flood they get high yield and they get more income, also.

315 I: how long do floods normally persist when they occur?

316 T: oshiwambo speaking.

317 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

318 T: it comes till the first, till the harvest. they just have their water around till the harvest.

319 I: ok this is like two or three months, or what is it?

320 T: yeah, three months, exactly.

321 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

322 T: and sometimes it can even reach up to august if it was so much.

- 323 I: and then you cross the distances with the boat, normally to the, yeah?
- 324 T: yeah, otherwise you have to undress, apparently.
- 325 I: ok, yeah. and why did your homestead burn down? what was the reason? was it very dry and just a small point of fire occurred?
- 326 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 327 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 328 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 329 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 330 T: so, it was caused by a wood. you know they usually have a wood like here they put a wood, a bigger wood that keeps there to keep the fire. so they don't use lots of matches and so on. now, the problem is that, it was longer, it was too long. when they cooked during lunch, they left it there to catch, to keep the fire for tonight and it was too long reaching here, exactly. just like this. now, you see there is this mahangu stocks. and mahagu stock is very fast in catching fire. when it burn it burn it reach here, it get fire, it all get back all along until it go to huts and then the whole house start burning. and he was not in the house, he was at a cuca shop. cause he own a cuca shop, also.
- 331 I: does this happen some times? do you have heard these stories from neighbors that this is accidently happening while cooking with something is catching fire?
- 332 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 333 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 334 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 335 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 336 T: yes, often it doesn't been the whole house. it happens like maybe one room is burned in that house and then quickly they get the fire, they (trample?) it out (inc.) but not the whole house.
- 337 I: do you think you could have stopped the fire when there was a lot or enough water around to erase the fire?
- 338 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 339 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

- 340 T: in fact, if he had more specially a private tap in the house, he could quickly attempt to stop the fire very fast, because he can only put a pipe on the tap, he open it and he's (inc.).
- 341 I: and then can, yeah, yeah, alright, alright, ok. i see. and how does drought affect you and your family at your homestead?
- 342 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 343 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 344 T: yeah, they really get suffered out of the drought. if there couldn't be drought relief, they couldn't be here, like this here.
- 345 I: ok. so drought relief, yeah. is drought relief enough for you and your wife, and sometimes when your kids are here?
- 346 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 347 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 348 T: it's not enough. the only thing that makes them to survive more is that because their grain basket were not burned down. yeah, they were still having the mahangu. and they still have sold some mahangu. and now they mixed the drought relief plus some other meals that they got buy the market and again then when they cooking they are mixing it. that's how they do it. they going far.
- 349 I: how many grain baskets do you have?
- 350 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 351 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 352 T: four grain baskets.
- 353 I: ok, and in a good year, do you fill them up all?
- 354 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 355 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 356 T: he used to have five. and after a good year five of them, they get full. and then he sold one.
- 357 I: oh yeah, yeah. and when these four baskets are full, how long can you eat from this?

358 T: oshiwambo speaking.

359 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

360 T: oshiwambo speaking.

361 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

362 T: yeah, because he have a bigger ones. and when he's getting, when the situation is getting worse and worse, he starts selling, even, because at first he sell one and then you start selling all the other three. yeah, and he left one for the family. yeah, maybe for meat, to buy meat he sell to buy meat and so, the house things. now this one is bigger and it can even take the whole year from the harvest to the harvest. just it alone.

363 I: ok, selling of mahangu. i saw that you have really a large area here which is your property. but you are only cultivating part of it. why don't you cultivate a bigger part?

364 T: oshiwambo speaking.

365 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

366 T: oshiwambo speaking.

367 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

368 I: oh yeah, this is.

369 T: oshiwambo speaking.

370 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

371 T: he almost covered the whole, the whole, is only that because he doesn't have enough humes for now to put on this other part, that's why he leave it.

372 I: humes is what exactly?

373 T: organic and the technical humes that he put to fertile the soil.

374 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

375 T: oshiwambo speaking.

376 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

377 T: to plough that he only used seven hours.

378 I: to plough the whole area?

379 T: yeah.

380 I: just seven hours?

381 T: yes he used seven hours and a half.

382 I: ok, so one working day in the end. alright.

383 T: and because this site is really requires so much so much humes and the organic ones and the one he buy, so he couldn't manage to buy now. yeah, that's why he leave it, just leaved it.

384 I: and what are you expecting how many of your grain baskets will be full after this harvest?

385 T: oshiwambo speaking.

386 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

387 T: oshiwambo speaking.

388 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

389 T: he still think that you still going to full them, all. because he have another project the other site of mahangu.

390 I: another project, another combination?

391 T: yeah, another fenced area somewhere, where he still have the mahangu.

392 I: ok, i see. good, yeah. do you also thinking about growing some other grain types, i don't know, which are yielding more, or are you interested in learning these things and growing some other things aside from mahangu?

