

**Ombetja Yehinga
Organisation**

Annual Report 2019

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OYO staff 2019

Philippe Talavera: Director
Cecilia Petrus: General Manager
Karolina Katumbo: Logistics Manager
Veronika Eichhoff: Finance Manager
Joshua Homateni: Production Manager
Nyandee Mbarandongo: Youth Development Officer and counselor
Dancers: El Junita 'Butterfly' Philander, Desmond Kamerika, Herman 'Kassi' Hausiku (till October), Teemus 'Joe' Nakapela (till July), Sophie Janser, Mary Jane Andreas, Nelawrence Somseb, Jeffrey Ndjahera, Frieda Hausiku (from September), Williem Gaoaseb (from September)

Acronyms and initialisms

CS	Combined School
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation)
HS	High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KAYEC	Katutura Youth Enterprise Centre
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MoE	Ministry of Education
MPYC	Multi Purpose Youth Centre
NAMCOL	Namibian College of Open Learning
NANASO	Namibia Network of AIDS Service Organisations
NAPPA	Namibia Planned Parenthood Association
ODT	OYO dance troupe
OSISA	Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
OYO	Ombetja Yehinga Organisation
PMTCT	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
RACE	Regional HIV/AIDS Committee in Education
RACOC	Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SS	Secondary School
SSOAN	San Support Organisations' Association of Namibia
UK	United Kingdom
WAD	World AIDS Day
YG	Youth Group

1 Message from the OYO Director

2019 has probably been a good year for OYO. Early 2018 OYO learnt that it has lost its global fund grant. Since the global fund, over the past 12 years, had represented between 40 and 80% of OYO's budget, it was a major cut. And while OYO had anticipated the cut, it still remained a difficult reality. Most of 2018 was dedicated to redefining ourselves. In 2019, I have the feeling we have found a certain balance.

I have to be honest: the reality remains difficult. Because we use the Arts, we are quite visible on social media and traditional media. Some people therefore think that we are doing well and have lots of money. The reality is that we are just doing OK and barely have enough funding. Yet, our strength is that we work well. The products we present are of the highest quality and we deliver what we say we would. We are reliable.

Because we are reliable, we have faithful partners and we would like to thank the Valentine Trust, Stichting Horizon, the Embassy of Finland, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA), UNICEF and UNAIDS for their continuous support. In 2019 we renewed contact with the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, the National Arts Council of Namibia and the FNB Foundation. We also embarked on new exciting projects with new partners, such as Grand Challenge Canada, ViiV/ Positive Action and the US Embassy. We are thankful to all partners who supported our work and helped us reach our objectives.

This year our greatest achievement was probably the Sotigui Award for Best Actor, Southern Africa, for Adriano Visagie for our DVD 'Salute!'. The Award ceremony took place in Burkina Faso. While none of the OYO DVDs were nominated locally at the Namibian Theatre and Film Awards, 'Salute!' continues to make waves both locally (twelve screenings were successfully organised in Namibia) and internationally.

As in the previous years, another greatest achievement was the Dance Troupe, which was the first and to this date is the only one in Namibia that offers dancers full-time employment. We produced the ambitious piece 'Well Wish Ya' with internationally renowned artist Kevork Mourad at the National Theatre of Namibia, we had a workshop with French sensation William Domiquin and premiered pieces such as 'Menarche', 'Ilithyia gone mad' and 'Cold'.

In order to become less donor dependent, we embark on our first crowdfunding initiative, using GlobalGiving.org platform. It was extremely hard work to get onto the platform in June. However we could see what a wonderful support system we have as all OYO's friends took up to the challenge. Thanks to you all, we are now a member of GlobalGiving.org and your donations are truly making a difference.

None of this milestone year would have been possible without the dedication of our staff. They have been tested in many ways – particularly as we are a much smaller structure and therefore must all diversify and become polyvalent. Without our staff dedication and hard work the post-global fund transition would not have been possible. Cecilia Petrus, our General Manager and my right-hand, oversaw a lot of the day-to-day work. Production Manager Josua Homateni worked tirelessly to manage all tours and productions across the country. Project Coordinator: Youth Development and also in-house youth counselor Nyandee Mbarandongo continued to inspire youth groups across Namibia and took over the challenge to implement the 'In and Out' project in correctional facilities. Karolina

Katumbo supported Cecilia and managed the logistics of all our projects with enthusiasm. Our dancers again reached numerous communities from all over Namibia. As a director am blessed to work with such wonderful people and have enjoyed every moment with them.

Finally I would like to thank our Board of Trustees, Scholastika Ipinge (chairperson), Sandy Rudd (vice-chairperson), Kathleen Newton (finance), Peter Watson (legal), Carolin Guriras (marketing), Theopolina Kueyo (HIV and key populations) and Lendl Izaaks (media). They too felt the pressure the loss of the global fund grant had put on us. OYO is privileged to have a board that is engaged, passionate and supportive.

Donors and partners keep talking about sustainability. It does raise many questions. How can an organisation that is fundamentally not for profit generate enough profit to sustain itself? Do we have to become businesses? And if the answer is yes, how do we transition and not lose our focus? We certainly learnt this year that we have to do more with less. It is not always easy – and it certainly is an utopia that the same quality can be achieved with less funding - but we do remain more than ever committed to try and make a difference in the lives of as many young people as possible.

Philippe Talavera (PhD)
Director: Ombetja Yehinga Organisation

2 Background information

OYO is a Namibian Welfare Organisation (WO 199) established in December 2002, and officially launched in March 2003. It registered as a trust with the High Court of Namibia in 2009.

The organisation aims at using the arts - both visual and performing – to create awareness and mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other social problems such as domestic violence, rape, and the abuse of alcohol and other drugs amongst the youth of Namibia.

OYO's vision is to develop a society in which there is broad access to information and the arts. By developing their creative skills, young people empower themselves to make informed choices, and thus become more prosperous, increase their life expectancy, and improve the quality of their lives.

The organisation's values are:

- ✓ to be a listening and responsive organisation;
- ✓ to lead by example, striving for the highest standards;
- ✓ to be inclusive, regardless of race, gender, religion, ability, HIV status or sexual orientation;
- ✓ to retain our freedom to give accurate and relevant information, and to do so to the best of our ability;
- ✓ to behave in an ethical manner and to fight corruption and dishonesty;
- ✓ to support and encourage all people to assert their right to a voice;
- ✓ to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to learn;
- ✓ to promote creativity and innovation;
- ✓ to promote human rights for all;
- ✓ to promote excellence and pride in success; and
- ✓ to be apolitical, secular and non-judgmental.

OYO's application of a highly participatory ... and learner-centred pedagogy represents a model of excellence and best practice.

Hon. Nangola Mbumba, Minister of Education, September 2009

3 History of the Ombetja Yehinga Organisation

The origins of OYO lie in the Kunene Regional Council. In 2000, teachers requested support for their attempts effectively and efficiently to integrate HIV/AIDS-related information into their school curriculum. In January 2001, the council officially launched a programme called Ombetja Yehinga, as part of the activities of the Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee (RACOC), Kunene Region. The project was extended for one more year in 2002. By the end of 2002, the programme had been so successful that requests were received to expand it to the Erongo and Khomas regions. With this end in mind, the Ombetja Yehinga programme registered with the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) as an NGO, and focused on the development of a proper work plan and philosophy, characterised by the slogan: Using the arts with young people to create social awareness. With the establishment of a head office in Windhoek and two regional offices (in Erongo Region and Kunene Region), 2003 was an important milestone in the life of OYO.

Between 2003 and 2018, OYO was responsible for the following productions, publications and events:

- ✓ the magazine 'OYO, young, latest and cool' – its production stopped temporarily in March 2014 but resumed end 2015
- ✓ regional tours and annual youth festivals with youth groups
- ✓ the plays and DVD series 'The hostel monologues' (2006), 'Five minutes of pleasure' (2007), 'We were young' (2009), and 'Sex and chocolate' and 'Teddy bear love' (2010)
- ✓ the dance shows 'The Namibian Odysseus' (2008), 'Fallen masks' and 'Modern love' (2009), followed by the creation of the OYO dance troupe (ODT), which has toured nationally and internationally (in South Africa, the UK and Germany); the productions 'Should I know?' (2010), 'Don't leave me' (2011), 'Magda' (2012), 'I'm not alone' (in collaboration with Zimbabwean musician Leonard Zakata – 2010), 'Stigma' (2012), 'The dark Medea' (2013), 'He loved me' (2013), 'Ever since Helen' (2014), 'In and out' (2014), 'Teacher' (2015), 'Ania' (2015), 'Prison grove' (2015), 'Betrayed' (2016), 'Maria' (2016), 'the phantom of Namibia' (2016), 'Thiasus' (2017), 'to take or not to take' (2017), 'Always on my mind' (2017), 'the price to pay' (2018) and 'Oxossi's betrayed' (2018)
- ✓ the DVDs 'A crack in the wall' (2008), 'One night' (2011), 'Now that I can talk about it' (2013), 'Panado girl' (2014), 'pap and milk' (2016), 'Salute' (2017) and 'Kukuri' (2018) and the mini-series 'My best interest' Episode 1: 'Left alone', Episode 2: 'Stinky boy' (2012), Episode 3: 'Why can't I be like everybody else?' (2013), Episode 4: 'Crippled' (2014)
- ✓ the fashion theatre extravaganzas 'The fashion disease' (2003), 'Isolation' (2003), and 'Eros and Thanatos' (2005)
- ✓ the books 'Challenging the Namibian perception of sexuality' (2002), 'The hyena's disease' (with children from Kunene Region – 2003), and 'Our dreams, our hope' (with Braunfels Agriculture High School (HS) – 2004)
- ✓ the CDs 'Maturwisaevinga' (with the Putuavanga AIDS Awareness Club – 2003) and 'Vital' (with Namibian artists – 2004)
- ✓ the photographic projects 'The caring Namibian man' (2005), 'Still life' (2007), and 'There's no such thing' (2010)

- ✓ the condom exhibition 'Rubber soul' (2006).

OYO was also involved in various international youth exchange initiatives, culminating in 2008 in a performance at the renowned Peacock Theatre in London and in 2014 by the selection of the OYO dance troupe to the Commonwealth Youth Dance Festival (only youth dance troupe from Africa to have been selected to the festival). As a result, the OYO Dance Troupe embarked on a UK tour in July 2014, performing in Leeds (Yorkshire Dance), Edinburgh (Dance Base), Glasgow (Commonwealth Youth Dance Festival – Tramway Theatre) and London (Unicorn). Other international tours of the dance troupe include the Netherlands (2018), Botswana (2018 and 2016), South African (2011), the UK (2009) and Germany (2009).

Awards and recognition include:

- ✓ the 2009 AfriComNet Chairman's Award to OYO's founder and Director for 'his outstanding contribution in HIV and AIDS prevention and impact mitigation through communication'
- ✓ the Special Youth Prize at the Lola Screen Festival, 2011, for OYO's DVDs 'Make a move' (2010), 'Sex and chocolate' (2011), and 'Teddy bear love' (2011)
- ✓ the award for Second-Best Youth Film at the Lola Screen Festival 2010, for OYO's DVD 'We were young' (produced in late 2009 and released early in 2010)
- ✓ the award for Best Male Actor in a Film (Dawie Engelbrecht, 'Now that I can talk about it') and Best Female Actor in a Film (Anna Louw, 'Stinky Boy') at the 2014 Namibian Theatre and Film Awards.
- ✓ The nomination of OYO's DVD 'Salute!' as Best movie Southern Africa, AMVCA 2018.

4 Executive summary

In 2019, one of OYO's biggest project was 'San Matter'. The project aims at addressing cultural-bullying by encouraging school-attending San children to remain in school. In 2019, OYO concluded activities in the Omaheke and Ohangwena regions and implemented the full package in the Otjozondjupa region. Numerous activities happened at school level (tour of the dance troupe, training and tour of the Uitkoms youth groups, exchange visits between schools to learn from one another, School-San Friendly competition). One great achievement from this project was the management of San girls camps: camps specifically aimed at reaching young San girls to find with them solutions to problems they may face.

