

2nd Short Courses (SC) on Qualitative Interviewing

December 16, 2022

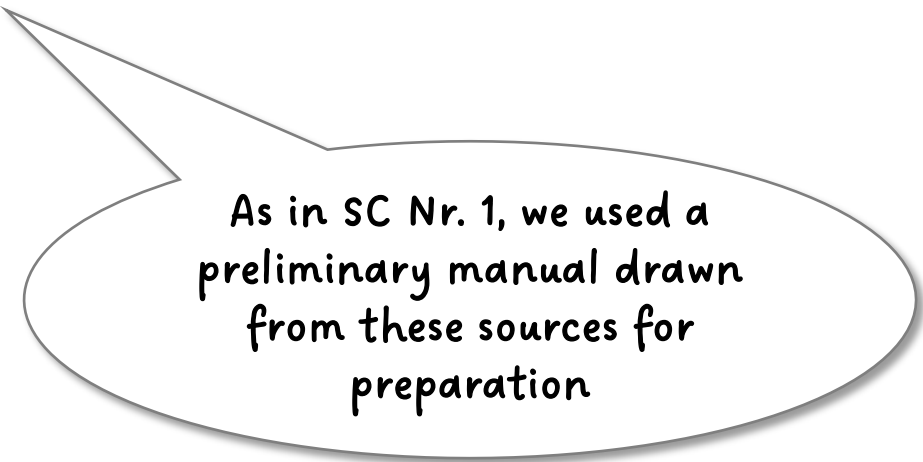
Interview guide



For background and organizational framework of these SCs, please check the Introduction to this series of slideshows

Sources of our preliminary manual:

- Brett, B. M., & Wheeler, K. (2022). ***How to do qualitative interviewing***. Los Angeles, London, NewDelhi, Singapur, Washington DC, Melbourne: Sage.
- Rubin, H. J., & Rubin, I. S. (2012). ***Qualitative interviewing: The art of hearing data*** (Third edition). Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC: Sage.

A white speech bubble with a grey outline and a drop shadow, pointing towards the top-left. It contains text explaining the use of a preliminary manual.

As in SC Nr. 1, we used a preliminary manual drawn from these sources for preparation

Pre-Readings for SC 2 on Interview Guide

Similarly, team members had done this pre-reading and discussed it in their local teams in preparation of our virtual discussion

- Kosny, A., MacEachen, E., Lifshen, M., & Smith, P. (2014). **Another Person in the Room: Using Interpreters During Interviews With Immigrant Workers.** *Qualitative health research, 24(6), 837–845.*
- Birbili, M. (2000). **Translating from one language to another.** *social research update.* (31).
- Akua-Sakyiwah, B. (2016). **Cross-cultural intervieweing with/ as minority women.** In G. Griffin (Ed.), *Routledge advances in research methods: Vol. 18. Cross-cultural interviewing. Feminist experiences and reflections* (pp. 44–64). London, New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.
- Griffin, G. (2016). **Interviewing as negotiation.** In G. Griffin (Ed.), *Routledge advances in research methods: Vol. 18. Cross-cultural interviewing. Feminist experiences and reflections* (pp. 15–29). London, New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.





Overall research question of GIRT project

How can problems faced by female residents of selected informal settlements be tackled and their living conditions be improved?

Overall research question for qualitative interviewing in GIRT project

Which are lived experiences of women in informal settlements, how has Covid 19 affected them, their housing and health related situation and their livelihoods and which are their coping strategies and potentials for change?

Site specific overall research question

Given your knowledge of the selected informal settlement in your region, do you see a need to reformulate and/ or adjust the overall research question above for the specific situation in this particular settlement? If so: what is the overall research question specific to the conditions of this settlement?