393 T: oshiwambo speaking.

394 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

395 T: so he grew a lot of things in that, just in that between those mahangus. there is sweet potatoes, there is beans, there is pumpkins, melons, beans, sorghum, yeah, so far.

396 I: and also for selling them and own consumption?

397 T: oshiwambo speaking.

398 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

399 T: yes, for selling and his consumption also.

400 I: alright. and you said, of course, you sell your mahangu in order to earn money and be able to buy some food. is there anything else you do in a drought situation?

401 T: oshiwambo speaking.

402 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

403 T: apparently he just based on mahangu. but usually do even on livestock. he also used to get some money and mahangu also from the livestock. but now that people they don't want to buy on a good price, he just let them go. but when that cattle or something livestock die, he sell it with mahangu, in exchange with mahangu, meat and then he change with mahangu. maybe he can also get that two hundred liter bucket full of mahangu, then it's enough for him.

404 I: ok, yeah. alright. do you know of your neighbors, or did you hear of any case where some people moved away from here in order to escape this water situation, for example moved into the city?

405 T: oshiwambo speaking.

406 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

407 T: no.

408 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

409 T: oshiwambo speaking.

410 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.

411 T: people are still coming at this site. yeah, they are still coming at this site.

412 I: ok. and when you think of your neighbors, of your community, who is suffering most and who is suffering least from drought and what do you think is the difference between these households?

413 T: oshiwambo speaking.

- 414 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 415 T: so, those guys who are really, who are most affected are those who doesn't want to work. who doesn't want to work hard in their field and to produce high even though there is a good rain. yeah, those who are, when people are working in their farmland they are at the cuca shop drinking. those are the only people those who are most affected. otherwise everyone else is ok because once, in this village, apparently if you work nicely, you produce. and there is no assistance from anywhere else.
- 416 I: do you think it's really this kind of laziness or alcohol or something, or is there a reason behind, they are not working and they are drinking?
- 417 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 418 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 419 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 420 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 421 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 422 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 423 T: so, they just don't want to work for themselves. because he said, it's nothing, they are not different, that to say, they are of different tribes, they are lazy. they are not lazy, because he said when you call them to say (?...?) plough or cultivate for me i will give you this amount, or plough for me, or he can even decide for you that no, i don't want money i just i only want mahangu. if you said no, then the mahangu is there, just plough, you give them plough from here up to here. they will just plough nicely, but for themselves they don't want to plough. that means maybe they only want to plough when they are getting something. (inc.).
- 424 I: ok. and then when they are not working for themselves they have to rely on drought relief, and this is fine for them?
- 425 T: apparently they also go houses to houses looking for mahangu. they will come and...
- 426 I: beg for example.
- 427 T: yeah, help me i don't have anything. so now they just get used to that situation. begging people to give them mahangu.
- 428 I: ok, two last questions, or actually just one last question. what do you think is a good life?

- 429 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 430 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 431 T: to him good life is only when you are working hard in your farmland. because if you are working hard in your farmland, even though you don't have money you can get money out of your farmland. for example like him, if he sees that his pocket is getting empty and he nicely worked in the farmland, he have nice mahangu, he can even take six...
- 432 T: oshiwambo speaking.
- 433 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 434 T: this bucket where they measure the mahangu in, the standard of that. of that he can even take six of that. the moment he takes six of that, each one have two hundred, two hundred, it's costing two hundred. so for him he can get already money and then he come nice needs (inc.) come back home.
- 435 I: yeah, alright.
- 436 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking.
- 437 T: he value this place, overseeing it, there is no more than (inc.) who here working. all the people that are here, they just depend on their farmland. none of them who are working, there are few of them who are working maybe in oshakati, south or wherever. so they are just working in their farmland to get money.
- 438 I: yeah, alright. ok, i don't have any questions anymore, this was very interesting. is there anything else you think i should know this about drought, about your life?
- 439 T: oshiwambo speaking..
- 440 OS-A: oshiwambo speaking..
- 441 T: he only maybe, he doesn't want to let you go without telling you that drought to him, really is not based on food. it's just based on water, mostly cattle that are really taking much of the money from his pocket. and that there maybe a lot of cattle who, because a lot of his cattle already died this year, and maybe he also have a concern, that how about this year maybe? maybe the small calves that you saw, they maybe the only cattle for him left. yeah, maybe somehow, maybe all of them they will be dying, that's the concern he have. that's (all for him?).
- 442 I: ok. john, thank you very much, thank you.