OYO continued one of its most challenging projects, 'In and Out', in correctional facilities. The aim of the project is to encourage HIV testing amongst inmates every three months so as to garner information on the about the incidence and prevalence of HIV in correctional facilities. Three one-week workshops were organised in each of the six facilities participating in the project. The OYO dance troupe also performed in each of the six facilities. 613 inmates were tested thanks to the project. The DVD 'Salute' is now in use in all of those facilities and was presented during public screening, to trigger discussion. An opinion piece was created based on comments from audience members. The DVD further won the Sotigui Award for Best Actor Southern Africa for Adriano Visagie in Burkina Faso. At the end of the year, the project was extended to two more facilities, which were visited by the dance troupe.

OYO embarked on an ambitious project 'New narrative/ new beginnings' in Kunene north. Building on the 'San Matter' concept, it aims at encouraging learners from the Ovahimba community to remain in school by removing barriers such as child marriage and lack of

access to sanitary products. A series of activities took place, including a school exchange visit program, a tour of the dance troupe, a girls' camp as well as the use of OYO's magazine issue on teenage pregnancy. This project will continue in 2020.

OYO produced a new DVD as part of its 'positively gay' initiative. The DVD looks at the issue of discordant gay couples in Namibia and how to navigate love and sex in an environment where sodomy is still a crime and HIV positive people are still discriminated against. The research, script writing, audition, rehearsals and production took place this year. The post-production is scheduled for next year.

OYO worked again this year in some of Windhoek's informal settlements and reached over 2 000 residents through a comprehensive programme for the local youth of six settlements. Around the World AIDS Day, OYO also managed a tour in the Erongo region to address the issue of treatment adherence. Finally continued with its 'Growing strong in the Karas region', working with young people in Karasburg and reaching learners in 10 schools.

The dance troupe could grow in 2019 thanks to ambitious projects such as 'the skulls' with international renown Syrian artist Kevork Mourad, a workshop with French sensation William Domiquin and two internship programs.

OYO didn't reach as many people as in 2017 (over 150 000 people) but reached a similar number as in 2018. We therefore seem to have define our new capacity to deliver quality project to still a significant number of people.

Table 1. Achievements of OYO dance troupe

Project	Region	# people reached
San matter	Otjondjupa	5206
in and out	8 facilities	3398
Growing strong in the Karas region	Karas	4620
New narrative/ new beginnings	Kunene	3699
The skulls	Khomas	636
Celebrating World AIDS Day	Erongo	2745
Fun2Dance	Khomas	250
Building new audiences	Khomas	2052
UHC Day	Hadap	466
Summer internship	Khomas	2063
Winter internship	Khomas, Hardap, Karas	1742
		26877

In 2019 we worked with only three youth groups (we used to have two youth development officers but had to scale down to only one position). We managed to reach 12,217 people with the youth groups.

Table 2. Achievements tour of the youth groups

Group	Toured to	# people reached
Ohangwena San youth group	Ohangwena region	5176
Uitkoms youth group	Otjozondjupa region	3194
Karasburg youth group	Karas region	3847
		12217

Finally, OYO's Director, Philippe Talavera, is still chair of the Namibian Child Right Network (NCRN) and OYO is still a member of the Girls Not Brides international network.

5 About the tools used by OYO

5.1. About the OYO Magazine

The 'OYO, young, latest and cool' magazine is the oldest OYO project. The first issue was produced in 2002. It started as a 4-page newsletter and is now a 73-page glossy magazine.

Each issue addresses a different topic related to HIV/AIDS or sexual health. Magazine assistants – also called freelance facilitators - arrange meetings with schools to deal with the selected topic; they organise debates, create plays or hold discussion sessions, as appropriate. They help learners gain a thorough understanding of the topic and encourage them to express their views or concerns by making individual contributions in the form of essays, poems, stories or drawings.

Contributions are evaluated on the basis of their originality and content; the chosen work, together with expert opinions and other pertinent inputs, is then published. The published magazines are distributed free of charge to schools.

The model of the magazine has evolved over time. Nowadays, each magazine is divided into five chapters. Freelance facilitators are trained to facilitate the magazine. They are then allocated schools and organise five sessions: one per chapter. Learners who attend all five sessions then receive a certificate for attendance. This model is proving successful.

This year no new issue was produced. OYO however facilitated its magazine on teenage pregnancy as part of the 'New narratives/ new beginnings' project. The magazine remains an important tool used as prizes during the various tours of the dance troupe and youth groups.

5.2. About the OYO Dance Troupe

The OYO Dance Troupe is a branch of the Ombetja Yehinga Organisation Trust (OYO). Created in 2008, it followed on from the success of OYO's production 'The Namibian Odysseus'.

The dance troupe creates social awareness in young people utilising contemporary dance – in particular, physical theatre. The troupe creates performances for schools to address important social issues such as HIV/AIDS ('Should I know?', 'Choices', 'To take or not to Take' and 'What is love?'), stigma and discrimination ('Bin boy' and 'Stigma'), teenage pregnancy ('Teacher', 'Ania', 'The Dark Medea'), child marriage ('Maria', 'I have a choice') and gender-based violence ('Betrayed', 'He loved me' and 'The Moirai'). Each performance in schools is followed by a discussion with learners to ensure that the message is clear. Referral systems are discussed for those who need help.

The Dance Troupe is often commissioned to perform for high-ranking officials and advocate for specific issues. It has performed four times at the Namibian Parliament. It also performed at the Pan African Parliament in South Africa. The Troupe performed in London in 2009 at the Peacock Theatre as part of the 'ctrl.alt.shift' project and gained international recognition in 2014 when it was invited to perform at the Commonwealth Youth Dance Festival in Glasgow, Scotland, in July 2014. It also performed at the Maitisong Festival 2016 and 2018 (Gaborone, Botswana) and was invited to premiere 'Trapped' in the Netherlands in 2018.

The dance branch of the organisation hosts international exchanges through its summer internship programme, giving a chance to young dancers from Europe and the United States to work with them for four weeks. All dancers learn from one another and share experiences while creating new and innovative pieces.

The following pieces were created in 2019: 'Ilithyia gone mad' on illegal abortion; 'Cold' on HIV and 'Menarche' on traditional ceremonies imposed on some girls after their first menstruation. Dancers also premiered 'Well Wish Ya', an ambitious piece on the Namibian genocide at the National Theatre of Namibia and benefited from a workshop with French Dancer William Domiquin.

5.3. About the OYO DVDs

Since 2006, OYO has produced various educational DVDs and developed a unique approach to inviting young people (18 to 23-year-old) and having them engage in writing workshops. Through sharing their own experience, workshop-participants develop stories that are relevant to the youth and can be developed into scripts by the OYO team; all films involve either children or young people.

Once the script is ready, auditions are held before four-to six-week-long workshops to train actors. A professional crew then captures the stories developed.

Once the DVDs are produced and ready for viewing, a tour of schools or communities in Namibia for screenings commences. Every screening is followed by a discussion with a trained facilitator, who first ensures that the audience has understood the main issues explored in the DVD, and encourages learners to talk about them. OYO's DVDs to date include 'Kukuri' on child marriage, 'Salute!' on HIV transmission in correctional facilities, 'Panado Girl' on teenagers living with HIV; 'Now that I can talk about it' on gender-based violence; 'Pap and Milk' on intergenerational sex; and the mini-series 'My best interest' on children's rights. This year OYO produced 'Kapana' on discordant gay relationships (the DVD will be premiered in 2020). 'Salute' received international recognition, winning the Sotigui Award for best Actor Southern Africa in Burkina Faso.

5.4. About the OYO Youth Groups

OYO has since 2006 been working with unemployed out-of-school youth groups and trained them in theatre, dancing and singing. Training is always done under a specific theme relevant to the youth of Namibia, such as HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence and teenage pregnancy. All training in the said disciplines include information and awareness on the theme

Once trained, usually over a period of five weeks, the youth are ready to present their performances. OYO then organises regional tours for them to perform in schools. The idea

is not only to share the fruit of their work but also to promote their self-esteem. They can be seen as role models, which can also help them understand their worthiness and succeed in life. For many young people, the youth groups are a platform for them to identify and address personal issues before moving on and prospering in life. Activities in training and performing encourage participants to return to education or find a job. The certificate of participation awarded at the end of a project has assisted participants in securing a job.

In 2019 OYO supported youth groups in:

- ✓ the Ohangwena Region: the Ohangwena San youth group (with support from the Embassy of Finland)
- ✓ the Otjozonjupa Region: Uitkoms San youth group (with support from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany)
- ✓ the Karas Region: Karasburg Youth Group (with support from Horizon Trust)

Past groups that benefited from OYO's work include those in Rundu, Grootfontein, Gobabis, Walvis Bay, Henties Bay, Uis, Keetmanshop, Koes, Bethanie, Eenhana, Oukongo, Ondobe and Outapi.

5.5. The package used

OYO believes that children and teenagers need to be reached more than once - to reinforce messages- using exciting mediums - to stimulate their attention - with simple, yet strong messages - to impact on their attitudes and behaviours. Over the years, OYO has developed a strategy using the arts and has developed packages. Once a theme is selected, all activities are focused on this specific theme during the months of implementation. Five sub-topics are then identified and they form the core of the package.

Tools are then created – usually three per package, among the following medium. The rationale for each tool is as follows:

- ✓ The Dance Troupe show allows OYO to reach an audience as large as a school body. It's a non verbal form of community that is therefore accessible to all. Each piece is followed by a discussion that is moderated by a trained facilitator. The aim is to provide the basic information to as many learners as possible.
- ✓ The tour of the Youth group also allows OYO to reach an audience as large as a school body. It's a verbal form of community. Since the groups are from the local community, they can speak the local language and therefore interact with audiences in a language they can understand. Each piece is followed by a discussion that is moderated by a trained facilitator. The aim is to provide the basic information to as many learners as possible.
- ✓ The OYO magazine targets a group of 30 to 50 learners who are given a copy of the magazine and an hour per chapter to understand the topic. They are required to report to a facilitator after every of the five hours. This is to ensure that a core group of learners have in-depth knowledge and had undertaken a series of activities that promote a change in their attitude and behaviour. It is expected they will later share their copy of the magazine with other learners.
- ✓ The DVD allows OYO to carry out another session of information dissemination, specifically with learners staying in hostels as they are more vulnerable due to the absence of parental guidance.
- ✓ The girls camps allow to target female learners specifically and create safe spaces where girls can share, learn from one another, reflect and plan.

- ✓ School competitions: particularly popular with the San Matter project, they allow the schools to take active ownership of the project and engage learners in a way that is fun.

While the tools may vary depending on the projects, one principle remains: visiting the same school more than once to reinforce messages effectively.

6. Highlights – ‘Salutes’ attracts international attention

6.1. ‘Salute’ won best actor Southern Africa at the Sotigui Awards 2019

Adriano Visagie stepped on the stage on Saturday 30 November 2019 at Canal Olympia Ouaga 2000, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to collect the Sotigui Award for Best Actor Southern Africa for his world-class interpretation of Carlito in Philippe Talavera’s film ‘Salute!’. He was in competition with Kandyse Mc Clure, South Africa-born, Canadian-based, for her performance in ‘Sew the winter to my skin’ (it was screened in the Contemporary World Cinema section at the 2018 Toronto International Film Festival and selected as the South African entry for the Best Foreign Language Film at the 91st Academy Awards) and Emmanuel Mbirimi from Zimbabwe for ‘the letter’. He joins Munya Chidzonga from Zimbabwe (winner 2018) and Fulu Mugovhani from Africa (winner 2017).

In his acceptance speech, Visagie thanked the Sotigui Academy and congratulated Burkina Faso for looking beyond its border. He was impressed they could recognise talents as far away as Namibia and appreciate African artist from all over the continent ‘this is how we will build a United States of Africa’. He added ‘in Namibia as black children we are often told that we cannot make a career in acting but in the rest of Africa you have made it possible, paving the way for us.’ He thanked Dr Talavera and the cast and crew of ‘Salute!’ and added ‘a win for one is a win for all of us’.