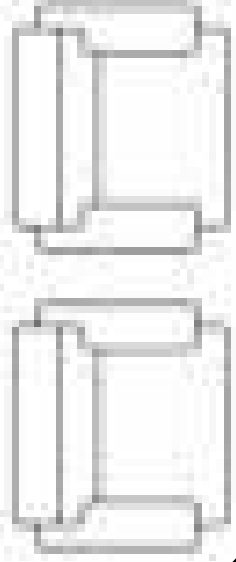
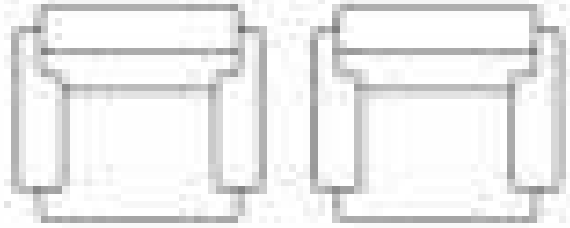
Site specific detailed research questions

In order to be able to answer the overall (site specific) research question: which detailed questions do you need to answer first?

Interview guide

Which questions do you need to ask interviewees in the selected informal settlement to be able to answer the detailed (site specific) research questions and, based on these answers, to finally answer the overall (site specific) research question?

Then our team met virtually to discuss more in detail our overall research questions



We started by sitting down together to think thoroughly about our project's research questions

research question

Which are the main challenges faced by female residents of selected informal settlements on a daily basis?

Which strategies are being applied by female residents to cope with these challenges?

research question



What do we as researchers expect to be the main challenges of women in the selected informal settlements?

High risk of gender-based violence due to the insecure environment

WASH (Water, Sanitation, Housing)

If they are single women, they lose the appreciation of women, prejudice between the same women.

accessing pure/tap water and energy/power for cooking and lightening.

Difficulties in accessing adequate social services

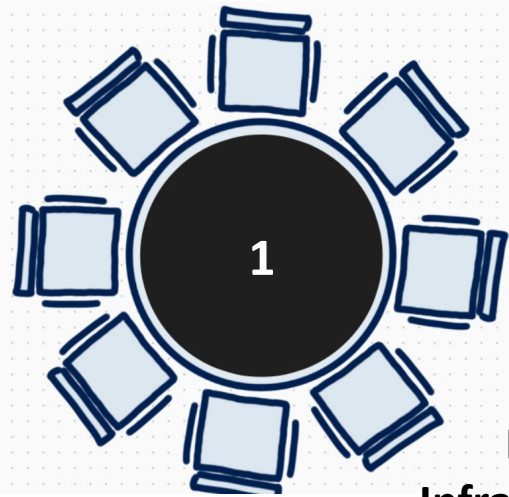
Housing conditions that are not very durable.

... and many more topics were mentioned

on daily basis, childcare is a challenge while women are on income earning activities

Food insecurity and poverty

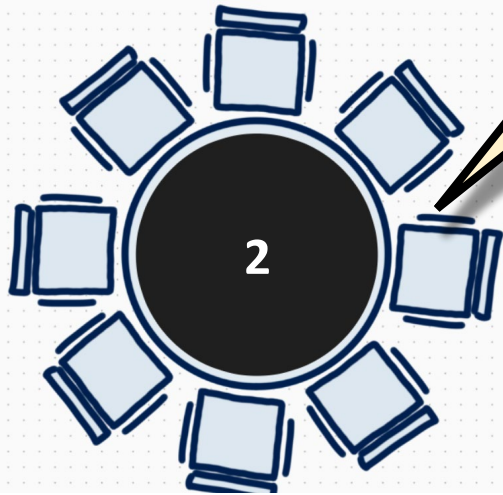




**Basic
Infrastructure**

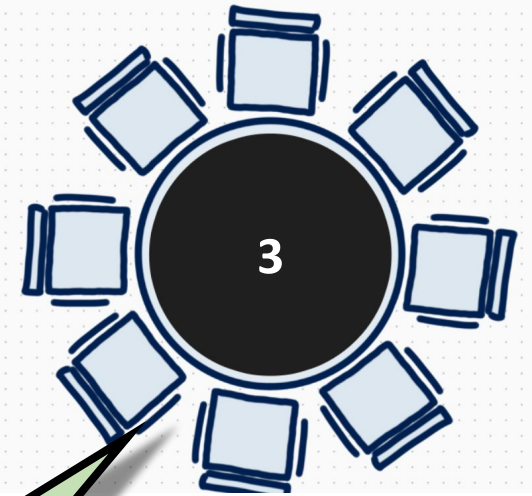
We clustered
these topics ...