‘Salute!’, written with inmates from the Windhoek Correctional Facilities, follows the story of Carlito, sentenced to five years for fraud. This film is a first of its kind: done with inmates, workshopped with ex-inmates, shot at the facility with a mix of civilians and inmates as extras. It touches on issues around same sex relationships, power, gang, violence. It found its niche internationally, first with its nomination as best film Southern Africa at the AMVCA 2018 and its selection at AIDS 2018 in Amsterdam and now with Adriano’s well-deserved win in Burkina Faso. Locally, it remains one of the most talked about movie since its release in 2017. The cast and crew are all incredibly proud of Adriano’s win.



(Adriano Visagio wins Best Actor Southern Africa)

The Sotigui Awards are organised by the Sotigui Academy to promote cinema from Africa and the Diaspora, in partnership with the FESPACO. It aims at valorising the work of actors from Africa and the Diaspora. 50 nominees from all over the continent and African Diaspora were present.

7. San Matter project

This project is building up on ‘San Matter Phase I and II’. The rationale for San Matter Phase I was that only 67 percent of San children in the country enroll in school. And only 1 percent of those children complete secondary school. (OSISA Group report “Rethinking Indigenous Education,”). One of the reasons for the high drop out of San children from the education sector is linked to cultural bullying in schools.

7.1. San Matter in Omaheke and Oshana Namibia regions

The project was funded by the Embassy of Finland and was due to be completed by December 2018. However, a last disbursement allowed the project to continue for the first quarter 2019.

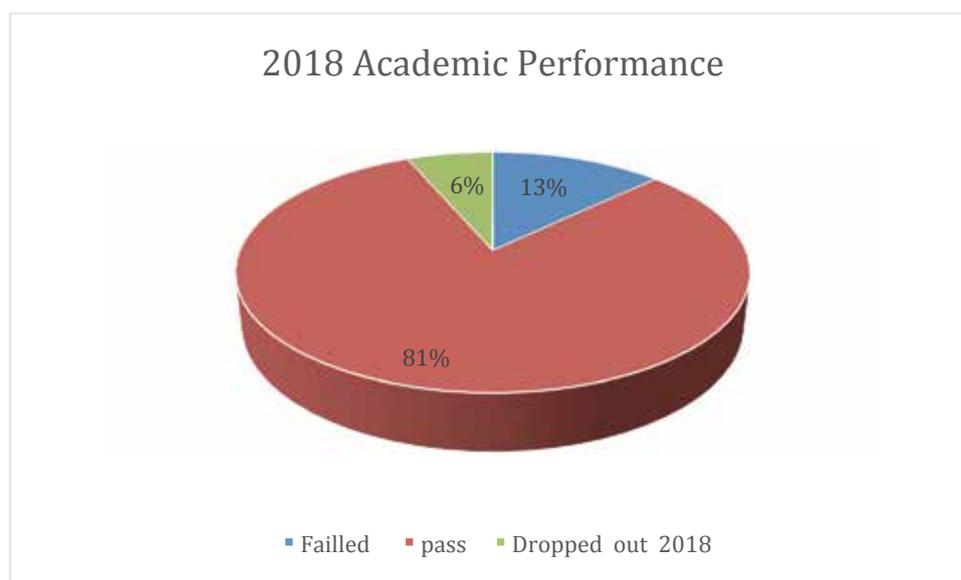
7.1.2. San girls’ camps

The no-cost extension was a great opportunity to measure the impact of the project. In particular, it was decided to focus on the girls part of the girls’ camps in 2018 to find out how many were still in school and how many had graduated to the next grade.

7.1.2.1. San girls’ camp in the Omaheke region

The camp was organized at the very beginning of the school term and ran from 18 to 20 January 2019. It was made possible thanks to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC) that availed transport to bring participants to the camp.

In 2018, 62 girls from twelve schools had taken part in the first camp. This year, it was possible to track them back. Out of the 62 participants, 58 re-enrolled in 2019. **This represents a re-enrollment rate of 93.5%.** Out of the 58 who re-enrolled, 50 have moved on to the next grade. **It represents a passing rate of 86.2%.** While it is difficult to find statistics, schools agree that this represents a huge increase compared to previous years. Four of the participants had unfortunately dropped out of school in 2018 and have not returned. They were two from Morukutu Primary School and two from Traugott Kandorozi Primary School.



Of the fifty eight girls who had re-enrolled this year, some were still in the same school but some had moved on to new schools (in particular those who had finished primary school last year and graduated to secondary school this year). Participants this year therefore had to be picked from seventeen different schools instead of twelve, which made logistics a little more complex. It also means that some participants are now in schools that were not part of OYO's program. 46 participants would attend the camp.

Part of the program was to assess the participants understanding of education. It is worth noting the following extract, as it summarizes in many ways recurrent findings from the work done:

Question: between home and school/hostel where do you like to stay most?

Response: we like staying at home because we feel comfortable as it's home, we feel welcomed and given what we want while at the hostel we are not free, we wake up very early, at the hostel there are rules that are too strict.

Question: Is the educational support you are getting at home better than at school?

Response: we get more easily supported educationally at school than at home BUT we get better social support at home.

San children don't often feel supported at school and while they understand the need for education, they still feel that the education system is not always supporting them.

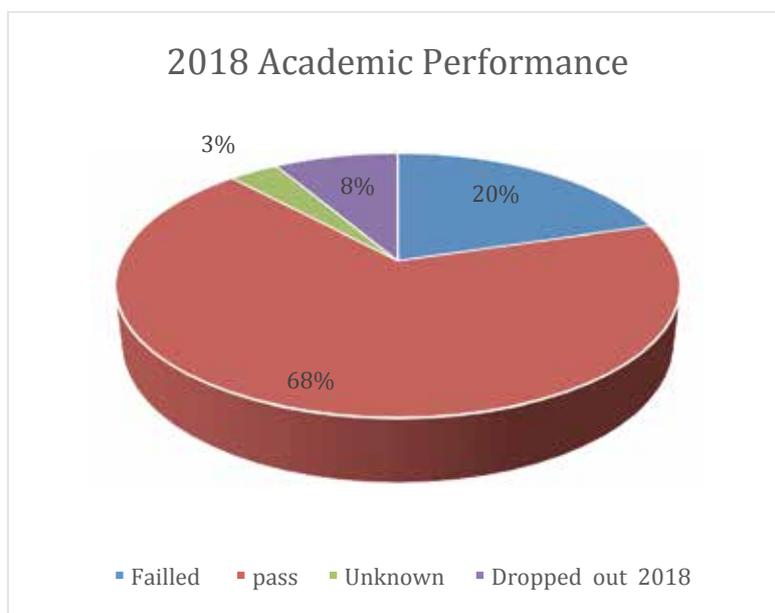
During the camp, participants set their goals for 2019 and motivated each other on what they could do to pass and how they could succeed with their academic year. Discussions also centered on the issue of peer pressure and how it affects teenagers.

Participants were very happy about the camp and encouraged OYO to come back. During the camp, it was explained that the San Matter project, in particular in the Omaheke region, was coming to an end but that participants had learnt enough to take the right decision. Participants were encouraged to use all the knowledge they have gained and to stay in contact with one another and with OYO.

7.1.2.2. San girls' camp in the Ohangwena region

The camp was organized the following weekend from 25 to 27 January 2019. It was made possible thanks to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC) that availed transport to bring participants to the camp, the Ohangwena Regional Council that also helped with transport and the Eenhana Multi-Purpose Youth Centre that accommodated participants.

In 2018, 59 girls from twelve schools had taken part in the first camp. This year, it was possible to track them back. Out of the 59 participants, 52 re-enrolled in 2019. **This represents a re-enrollment rate of 88%**. Out of the 52 who re-enrolled, 40 have moved on to the next grade. **It represents a passing rate of 77%**. While it is difficult to find statistics, schools agree that this represents a huge increase compared to previous year. Five of the participants had unfortunately dropped out of school in 2018 and have not returned. They were all five from Oshisho Combined School. Two participants could not be traced back. They were from Omukukutu Combined School



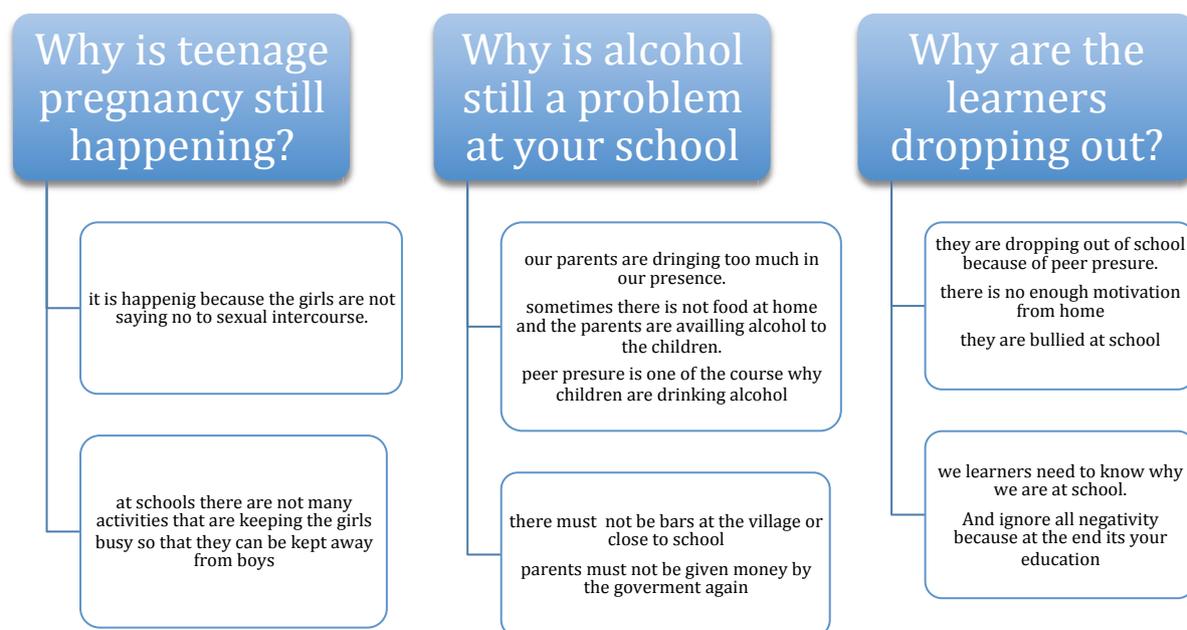
Of the fifty two girls who had re-enrolled this year, some were still in the same school but some had moved on to new schools (in particular those who had finished primary school last year and graduated to secondary school this year). Participants this year therefore had to be picked from fourteen different schools instead of twelve, which made logistics a little more complex. It also means that some participants are now in two schools that were not part of OYO's program.

It was however decided to exclude Oshisho Combined School from the participating schools, as none of the participants were attending that school anymore. OYO has had problems with this school since the beginning. The management of the school is a problem. San children attending the school have lots of complains and many drop or change school,

often to register to Ekoka Combined School instead. OYO has reported the matter to the MEAC. However no progress is being observed.

38 participants would attend the camp.

The program was similar to the previous camp. In particular with this group participants were encouraged to answer why many San children in the area still drop out of school and what they feel could be done to address the issue. Below is a summary of the participants presentation:



Interesting facts:

- ✓ Out of 38 girls present during the camp only 8 girls have parents who are working for an income
- ✓ Out of 38 girls present during the camp 14 girls are supported by extended families
- ✓ Out of 38 girls present during the camp 8 are supported by the government

Few girls are struggling for their own needs by selling sweets and helping in the field. Some they are leaving along with no parents at home while others have parents that show no interest in the children's lives.

Participants were asked what had been challenging for them the previous year. Below are some of their answers:

- *English, Math and oshikwanyama was difficult. This year I will ask when I don't understand*
- *I was having bad friends. I ignored myself and put them first now they all passed and failed. This year it will be me and books*
- *It was challenging to me because some subject did not have teachers till the end of the year.*
- *It was challenging for me because I did not have a torch to study. After school there is just too much chores and the only time to study is in the night but I did not have a torch.*

One of the RACE officer was present on the first day of the camp, which was very useful as he could learn from the participants and also discuss with them.

Participants were very happy about the camp and encouraged OYO to come back. They were happy to learn that the youth group will visit their school and encouraged OYO not to forget about them.

7.1.2. Additional workshop with the Ohangwena San Youth Group

The Ohangwena San youth group was created in 2016 and is made out of members from different settlements (Ekoka, Ouhalamo, Omudungilo and Eenhana). Workshops with the group are made possible thanks to support from the Eenhana Multi-Purpose Youth Centre that provides free accommodation and lends participants blankets and thanks to the Ohangwena Regional Council that provides transport for the young people to come to Eenhana. OYO provides the training and catering.

As always at the beginning of the year the group changes. Some old members are not around anymore (they have moved from one place to another or simply moved on with their lives) and many new members are present (young people who dropped out of school or failed grade 10 or 12). As expected the group was therefore a mix between new and old members.

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
28 January - 02 February 19	Between 18 and 21 participants per day	The workshop started well, despite many new participants who didn't know OYO. Older participants were very good at guiding the new ones with activities. An in-fighting happened on day three, leading to some girls leaving the workshop. During the week the group worked on drama, songs and dances and agreed on the storyline they wanted to tell.
04 - 09 February 19	Between 17 and 19 participants per day	Monday was difficult as some youth came with a hangover. During the week, the group continued with the drama, dance and songs and also recapped on the knowledge they have about HIV/AIDS. A training was organised for the new members. Discussion about culture also took place.
11- 16 February 19	Between 15 and 16 participants per day	The group managed to finish the preparation of the show, albeit it was challenging with a couple of people dropping out at the last minute. A training also took place on self-esteem. The youth members remaining were hard working and focused and really wanted to make a difference in their community, which was encouraging.

Twenty one participants started on day one but only fifteen completed the workshop (eight girls and seven boys). Six members left the group. There was in particular a lot of in-fighting between girls which made the working environment at times difficult. The other problem was linked to alcohol. It is unfortunately a reality that young people in those areas drink much. The facilitator had lots of talks with the group about alcohol, to help them understand that they should focus on more important issues.



(brainstorming ideas)

The group worked hard, especially since at times they had to redo things as some members had left. The show only really came together on the last days. The Eenhana Multi-Purpose Youth Centre is very supportive of the project, accommodating participants for free. However a few employees do not share the Centre's view and discriminate against the youth, calling them names. One employee even refused to transport them, saying that the San belongs to the Regional Council so they should transport them, not him. This shows that there is still a lot of work to be done.

The show they created focused on the story of Lovisa, a San girl who drops out of school because she wants to live her life. She was in grade 8 but since she started menstruating she thought she was a grown-up woman. She began to date a taxi driver who provided for her in the beginning. However in the end he left her to get another girl and she is left with no education, no job and no income.



(Rehearsing one of the dances)

On a positive note: one of the old members (a young San man who was always joining the group in the afternoons as he was studying for grade 12 in the mornings) passed his grade 12 exam and was admitted to the University of Namibia. Two of the former members are now contracted at the Office of the President to help construct houses for San people in

Omuudaougilo and six members of the group applied for the Electoral Commission of Namibia vacancies.

During the week, the group was trained on Sexual and Reproductive Health, including HIV/AIDS and self-esteem. Many of the group members went for their HIV test after the training.

7.1.3. Tour of the Ohangwena San Youth Group

The group went on tour from 18 to 22 February. They also visited the same schools as the previous years with two exceptions:

- ✓ Oshisho Combined School failed the project – none of the girls who were part of the San girls' camps were still in school and San children complained a lot about this school. It was felt they would not benefit from this activity as they would need much more in-depth support;
- ✓ Eembaxu CS and Oshela SS were added because some girls who were part of last year's San girls' camps had now transferred to those schools. It was therefore felt important to sensitise the school on issues raised in the drama. However at the last minute Oshela SS could not accommodate the program.

School	Learners		Of which San learners		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Ekoka CS	181	174	6	0	7	6	368
Hainyeko CS	161	158	64	53	7	6	332
Omukukutu CS	156	154	7	6	9	4	323
Wangushu CS	240	220	18	9	9	5	474
Lazarus Haufiku CS	200	182	3	6	12	9	403
Ohehonge CS	325	315	6	3	16	6	662
Malangu PS	147	165	0	2	10	3	325
Oshandi CS	163	162	5	3	18	4	347
Oshamono CS	319	331	5	6	16	12	678
Omulungu CS	210	230	17	18	14	4	458
Embaxu CS	241	222	2	2	16	9	488
Ohakafiya CS	149	153	9	6	7	9	318
	2492	2466	142	114	141	77	5176

5,176 people saw the performance of the youth group, of which 256 were San children (5.2% of all children). As with last year, San children are really a minority in those schools, with the exception of Hainyeko CS where they account for 36,7% of the school learners. In other schools, there are between two (Malangu PS) and 35 (Omulungu CS) San children in the school. The fact that they are such a minority makes it more difficult for them to feel safe.



(performing under the tree in one of the schools)

Of note is the fact that in some schools parents were invited to attend the performance. Therefore the number of adults indicated in the table represents both the number of school staff present and community members attending.

Report from the Production Manager, Joshua Homateni: ‘in most schools learners and teachers were happy to see us back. Since last year we had told them that the program was coming to an end, they were afraid we would now forget about them. They were most grateful for this visit’. He reported that one of the youth part of the group was a former learner from Hainyeko Combined School. Teachers were happy to see he was part of the group and encouraged him to continue involving himself in such activities.

His report with Onehongo Combined School reads: ‘I was personally impressed by the behaviour of the learners: wow I am impressed. I remember the first time to this school with the San group, the word ‘kwagara’ (which is an insult) was normal to the learners. Today up to when the show ended I didn’t hear that word once. That’s a great thing, meaning that our previous visits were fruitful in changing attitude. Now learners respect San people.’

At Malangu Primary School the teachers also acknowledged that OYO’s performances and interactions have opened up their San learners and they are now active in class. They feel the project had a positive impact on the few San learners who are present at their school.

Oshamono Combined School won the San friendly competition last year. Learners were fully participating in the activity and the event was well attended. The Production Manager reported that the computer they won last year from the competition is currently in use at the reception. ‘This was great seeing that the computer was not stored in the principal’s office or hidden in the private office. It is actually used by the school and learners can even see it.’



(presenting songs and dances)

Comments from the schools include:

- ✓ 'I ticked on excellent (to the question 'how would you rank the activity today?') due to the important message about the importance of education which encourages learners not to leave school' – Head of Department, Mr M. Ismael, Ekoka Combined School
- ✓ 'The dancers were choreographed and age appropriate, the play was excellent and had the full attention of the learners. The message really hit home. Bravo' – Life skills teacher, Mr S. Nghiteeka, Hainyeko Combined School
- ✓ 'The learners were encouraged to stay in schools. The language used was simple and clear to everyone and the integration of different language and culture was promoted' – Head of Department, Mrs L Kaluvi, Oshandi Combined School
- ✓ 'The message was clearly given through role plays and songs. The learners responses to questions asked show that they were paying attention and gasped more information.' – Head of Department, Mrs J. Indongo, Eembaxu CS

7.1.4. Visibility actions

The fact that both the child and the child's parent or guardian must give written consent for photos of the children to be displayed on social media makes it difficult to have vibrant visibility actions. OYO therefore focused most of its social media outreach on the work done with the out-of-school youth, since all participants were over the age of 18.

During this quarter:

- ✓ Information was shared on OYO's facebook page on a regular basis, acknowledging the support from the Embassy of Finland
- ✓ Photos were also shared on OYO's instagram account using the #embassyoffinland
- ✓ The Embassy of Finland logo appears on OYO's website.

7.1.5. Final evaluation and way forward

Sustaining such a project is not easy as by definition the school environment is a dynamic one, with learners coming and going. It was clear with the San girls' camps for instance that some learners move from one school to the next the following academic year. As a result, some of the participants in 2018 are now in schools that have not taken part in the School San Friendly competition and San matter project.

During the first three months of 2019:

- ✓ OYO negotiated with the Embassy of Germany to expand the San Matter to the Otjozondjupa region. Negotiations have been successful and on 29 March a contract was signed. OYO will start with the project in the Otjozondjupa region from April.
- ✓ OYO also submitted a proposal to a corporate partner (that prefers at this stage to remain anonymous) to continue the San Matter in the Ohangwena region. OYO feels more work is still needed in the region, both with the youth group (especially to continue tackling the issue of alcohol abuse), with the Oshisho Combined School (that is clearly lagging behind) and with new schools such as Eembaxu Combined School and Oshela Secondary School that are now accommodating some San learners. Result for this application is expected in June 2019.
- ✓ OYO also submitted a proposal to OSISA to expand the San Matter project to the Kavango region. Result for this application is expected in July 2019.

7.1.6. Conclusion

It was very useful to be able to evaluate the impact of the project. In particular:

- ✓ OYO is very proud of the re-enrollment rates in both regions and the passing rate. Participants are motivated to take their education seriously and kept their promise to study hard.
- ✓ While it is difficult to sustain youth group, it was good to learn that one member had been admitted to UNAM, two were working and six had applied for vacancies. Hopefully they will bring a change to their community.
- ✓ Be able to see some changes in schools – in particular improvement with Onehongo Combined School.



(playing school learners – drama by Ohangwena San Youth group)

OYO also acknowledges that the project has not been successful everywhere and sadly no progress has been made with Oshisho Combined School.

One of the findings that OYO had not thought about was the fact that some participants have enrolled in schools that were not part of the program. It means that they are leaving an environment that has improved in terms of San friendliness and respect (a good example is the one of Onehongo Combined School) and now have to face a different environment. It would be important, if there was a chance, to target schools that were not part of the program but that are now hosting some of the learners who have benefited from the San Matter project.

OYO wish to thank the Embassy of Finland for the opportunity to manage this project and the chance to have been able to evaluate the impact.

7.2. San Matter in Otjozondjupa region

The San matter project is a successful project – as proven with the evaluation of the project in Omaheke and Ohangwena. Thanks to support from the Federal Republic of Germany, it could be extended to the Otjozondjupa region.

7.2.1.1. Preparatory visit

As soon as the project could start, the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC) was informed. With the MEAC's regional office, the schools to benefit from the activity were selected. OYO's General Manager the organized a visit to introduce the initiative to each school. The visit took place from 20 to 24 May 2019.

The visit started with a courtesy at the regional office. The Regional Director, Mrs Mutenda, was out of town but had organized for a team of five to meet with Ms Petrus. They were Mr. W. Kandjimbi (Education Officer RACE), Mrs J. Sikeso (Private Secretary to the Director), Ms. L. Siyaya –(Administrative Officer, Senior Education Officer), Mr. Tjiriange (DMC Regional Council) and Mr. Boise (transport officer, Regional Council). The team welcomed OYO. As put by Mr Kandjimbi, 'OYO is one of the organisation that helped us reach their target (in 2017 as part of the Global Fund project) as we target to visit many schools and reach many learners'. The project was discussed and milestones were agreed upon.

The schools welcomed the initiative and discussed the program. It was an opportunity for OYO to collect baseline data. Most schools don't keep attendance registers per ethnic groups hence are not sure of the ratio Number of San learners versus Number of non-San learners. School enrolment 2019

SCHOOL	ENROLLED YEAR 2019	HOW MANY DROP-OUT	HOW MANY PREGNANCY
Grasshoek PS	310	20	2 from last year
Omatakop PS	446 of which +/- 350 San	-	-
Mangeti Dune	586	32	2
Berg Aukas PS	248	Not sure as they come back but 5 not yet back	-
Otjituwo PS	608	Not sure	-
Tsumkwe SS	280	1	3
Tsumkwe PS	684	6 might come back	2
Omulunga P S	1955	Not sure	1
Coblenze CS	713	Not sure	1



(meeting with the school – Omatako Primary School)

One common comment was that counting drop-outs can be challenging as a learner may stop coming. He/she is then counted as a drop-out but then at the beginning of the following term he/she re-appears. Some schools therefore don't keep drop-out data or only look at drop outs at the end of the year.