... and sat down
at three tables




Tenure Security

... to discuss
them in detail.

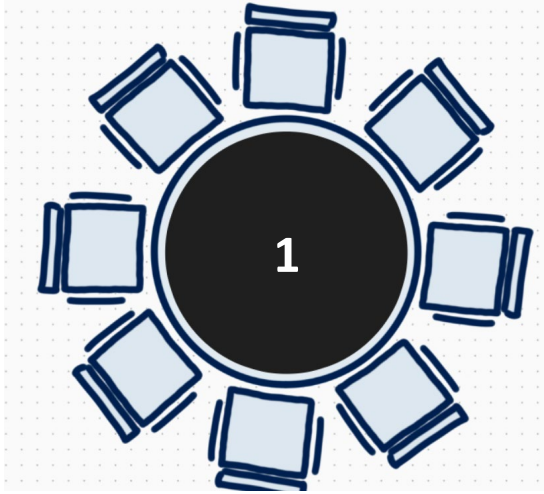


**Jobs, Income &
Informal Economy**

A large, white speech bubble with a black outline and a drop shadow, containing the text "This is what each table found:". The bubble has a tail pointing towards the bottom right.

This is what each
table found:

Basic Infrastructure



to access basic services
and amenities

The challenges of women
in informal settlements
could be a lack of toilets,
water sources, electricity
and other infrastructure

live in houses with poor
quality construction

problems related to harassment
(physically, morally)
issues of discrimination on social
services

- problem of power
- problem of water
- security problems

The household conditions
are related to “road class”:
those near to roads are
better off than those close to
paths

low participation of women leads to
poor access to basic infrastructure
lack of information leads to poor access
to basic infrastructure



(Female) residents of informal settlements could also be deprived of appropriate forms of legal protection

Summary of Discussion

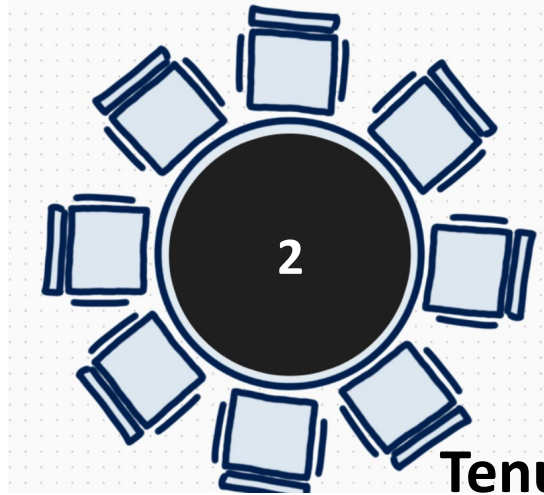
In Nampula (Mozambique), the context is that if IS have lived more than 10 years in a place, you have the right to use the land, but you don't have the right to access the document, because the area doesn't have an urbanization plan;

When the government has an urbanization plan that affects the settlers, they have a right to fair compensation.

Decision making challenges in case of housing ownership

In the case of Ethiopia, women in IS may be vulnerable for human rights abuses of in various forms. They face tenure and housing related insecurity. On top of that their resilience capacity will reduce and easily be vulnerable to shocks as they live in constant fear. Since they don't have tenure security or live without formal lease agreements, they face the risk of forced eviction.

Thus, the outcome can be seen in form of a lack of security when women are leading a household. Besides, they face diseases related to the quality of water, livelihood insecurity and a very vulnerable livelihood status in general.



Tenure Security



The women bake cakes and sell them in different places. They do the housework and unfortunately some women don't have income-generating work.