Ms Petrus also took the chance of the trip to meet with two youth potential youth groups: one in Tsumkwe and one in Uitkoms. Unfortunately the meeting in Tsumkwe didn't happen as the youth were not informed and the person in charge not in the place. In Uitkoms Ms Petrus was welcomed by the headman who was happy to see that the youth received a visit. The youth was pleased to receive a visit form OYO as few of them have seen the Dance Troupe. After the meeting the youth signed a voluntary attendance register for those that wanted to be part of the project and Ms Petrus encouraged them to watch the Dance Troupe show at the local school. The Uitkoms Youth Group was then selected.

7.2.2. Tour of the Dance Troupe

With such projects, the first activity in schools is the tour of the dance troupe. The dance troupe can gather larger number of audiences and allows the team to give the same message to the whole school.

Prior to the school, the dance troupe reviewed the three pieces part of the San Matter package. They are:

- 'Bin Boy' looking at cultural discrimination in schools. It follows the story of a traditional San child arriving at school and being mocked by other learners for who he is.
- 'I have a choice' looking at the issue of child marriage – one of the lead reasons for school drop-out in the San community being linked to child marriage
- 'I am hungry' looking at the issue of poverty and how it can contribute to discourage some San children from attending school.



(rehearsing Bin Boy)

The tour took place between 10 and 15 June. All twelve schools were visited. In places schools had been encouraged to invite community members, especially parents and school board members, to attend.

School	Learners		Of which San learners		School staff		Community members		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Tsumkwe PS	330	347	174	200	13	10	1	4	705
Tsumkwe SS	68	97	31	48	2	2	0	0	169
Grashoek PS	50	68	44	61	5	3	32	19	177
Omatako PS	100	50	80	30	7	4	100	85	346
Mangetti Dune CS	194	206	135	112	3	1	4	3	411
Omulinga PS	441	499	241	349	20	11	33	30	1034
Berg Aukas PS	98	68	65	47	8	3	11	9	197
Otjituuo PS	270	300	130	112	3	6	4	4	587
Coblenz CS	420	275	95	70	2	6	9	1	713
Uitkoms PS	145	132	125	115	5	5	35	15	337
Otjozondou PS	130	214	170	165	5	3	4	3	359
Okahandja SS	100	70	40	10	0	1	0	0	171
	2346	2326	1330	1319	73	55	233	173	5206

A total of 5,206 people saw the performance, of which 2,649 are San learners.



(performing at school)

Each piece was followed by a facilitated discussion. In most places the activity took place with no hiccups. At Omatako Primary School, upon arrival the team discovered there was no electricity due to electrical repairs by Nampower. The school had been notified but failed to inform OYO in advance. The team agreed to then rather use the office of the traditional authorities as they had solar panels. Despite tensions between the school and the said office, all parties agreed and children could benefit from the activity. Many community members took this opportunity to join. Berg Aukas Primary School was not easy to locate and is not so easily accessible, but the team managed to reach the school. At Okahandja Secondary School no teacher was present to supervise learners. The show happened for the hostel learners who behaved and took part in the activity successfully.

At Uitkoms Primary School the performance happened on 14 June. It was the day the school had selected to celebrate the day of the African Child. Learners had their own play and dance and made it part of the event with the dance troupe. At Otjozondou Primary School, learners welcomed the dancers with traditional songs and dances.

The performances were well received and led to interesting discussion about cultural bullying and the impact it has on learners. The piece on child marriage in particular resonated with many who agreed that child marriage and teenage pregnancy are problems in the region.



(performing at Utkoms Primary School)

After the performance and the facilitation, some learners were asked to fill in a simple questionnaire. 56 San and 62 non San learners completed the questionnaires. Interesting findings include:

- 44% of the male San and 42% of the female San think that San children are discriminated against at school (only 33% of male non-San and 31% female non-San think that San children are discriminated against at school)
- 20% of the male San and 32% of the female San learners say that San girls get married before they finish school. Interestingly 30% on the male non-San and 48% of the female non-San think that San girls get married before they finish school.
- 28% of the male San and 26% of the female San learners say that San boys get married before they finish school. Interestingly 30% on the male non-San and 38% of the female non-San think that San boys get married before they finish school.
- Once a San girl gets married, 90% of all learners agree that she is unlikely to come back to school. 83% also think that once a San boy gets married, he is unlikely to come back to school.

Those findings represent interesting baseline data from which to build on the other activities.

During the tour the OYO youth counselor was present and could attend to cases. 21 learners went to see the counselor. 7 were for cases of bullying and 5 for family related problems. Three cases needed urgent attention and were immediately referred. Seven cases did not need follow up but eleven cases needed follow up. The OYO counselor regularly called the learners to follow up on progress.

7.2.3. First San girls' camp

The first camp took place from 21 to 23 June 2019. Five San girls per school were invited to attend. The camp took place at the Shamalindi Pastoral Centre 10km out of Grootfontein. OYO would like to thank the Office of the Vice President/ Division of Marginalised Community for supporting the camp with transport (to drive participants from and to the schools) and taking part in the program, as well as Mrs Anna, a Literacy Teacher, who came to teach participants traditional songs. Two UNAM students of San decent, Johannes Itana and Esther Sibongo, also attended the camp as motivational speakers and additional assistant.

60 girls attended. They were between the age of 11 and 18. They were from grade 4 to grade 12, with the majority in grade 5 (10 participants), 6 (13 participants), 7 (11 participants) and 8 (10 participants).



(The group with OYO staff Cecilia and Njandee)

On the first evening participants introduced each other, the rules for the camp were agreed upon, the objective for the camp was discussed and the DVD 'Kukuri', dealing with child marriage, was presented.

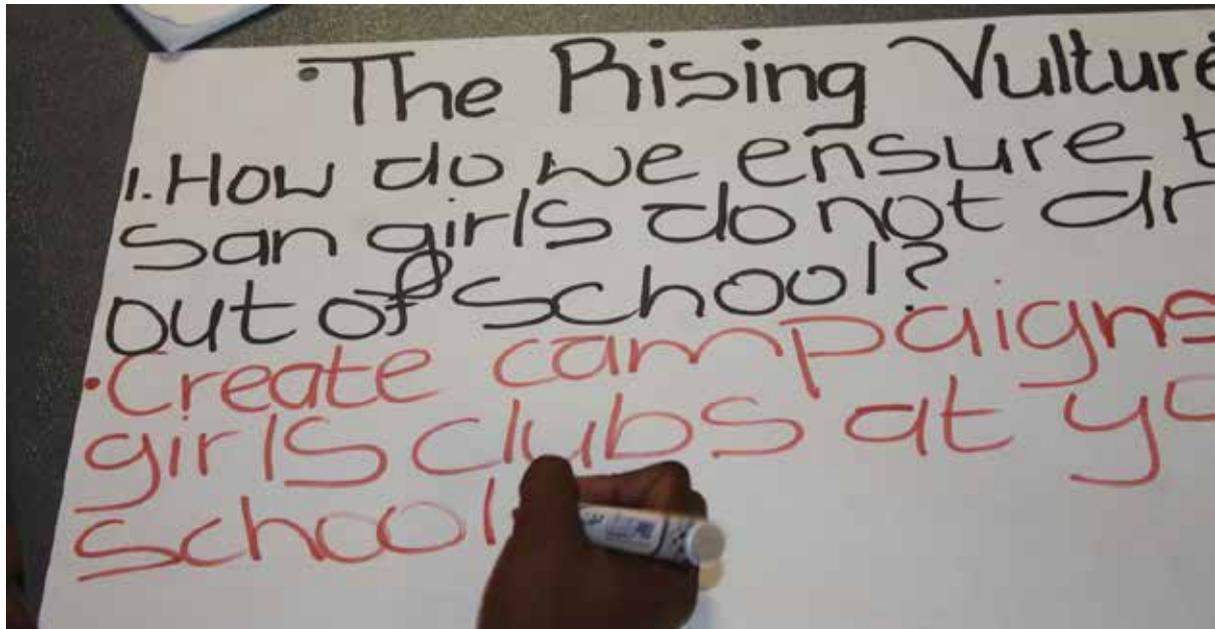


(Cecilia Petrus doing a presentation)

On the Saturday, after a physical warm up, participants took part in various sessions:

- The importance of education. In particular participants were asked in small groups to reflect on why San children drop out of school. Reasons given for school drop out include:
 - ✓ San boys drop out because of alcohol and drugs while girls drop out because of pregnancy
 - ✓ Learners drop out because of discrimination at school
 - ✓ Learners drop out because teachers don't see us as normal people
 - ✓ Some give up because teachers are calling them hurtful names and labeling them too much
 - ✓ Learners drop out because of the mentality we get from the community that we will never make it in life

- ✓ San children drop out because of lack of support from their parents ‘our parents don’t believe in school and they don’t encourage us to do our best’
- ✓ Some drop out because of early marriage
- ✓ Some drop out because of physical abuse



(preparing presentations)

- Early marriage. It is an important topic and, as mentioned by one of the participants ‘Yes, child marriage do happen in our community and it is not spoken about’. Participants shared that girls are getting married between the age of 13 and 17. Parents are the one deciding. It usually happens soon after they start growing breast and the first period. Participants confirmed that soon after the marriage you have to give birth, yet you are not matured. As a result you drop out of school, to concentrate on your responsibilities as being a wife.
- The importance to remain in school was discussed lengthily and participants encouraged one another to take their education seriously. An interesting comment was that San learners are many in primary schools yet it is rare to find them in secondary schools.



(group work)

Two interesting testimonies from two participants are worth mentioning:

Testimony 1: *once I decided to stay away from school and had an excuse of no toiletries . My parents bought and gave me money to go and buy toiletries and I still didn't want to go back to school. My sister and mother took me to Omatako school and wanted to leave me there. I refused even though our lifeskills teacher tried and she still couldn't convince me. I only went back to school when my parents showed me my pass results, which were 35 points. That made me happy and changed my mind.*

Testimony 2: *I once dropped out of school after my brother passed on and it was a struggle for my uncle to get me back to school. The principal got involved and I still didn't want to go back but later I went back to school and I am glad I did it.*

During the day, learners also had a chance to learn traditional songs and share traditional songs they knew. This was an important activity with an important message: cherish your culture and make sure it's not forgotten yet at the same time remember the importance of being educated: the two can work hand in hand.



(learning traditional songs)

The final morning was dedicated to two other topics:

- Issues around peer pressure were also discussed.
- The basics of HIV. Participants were given a short class on HIV to find out what they knew and equip them with basic knowledge. Out of the 60 participants, only seven knew their status.

At the end of the camp, learners were asked to reflect.

- Learners from Mangetti Dunes said that 'We enjoyed the Importance of Education more because most of us are just going to school for the sake of just going to school without knowing. We thought that if you are a child you can do anything that you want or do anything that the parent are telling you to do. It was good that we also spoke about bullying because we are suffering at school'.
- Learners from Tsumkwe Primary School said 'Our teachers call us useless and stupid. (now) we know they should not do that (and we know what to do)'.
- Learners from Otjozundu Primary School said 'The camp was fun because we learned things that we did not know before. From the movie I learned that if I'm

forced to marry, I must speak up and report. We learned that peer pressure can be good not only bad. The culture was a bit challenging because we all have different songs and the language is different.’

Only learners from Coblenz Combined School criticized the camp as there were too many activities and not enough free time.



(Participants presenting their findings)

The girls’ camp was considered a success by participants and the Office of the Vice President representatives were impressed with the quality of the discussion.

7.2.4. Presentation after the Girls’ camps

Participants from the girls’ camp were tasked to find ways to share their knowledge with the rest of the school. This is a difficult task, as San girls are notoriously shy. However it was important for OYO to assess if some girls had gained confidence. Through the teachers’ whatsapp group, feedback was shared. Some schools even sent a report.

In Berg Aukas Primary School and Tsumkwe Secondary School the girls presented a summary of what they had learnt to their teachers. At Coblenz Combined School the five participants shared the feedback with the lifeskill teacher. She was impressed with the report and asked the group to report to assembly. Three of the five girls shied away and didn’t come that day but two of them took up the stage and indeed talked about their experience during assembly. The same happened at Mangetti Dune Combined School. All five girls presented a briefing to the teachers but some didn’t want to speak in front of the whole school. Otjituuo Primary reported that they had sent participants who lacked confidence within themselves. They feel that after the camp they were more energetic and confident – however it would be premature to ask them to speak in front of the whole school. At Uitkoms Primary School the girls were too shy to talk even to the teacher who decided not to force them.

The best results were obtained with Grashoek Primary School. As explained by the teacher: ‘Our school girls were enthusiastic about their task and wasted no time in first sharing their acquired knowledge with the school teachers, and then with their peers. Within four days of arrival after the camp, the girls have taught their classes the games and songs they were taught at the camp without any prompting from the teachers. The girls each had a session with all the classes from grades 2-7 where each shared their knowledge on a topic they were confident in.’ Following the presentation, the school decided to promote the girls as Ambassadors of Change. A similar case was found with Otjozondou Primary School. All

five girls gave a feedback to the schools and teachers are now working with the girls to talk to other learners about topics that they discussed during the camp.

7.2.5. School exchange visit program

The school exchange visit program was organized from 24 to 28 June. The objective was to assess progress with the schools after the visit of the dance troupe and the first girls camp and discuss the following steps. In particular it was important to discuss the San Friendly School competition. It is important that schools take ownership over the competition and feel empowered to try their best.

All teachers appreciated the visit by the dance troupe and commented that they often spend too much time on academic subjects and don't teach children about lifeskills and social issue. The format used by the dance troupe was clear and efficient. Also the presence of the youth counselor was highly appreciated, albeit the overall feeling was that he should have spent more time in each school as many learners wanted to see him.



(round table with teachers)

During the camp one of the issues that came up was that teachers are bullying the San learners by calling them bad names. The idea of discussing this during the exchange visit was to encourage the teachers to come up with an idea how to tackle the issues with the co- teachers. Teachers acknowledged that it is happening and appreciate the idea of creating a safe space where to discuss their concerns. During the discussion, it appeared that some teachers feel threatened by San children. San children can be very difficult and some feel they have special rights as they get special treatment from the Office of the Vice President. Their uniforms are paid for and they even receive sometimes grants to go to school. They feel that the school and teachers are there to serve them and do not appreciate that with rights come responsibilities. They agreed it doesn't justify calling learners names when they are frustrated or angry but discussed opportunities to also set up counselling sessions for teachers.

Finally the activities to be undertaken for the San Friendly competition were agreed upon. It was decided that:

- Learners would paint two boards

- Learners would create a melody for a song – all the schools to receive the same lyrics to see who creates the best melody
- Learners should create another song to introduce their school and explain how they treat San learners at their schools
- Learners should create a short drama on bullying and tolerance.

7.2.6. Additional visit to Okahandja Secondary School

During the girls' camp a comment kept on coming back: most San children, when they reach secondary school, are sent to Okahandja Secondary School. The common belief is that 'you are sent to Okahandja Secondary School to fail'. When meeting with the Uitkoms Youth Group, the same comment was made 'I reached Okahandja Secondary School' and it is why I failed. When investing further, it appears that San learners in Okahandja Secondary School are put under lots of pressure from their friends and are not necessarily encouraged to work hard.

During the school exchange visit program the concern was raised once again and the school asked OYO to have a session with all the San learners at the school. The school appreciated that five learners were part of the camp but was concerned it was not enough to make a difference.

On 11 July at 11h Cecilia Petrus, OYO's General Manager and Njandee Mbarandongo, OYO's youth counselor, traveled to Okahandja. Originally the Division of Marginalised Community was supposed to join the event but canceled at the last minute. 47 San children from grade 8 to 12 attended the meeting with OYO. During the two hours long event, various topics were discussed:

- Understanding rights and responsibilities. Many of the children knew they have the right to go to school and even the right to get grants but few knew they have responsibilities: the responsibility to attend school, the responsibility to do homework, the responsibility to take education seriously.
- Alcohol and drug abuse. It was reported that some learners abuse alcohol in particular due to the proximity of shebeens to the school and the issue was discussed lengthily.

The event was interactive and San children participated actively. The lifeskill teacher was present and encouraged learners to reflect on what was presented to them. It was a lively session and children present thanked OYO, saying that the event was eye opener.

7.2.7. Training of the San Youth Group and San Youth Group tour

Building on the concept of peer education, an important activity is the involvement of San Young people. Those are young people of San decent who have dropped out of school – hence this project is too late for them. However they have first hand understanding of the problem: they know why they have dropped out of school and they know difficult it is to make a living now that they are uneducated.

The Uitkoms Youth Group had been selected during the visit by Cecilia Petrus. Shortly after the selection, they benefited from a first week workshop.

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
01 - 05 July 19	Between 14 and 20 participants per day	The workshop was organised with the help of the headman. However upon arrival very few youth were present. Monday was dedicated to go house to house to

		<p>meet with young people and their parents and explain the objective of the workshop. Youth started joining and by the end of the week 17 motivated members were present. The group has little respect and discipline and those are issues that will need to be addressed. However they started creating songs and dances and brainstormed ideas for a drama. On the Friday, OYO's general manager visited the group to assess progress.</p>
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Following the first workshop, a program was put together with the youth and with the Headman to ensure the smooth running of the project. One of the challenges is that there is no accommodation or catering companies in Uitkoms. It was decided that the facilitator will stay at the house dedicated for guests from the village chief. Food is purchased in Windhoek and brought to the house and a local lady is contracted to cook for the workshop.



(first meeting with the group)

The training of the youth took place over five weeks.

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
29 July – 02 August 19	Between 6 and 14 participants per day	The week was stressful because halfway through the week there was an opportunity for some youth to go and work on an onion farm. Some left and the number reduced dramatically. Furthermore the group lacks discipline. On Monday most youth were hangover. During the week it became apparent boys were having a problem with drugs and girls argued a lot with one another. Amidst all these problems the facilitator managed to start training the group on HIV. The group created some songs, worked on one dance and started to

		devise a drama.
05 – 09 August 19	Between 14 and 20 participants per day	The week was also challenging because the place was running out of water and electricity. However on Monday 20 youth were present. However the number did not stay constant. The group has a problem with commitment. Most youth have little discipline and are not used to an environment that requires consistency. The group continued working on songs, dance and the drama. The training on HIV also continued. The facilitator reported that artistically the group is very talented. However he found the workshop stressful to manage
27 – 31 August 19	Between 9 and 17 participants per day	Commitment is the biggest challenge and the facilitator reported that ‘of all the groups I have ever worked with, this is the most ill-disciplined one’. Some members are however committed and help carrying on the group. Songs, dances and drama are starting to shape nicely. The facilitator could also start getting into more details with the training on HIV. Discussion took place with the groups about commitment and team work.
02 – 06 September 19	Between 14 and 15 participants per day	This week the facilitator changes strategy a little and spent time talking on issues linked to the Child Care and Protection Act, in particular the concept that rights go hand in hand with responsibility. It was an eye opener for the group. Group counselling also took place to address issues around commitment and discipline and understand some on the in-fighting happening. As a result the group got a little behind with preparing the show but had a better understanding of expectations. The facilitator reported ‘we are one week away from the tour and I don’t have a good show yet which is stressful’
09 - 13 September 19	15 participants per day	The effort made week 4 paid off as the group was a little more disciplined. On Monday most youth still arrived hung-over, which was not a good start but during the week they worked hard. On Thursday the group had a first run through. Since the group has got talent most of the sections of the drama, songs and dances are good – albeit there was room for improvement. The greatest achievement according to the facilitator was however to give a sense of unity to the group.

At the end of the second week of the training the OYO team met to discuss whether or not to continue with the group, considering the problems faced. However from the original survey conducted it appeared most of the youth consider themselves as failure and it was feared that changing groups would contribute to their image as drop-out and reinforce a negative picture of themselves. OYO decided to persevere with the group and try and change internal dynamics.



(rehearsing a song)

Following the training the youth group went on tour. The tour took place from 16 to 20 September. All the schools participating in the project benefited from the tour.

School	Learners		Of which San learners		School staff		Community members		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Omulunga PS	340	315	170	115	7	4	30	4	700
Grashoek PS	126	140	119	137	7	4	24	19	320
Omatako PS	235	127	100	60	10	4	10	8	394
Mangetti Dune CS	200	167	150	113	9	2	9	17	404
Tsumkwe PS	290	300	150	180	10	6	1	2	609
Tsumkwe SS	63	97	31	48	6	5	3	2	176
Otjituuo PS	320	208	245	115	11	4	7	4	554
Uitkoms PS	146	125	143	122	4	5	0	0	280
Coblentz CS	381	403	29	48	4	3	2	2	795
Otjozonde PS	201	198	150	145	2	2	1	1	405
Berg Aukas PS	100	80	100	80	1	1	10	2	194
Okahandja SS	105	75	60	14	1	0	0	0	181
	1606	1486	908	752	39	26	24	13	3194

3,194 people saw the performance of the youth group, of which 1,660 were San children.



(performing in schools)

In schools with a majority of San learners, the youth could use their language as the basis for the drama. In mixed schools, they mix between English and Khoe. A few challenges were encountered. The performance at Tsumkwe Secondary School was not communicated to learners and many were not at school on that day since it was an outing day. A Coblenz Primary School learners are not disciplined and do not listen to teachers. The facilitation was therefore difficult. Otjonzodu Primary School was almost canceled because it happened on payday and teachers didn't want to stay at school.

Overall however the show had a great impact:

- In Beg Aukas Primary School The audience enjoyed the performance very much and the community members that came for the program were very happy to see San youth active and doing something positive.
- In Gashoek Primary School community and learners participated in the facilitation. The school is very positive about the San Matter project and one of the teachers was interviewed for the short video produced on the impact of the project.
- In Tsumkwe Primary School the teachers also applauded OYO for training the San youth for them to be the ones educating the fellow San as the learners will take it seriously.
- Otjituuo Primary School is always ready for our coming and this time the hall was cleaned and chairs organised for the event. The school also invited the local San youth to come and meet other San youth from a different place and they also want to be part of OYO activities. The learners were released as soon as we were ready for the program and we were warmly welcomed by the Head Of Department and the youth presented a great performance. The youth met with the local youth and they discussed on how they could get together and better the lives of the San learners in the region.



(presenting the songs)

The youth themselves acknowledged that the project itself has been a learning curve and while they found the beginning of the process difficult they could understand in the end the impact it has and why such projects are important.

As with the first tour, the OYO youth counselor was present and could attend to cases. 6 new learners went to see the counselor. One case was difficult and involved two male learners caught having sex, which is forbidden on school ground. Four cases needed urgent attention and were immediately referred. One case did not need follow up but another case needed follow up. The OYO counselor regularly called the learners to follow up on progress.

7.2.8. Second San girls' camp

A second San girls' camp was organized from 06 to 08 September, to follow up on progress with participants. The camp also took place at Shamalindi Pastoral Centre outside Grootfontein. 55 out of the 60 original participants attended. The five missing attendees are still enrolled at school but were not present for pick up at the time the transport arrived and missed the lift to the camp.

The topics focused on:

- the importance to know yourself in order to discover your best self. In groups, participants were invited to reflect on who they wanted to become in life.
- Bullying: trying to understand why people bully and how to overcome bullying.
- Identifying risks and finding solutions.



(attending a session with Cecilia)

With this last topic one of the group made an interesting presentation:

Groups	Give any example of any Decision	The risk of the decision	Manage / The result
Potential Girl	Some learners decides not to come to school when they are on their periods	They end up Missing classes and the moment they came back to school is too late	The school decided to have pads in the life skills class for all girls.

This led on the last morning to talk about growth and hygiene, including menstrual hygiene.