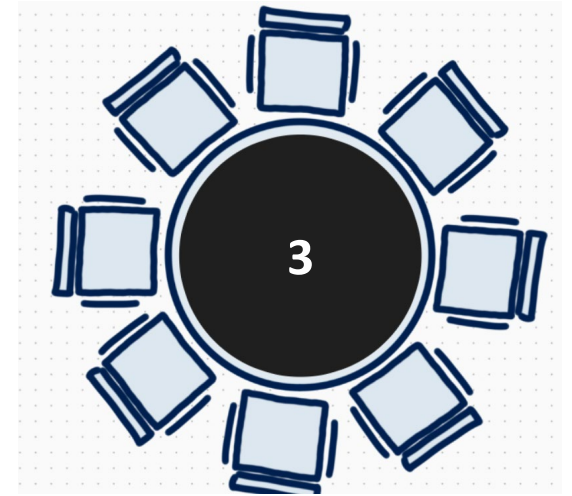
Women engage in petty trade, for example trading charcoal.

At a certain age, girls are forced to assume domestic roles which distract them from school. They thus drop off and miss the opportunity to acquire skills to get formal employment in the future.

The main challenge for women in informal settlements is probably the lack of freedom to decide about their future.

I reckon that the lack of access to education/training which women in Namutequeliua face constitute a great barrier for their employability.

Lack of social security and protection.



Jobs, Income & Informal Economy

As a result of our
discussions

... each table came up
with a set of assumptions
and general interview
questions

Interview Questions

What is your opinion about the infrastructure availability in your area?

What are the consequences of the non-availability of infrastructure in your area?

What are the strategies you are applying to solve the infrastructural problems?

Assumptions

Women are pursuing paid work and are engaged in the informal economy.

Young girls are engaged in street economy, thus lack schooling.

Jobs, Income & Informal Economy

Basic Infrastructure



Interview Questions

Can you tell me about yourself?

Would you please tell me in which income generating activity you are engaged?

What kind of quality/skill do you have that helps generating income to the household?

How do you spend your time daily?

How do you rate your household's income compared to the neighborhood?

Tell me about the level of education which you have completed.

(Walking interview may be helpful)

Interview Questions

How do you feel about your life as an informal settler ?

እንደ መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሰፋሪ ህይወት ምን ይሰማዎታል?

So how does this feeling affect your livelihood?

ታዲያ ይህ ስሜት በኑሮዎ ላይ ምን ተጽዕኖ ያሳድራል?

How do you describe efforts of the government to resolve the problem you are facing?

እያጋጠሙህ ያለውን ችግር ለመፍታት መንግስት የሚያደርገውን ጥረት እንዴት ይገልጹታል?

What are the major human rights/legal issues you have faced as an informal settler?

መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሰፋሪ በመሆንዎ ያጋጠመዎ የሰብአዊ መብት/ህጋዊ ጉዳዮች ምንድን ናቸው?

How do you access empty land to build your house?

ቤትዎን ለመሥራት ባዶ መሬት እንዴት አገኙት?

If the government has a plan to rebuild the area: Do you think the government should pay compensations? If yes, why?

መንግስት አካባቢውን መልሶ የመገንባት እቅድ ካለው ካሳ መክፈል አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ እና ለምን?

Tenure Security

Summary of Discussion

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When the government has an urbanization plan that affects the settlers, they have right to a fair compensation.

In Ethiopia's case, women in IS, they may get vulnerable for human rights abuse of different forms. They face tenure and housing related insecurity. On top of that their resilience capacity will reduce and easily be vulnerable to shocks as they live with fear on a daily basis meaning since they don't have tenure security /live without formal lease agreements/ they face the risk of forced eviction.

Thus, the outcome can be seen in form of a lack of security when they don't have a man in the house; Besides, any diseases related to the quality of water, livelihood insecurity and very vulnerable livelihood status.



do interview questions cover all relevant aspects?

Completeness

are questions really understandable to interviewees? (using their daily language?)

Understandability

are there redundant/superfluous questions? can questions be skipped?

Redundancy

Finally, we checked if our research questions meet the criteria of completeness and understandability as well as avoiding redundancy

Stay tuned and watch
out for SC Nr. 3 to see
how we continued!

That's how we finished
Short Course (SC) Nr.2