(Presenting ones' findings)

As with the first camp, participants were asked to reflect on the camp:

- Okahandja Secondary School: 'We learned about how to discover ourselves and also how to take risk when facing challenges no matter what the situation is. The camps are making a difference in our lives because it is encouraging us not to drop out of school and it motivates us a lot about our culture the camp teaches us how to love and care for others. When we go back to school we will tell our friends not to drop out of school as education is very important to them and that they should take a break from dating. In the future OYO should maybe talk about the issue of life after school and how to be responsible on our own especially for those in hostel , time management at school and home. We would like to thank OYO and the sponsors for the incredible camps that they have designed for us and we will like to say we highly appreciate what they are doing for us and you should continue having such camps.'
- Otjituuo Primary School: 'We learned about HIV and AIDS, bullying culture and peer pressure . The camps help us with getting to know new things and motivate us to become successful. At the school level our teachers are now sweet and the learners are not bullying like before.'
- Omulunga Primary School: 'We learned about hygiene ,HIV/AIDS and why people bully each other. We think camps make a difference in our lives because they really help educate us on many things such as the importance of culture. We are excited to teach our fellow students about the song that we learned at the camps.'

7.2.9. San Friendly School Competition

The evaluation took place from 14 to 18 October. A team of four comprising Cecilia Petrus (OYO's general Manager), Njandee Mbarandongo (OYO's youth counselor), Cecilia Ekandjo (from the College of the Arts) and Lucia Nangolo (from the University of Namibia) visited all schools and evaluated all items. Two schools pulled out of the competition and did not complete the tasks. They are Mangetti Dune Junior Secondary School and Otjozondou Primary School.

Results for the 2019 San Friendly School competition are as follow:

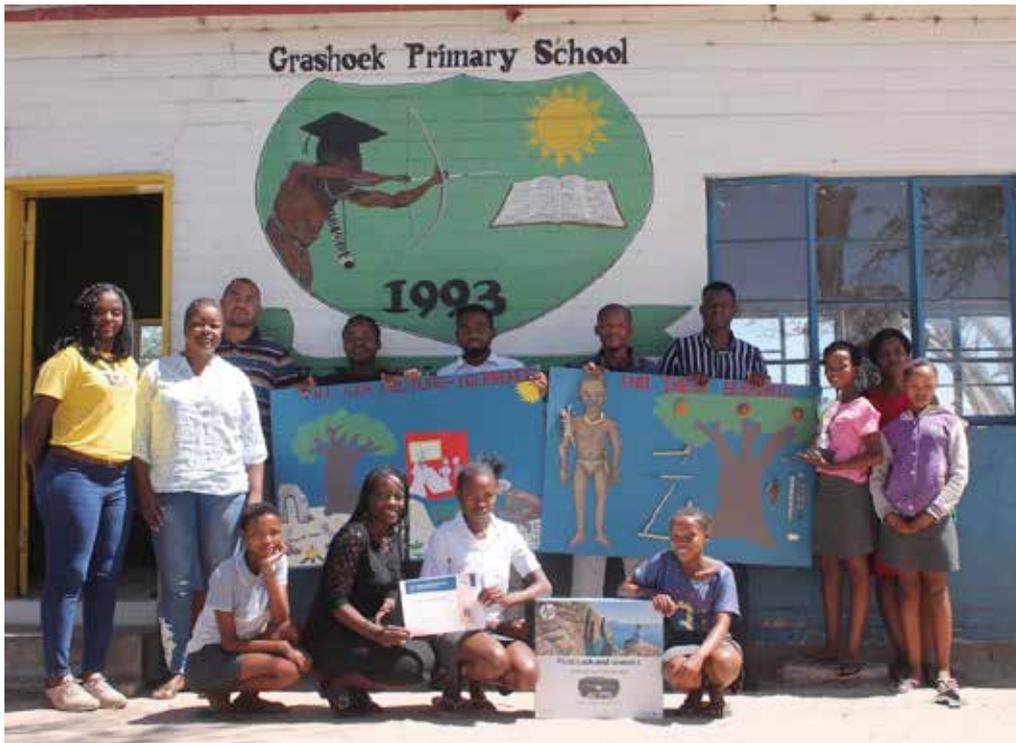
- Winner: Otjituuo Primary School
- Runner up: Grashoek Primary School
- Third place: Uitkoms Primary School
- Fourth place: Tsumkwe Primary School
- Fifth place: Coblenz Combined School
- Sixth place: Okahandja Secondary School
- Seventh place: Berg Aukas Primary School
- Eighth place: Omulunga Primary School
- Ninth place: Tsumkwe Secondary School
- Tenth place: Omatako Primary School



(the winners)

A hand-over ceremony was organized on 15 November and attended by Cecilia Petrus (OYO's general manager) and Joshua Homateni (OYO's production manager). The winner received a computer, a trophy and a certificate. The runner up received a printer, a trophy and a certificate. Uitkoms Primary School received a trophy and a certificate while Okahandja Secondary School received a special trophy and certificate for having had the best song.

During a prize giving ceremony, Cecilia Petrus complimented the schools involved and reminded them about the importance of education. She reminded all that we should not return to old ways but should keep on working together as one Namibia, one Nation. She outlined that Education is a fundamental rights for all, no matter which cultural group one comes from. She encouraged teachers and principals to build on the gains made this year with the project. Principals, teachers and learners were very excited and took this chance to exhibit once again their boards and sang their songs.



(runner up)

7.2.10. Presentation of results and Social media engagement

OYO had originally planned a meeting during the second half of November with both the regional and national branches of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (to coincide with the prize giving ceremony). However the ministries got caught up with elections as schools closed earlier (they were due to close on 04 December but instead closed on 22 November). It was not possible to organise the presentation of result obtained. A letter was sent to Sanet Steenkamp, executive director, to plan the feedback for early 2020.

Throughout the year OYO used social media to engage audiences around the activities undertaken. The tour of the dance troupe, training of the youth group, tour of the youth group, girls' camps and San friendly competition all feature on OYO's facebook and Instagram pages. In respect with regulations from the Child Care and Protection Act however OYO is very cautious using pictures with children. Both the children and their parents/ guardians must sign consent forms. However since most parents can't read, it is difficult to expect them to understand consent forms and therefore to confidently ask them to sign them. OYO managed to discuss with some parents of girls who attended the San girls camps. It therefore has a limited amount of photos it could use on social media. Additional photos are shared with this report but are not for public viewing.

A press release was sent after the prize giving ceremony and featured on the online magazine 'the economist' <https://economist.com.na/49194/education/oyo-addresses-minority-bullying-through-san-matter-project> However since it coincide with the huge fishrot scandal that shocked Namibia, other newspapers did not react to the news.

Finally a one-minute long video on the impact of the project was produced, on request from the Embassy. It was placed on OYO's facebook on 10 December (International Human Rights Day).

7.2.11. Final workshop with the San Youth Group

Thanks to saving made and in order to close the project properly, it was decided to have one last week workshop with the Uitkoms youth group. This was on invitation by the Village Chief who wanted to use this opportunity to gather the community and report on the San Matter project.

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
02 - 06 December 19	Between 20 and 21 participants per day	The week was very successful. After the tour, it is clear the youth now understand the importance of such group and what can be achieved. The facilitator worked with the youth on leadership and helped them create a short performance on HIV to presented to the community. The group also formalised the group.

On Friday the week culminated with a performance for the community. The performance was organized by Chief Katae Angus. Both the OYO dance troupe and the youth group performed. It was a difficult event as it was drizzling. However it was the chance to report back on the project and conclude activities for the year.



(youth group performance)

The dance troupe performed two of its World AIDS Day pieces ‘to take or not to take’ on treatment adherence and ‘cold’ on stigma and discrimination and, on request by Chief Angus, a piece on child marriage ‘I have a choice’. The youth group performed its show on HIV, looking at young people in Uitkoms living with HIV but refusing to take their treatment seriously. The youth also organized condom and femidom demonstrations. The event was a huge success and was attended by 222 people despite the difficult weather conditions.

	Children		Youth		Adults	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Uitkoms	31	29	52	40	50	20



(difficult performing conditions)

7.2.12. Conclusion and way forward

This project has been successful and all activities planned could be organized. Additional activities took place, such as the extra training in Okahandja Secondary School and the last workshop with the Uitkoms Youth Group. The end of the year program was slightly disturbed by elections as schools closed earlier than originally scheduled. It did not affect activities. The feedback meeting with the youth group was undertaken and feedback meetings with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture will be organized early 2020.

The project has been successful in keeping San children in schools in 2019. The re-enrollment rate and passing rate (to be known early 2020) will confirm the impact of the project. Such project are sustainable in the sense that once schools have adopted friendlier attitudes towards minorities, they are unlikely to revert to bad habits. However children move on with their studies and re-enroll in new schools. Therefore following children would be important. OYO will try and apply to grants to carry on the project. A proposal has been submitted to the Embassy of Finland (awaiting response) and will be submitted to the European Union (that indicated it will have a call for proposal early 2020 to support the rights of minority groups).

The right to quality education is a fundamental right to all children. Children from minority groups are more vulnerable than other children and their basic right to quality education is often violated. Indeed the school exchange program confirmed that teachers at times are the culprits. This project therefore was instrumental in changing perceptions. It focused on balancing rights and responsibilities and creating safer environments for children.

OYO would like to thank the Embassy of Germany for supporting this initiative.



San girls' camp

8. In and out project

This is a continuing project on the health rights of offenders in Namibia (in Namibia prisoners are called offenders or inmates). In 2016 OSISA supported OYO to undertake a study on sexual dynamics and HIV transmission amongst offenders in Namibia. The study established the presence of new HIV infections in prisons thereby raising and validating concerns around sexual practices amongst offenders as well as the state of HIV prevention services in correctional services.

OYO then proposed a second phase of the project with a specific focus on disseminating the study findings, while continuing the work that had started with offenders. OYO also intended to use the findings to inform advocacy and influence initiatives around access to health services especially HIV prevention services for inmates in Namibia. It also intended to start training inmates as trainers. This proved to be an initiative the Ministry appreciates.

OYO then proposed a third and probably last phase of the project, with a specific focus on training the trainers to become advocate for change or lobbyist with their facilities. OYO also intends to develop more advocacy tools and address relevant stakeholders to continue discussing findings.

This report summaries the work done between January 2019 and May 2019. It will summarise activities organised with inmates on the one hand and progress made with advocacy work on the other hand.

8.1. Activities with inmates

During the second phase OYO trained trainers in six facilities: Windhoek, Hardap, Luderitz, Oluno, Grootfontein and E.Shikongo. Grootfontein had been selected because

during the first phase of the project OYO had found a high number of first timer testing HIV positive.

However Grootfontein is mostly a receiving facility, meaning that inmates get there before to be dispatched to other facilities. It is rare to find inmates still present after six months. It therefore makes it difficult to train trainers, as six months later they are not in the facility anymore. For phase III it was decided instead to focus on Walvis Bay Correctional Facility instead.

8.1.1. Workshop 1 with inmates

The idea of the workshop is to assess what the trainers remember from 2018, organise a refresher training, observe them training other inmates and identify with them a topic they would like to advocate for in their facility.

Njandee Mbarandongo this year was assigned Oluno, E. Shikongo, Walvis Bay and Luderitz Correctional facilities, Joshua Homateni is in charge of Hardap Correctional Facility and Cecilia Petrus is in charge of Windhoek correctional facility. While building trust is important, it is also important to rotate facilitators so that the workshops don't become boring and inmates can experience new things.

Facility	Dates	Number of inmates	Comments
Windhoek correctional facility	04 to 08 February	Between 19 and 23	Eight of the peer educators are still active. On day one the facilitator recapped their knowledge and from day two they started facilitating sessions with inmates. The facilitators provided feedback and helped with facilitation skills. With new inmates, they created a performance, which they presented to Unit 4 (43 offenders and 5 officers). The performance consisted of a song on ART, a drama on discrimination and a dance to warm up everybody. Discrimination was identified as an issue to focus on. Peer educators come from different Units, which is a positive thing in terms of disseminating information to many inmates but it makes the management of the workshop complex as gathering them all in the morning is taking time. It is a large facility (over 900 offenders) but only one officer works with this program.
Oluno correctional facility	25 February to 01 March	Between 25 and 31 male and 13 female offenders	The officer in charge is very supportive of the program and welcomed the trainer on day one. He wanted this year both male and female offenders to benefit – the group was therefore fairly large to manage but one officer was very supportive. With the whole group the facilitator worked on cultural norms (especially looking at circumcision) and discrimination (how officers treat inmates living with HIV). The facilitator invited I-TECH to do a presentation on VMMC ¹ and it was well received. With the peer educators the facilitator assessed their knowledge on HIV, organised a refresher training on HIV,

¹ VMMC: Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision

			discipline and self-esteem, selected a topic to train them on lobbying (discrimination) and helped them draw an activity plan for the next three months.
E. Shikongo correctional facility	04 to 08 March	Between 14 and 16 male offenders	This facility has four Units and offenders can't mix, which makes activities difficult. Also it appeared that lots of the peer educators trained in 2018 had been transferred to other facilities (with one exception). On Monday Nine new facilitators were trained – the week was therefore more of a training week for the peer educators. Offenders identified the issue of confidentiality as a lead problem, with officers talking about what doctors are saying. It was agreed to address this issue as an advocacy training. An activity plan was drafted and a support group was created, as a first step towards addressing the confidentiality issue. The group also prepared a drama, which they will present during the Independence Day celebration.

Luderitz correctional facility	11 to 15 March	Between 15 and 20	This facility is always well organised. Inmates part of the group decided to focus on positive achievements and not just talk about discrimination, but also acknowledge what is done to support inmates living with HIV at facility level. A lot of the peer educators had been released on parole so part of the week was used to train a new cohort of educators. ITECH was invited, to have a session on VMMC in order to make the training more exciting. By the end of the week, the group had been trained and had devised a three months workplan.
Walvia Bay correctional facility	25 to 29 March	Between 13 and 24 male and 15 female offenders	This is a new facility for this year. The facility asked the facilitator to work for three hours with the male offenders and three hours with the female offenders. Treatment and confidentiality were identified as major problems in the facility, as at times inmates living with HIV are giving their treatment in front of other inmates. The group decided to tackle this issue and decided to form a support group. Inmates from the group who were the most active received the full training to become peer educators while the other inmates attended mostly the drama and songs sessions.
Hardap correctional facility	01 to 05 April	Between 24 and 27	The program is well supported by the facility Head of Security. All ten peer-educators are still active. On day one the group recapped their knowledge about HIV and the facilitator helped them prepare new tools to make their sessions exciting. From day two the peer educators started training inmates on HIV and created a drama. The facilitator helped the peer educators with facilitation skills tips. Also the group developed a program of activities and decided to keep their focus in encouraging more inmates to go for the test.

The workshops are also an opportunity for inmates to go for the test. Inmates are encouraged to get tested. Results are entered in a master grid to follow up on sero-conversion. The grid is complex to manage, because of transfer of inmates between facilities. The idea is to have repeated testers among participants to the workshop.

134 inmates were tested during the workshop. Only one new positive was found in Hardap Correctional Facility.

The peer educators in Windhoek and E. Shikongo took it one step further. As part of their planning, they trained offenders in the A-section and B-section. They also encouraged the offenders to go for the test.

28 inmates in Windhoek and 18 in E. Shikongo were tested following the training by the peer educators. They were all HIV negative in Windhoek while one was found positive in E. Shikongo.

It is important to keep in mind that inmates are encouraged to register from workshop to workshop. During each workshop they are trained on issues around HIV. It is therefore expected that the training (and the fact they enrol in the OYO program and stay in the

OYO program) will help them remain HIV negative (if they are HIV negative). However, the disadvantage of this approach is that it does not help identify the new positives. Offenders part of the workshops also confirmed that mostly offenders who are not at risk are the ones going for the test. They know who in the facilities are most at risk and they know those are not likely to go for the test. This finding was discussed with the dance troupe.

8.1.2. Tour of the dance troupe

Inmates enjoy the OYO dance troupe and often ask after the dancers. It is also a chance for OYO to discuss issues that may not otherwise be easy to talk about. Also during the workshops OYO works with a small amount of inmates. Other inmates may feel left behind. This activity is a chance for more inmates to feel involved. For this phase of the project, the dance troupe:

- Revived the piece 'kitchen boy'. During the research part (phase I) OYO came across cases where inmates claim they have sexual relationships with staff from the correctional facility (either uniformed or non-uniformed staff). This is an issue that is very sensitive and difficult to prove – as it may just be offenders inventing stories. The piece looks at what would happen if it were true, and how it could lead to offenders infecting non offenders (or vice versa).
- Created the piece 'the price to pay'. During the research part (phase I), inmates explained that new comers are often lured by inmates who have been present for longer with gifts. Inmates give them food and/or toiletries, befriend them and later ask for payment, often under the form of sex. This piece follows the story of a young man who falls prey to this scheme. It also clearly shows that inmates who are not involved in unprotected sex are the ones going to the HIV test while those who are involved in sex are not (hence do not know their status even though they are the ones at risk). This section was created specifically as a response to findings from the HIV testing experience OYO and peer educators had during the workshop.
- Adapted the piece 'And now Paris' dealing with jealousy. The research part also revealed cases of violence in the facilities linked to jealousy between inmates.

The facilities asked OYO to present the pieces to all the units, not just to the few offenders part of the project. They feel other inmates also need to receive information and gain knowledge.



(OYO's new piece 'the price to pay')

Facility	Unit	Inmates		Officers		Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	
Windhoek C.F.	1,2,3	0	23	2	3	28
Windhoek C.F.	4	0	25	4	1	30
Windhoek C.F.	5,6	0	124	2	2	128
Windhoek C.F.	A, C	0	100	5	3	108
Windhoek C.F.	B	0	126	2	4	132
Windhoek C.F.	E	0	97	0	5	102
Luderitz C.F.	All	0	215	11	15	241
Hardap C.F.	A	0	146	2	5	153
Hardap C.F.	C	0	205	1	4	210
Hardap C.F.	B	0	121	4	6	131
Hardap C.F.	Assessment	0	26	0	2	28
Walvis Bay C.F.	All	62	195	16	8	281
Oluno C.F.	All	40	625	8	18	691
E. Shikongo	3,4	0	207	4	8	219

C.F.						
E. Shikongo C.F.	2	0	183	4	6	193
E. Shikongo C.F.	Assessment	0	93	2	4	99
		102	2511	67	94	2774

A total of **2,511 male inmates were reached with the program.**

Of interest was the presentation in Walvis Bay. The facility decided to organise a huge event as part of the dance troupe tour and launch the support group that was established during the workshop. A whole ceremony took place to launch the Tulongeni Pamwe support group, with keynote speeches from the Officer in Charge and OYO's director, performances by the Support Group and the OYO dance troupe and words of encouragement from inmates. It was a good event showing the commitment of the facility to address HIV/AIDS and offer platforms for inmates.

In Luderitz, the OYO production manager noted that the facility was overcrowded, with far more inmates present than during previous years. In Hardap we traditionally perform for three units. This was again the plan. However, while performing to the last Unit, a officer complained that the new comers never get to see the work OYO does. It appears that in Hardap there is a fourth small unit for new arrivals. It was decided this time to include the unit in the program. It was difficult for the dancers, as they had to perform four times in one day. However they did pull up the program.

In each of the facilities the peer educators got a chance to have a short workshop with the dancers:

- In Windhoek the workshop was challenging as peer educators come from different units. However most could gather after the last show and show some of their material to the dancers. Since they had worked on songs, together with the dancers they worked on creating steps for the songs;
- In Luderitz the workshop was easy to organise, since there is only one Unit. The peer educators presented their work. Dancers worked with them to help them with their material and also taught them simple steps to create a new piece. Together, they also created a new song on HIV treatment.
- In Hardap the workshop could not happen as the dancers performed for the fourth section instead.
- In Walvis Bay there is one section with female offenders and one with male offenders. Since both are part of the Tulongeni Pamwe support group, half the dancers had a workshop with female inmates and half with male inmates. In the female section they taught inmates a new dance and a new song on HIV treatment while in the male section they only taught the song and worked on material the inmates had developed.
- In Oluno as well both male and female offenders attended the performance and stayed for the workshop. The group worked on dances and songs. Interestingly officers joined in the activities and danced and sung with the inmates.
- Unfortunately the workshop at E.Shikongo could not happen due to time constraint since the team had to travel back to Windhoek on that day.



(addressing the difficult and controversial issue of sexual relationship between inmates and female officers – reviving ‘kitchen boy’)

Finally the piece ‘The price to pay’ clearly discussed the problem of inmates actually at risk not going for testing. At the end of each performance, the team invited inmates who had not been tested as part of the In and Out project to go for the test. It was with the idea to have new testers and therefore identify possible new positive. The initiative was well received by all the facilities. In Windhoek, since many Units were visited, the HIV tester/ counsellor was invited to attend the shows and register interested people to be tested the following week. It proved successful with 116 inmates taking part in the program.

The following results have been recorded:

Facility	Number tested	HIV + found	HIV - found
Windhoek C.F.	116	4	112
Luderitz C.F.	5	1	4
Hardap C.F.	21	0	21
Walvis Bay C.F.	16	2	14
Oluno C.F.	20	0	20

	178	7	171
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The testing did not take place in E. Shikongo in part due to time constraint but also because the peer educators had just conducted a training and testing few days before the visit of the dance troupe. It was therefore not justified to organise another testing day immediately after theirs.

This activity with the dance troupe allowed us to test 178 offenders, most of whom were inmates who were not part of the program before. Six new positive were found. This proved to be a good strategy.

Between January and May 2019, OYO's activities have therefore encouraged 358 inmates to go for the HIV test. It has also encouraged inmates in both Luderitz and Oluno to register for VMMC (note that end 2018 it had also encouraged 80 inmates from Hardap Correctional Facility to register for VMMC), in collaboration with ITECH.

8.1.3. Workshop 2 with inmates

This workshop focused on building up inmates capacity. Since year three might be the final year of the project, it is important to ensure the program is sustainable.

Facility	Dates	Number of inmates	Comments
Windhoek correctional facility	06, 09, 10, 16 and 17 May	18	This workshop was not well organised by the facility that kept postponing activities. One of the challenge is that it is a large facility with many units. Participants come from different unit and it always take a long time to find them and organise the group. During the five days, new members were trained, songs and dramas were created (but could not be presented as originally planned to unit 7) and a circumcision week was planned.
Oluno correctional facility	06 to 10 May	10 peer educators and up to 27 inmates	The peer educator program works well and again the officer in charge is very supporting. The main challenge faced by the facility is the fact that the counselor is not supporting and HIV testing is barely happening. The three-month workplan of the peer educator was achieved and they trained most of the new admission. Unfortunately they did not access testing. This was confirmed by the facilitator as even during the week HIV testing could not be done. This is an area this facility needs support with. During the week the knowledge of the peer educator was recapped and they organised classes in front of the facilitator to receive feedback. A six-month workplan was drafted.

E. Shikongo correctional facility	15 to 19 July	18	While the officer in charge is supporting, the officer attached to the program is not and often absent. As a result little progress was observed with the workplan of the peer educators. During the week a support group called 'Worries of Change' was created, with the aim to support inmates on treatment and manage activities at facility level. A six month workplan was prepared. The peer educators recapped their knowledge and trained other inmates in front of the facilitator who gave them feedback. They also worked on a new performance.
Luderitz correctional facility	22 to 26 July	Between 19 and 23	This facility is the best with this program. It is always organised and officers are supporting of the program. HIV testing has improved as well as demand creation for VMMC. The group would like to work in schools and educate learners about the dangers of drug abuse, as quite a few inmates are incarcerated because of drugs. They are focusing their dramas and songs on this issue.
Walvia Bay correctional facility	10 to 14 July	Between 06 and 24 male	Since the launch of the Tulongeni Pamwe Support Group, the group has been doing extremely well. The group is given good support from the facility staff. The facilitator focused a couple of days on the peer educators only (smaller group) and some days on the larger group. They group include both inmates who are living with HIV and inmates who are not and is trying to address issues around sex in correctional facilities. A six month workplan was also drafted with the group that is also trying to secure additional funding from companies in the area.
Hardap correctional facility	29 July to 02 August	15	At the beginning of the week progress made by the peer educators were reviewed. The facilitator was satisfied with their achievements. New potential peer educators were selected and were co-trained by the facilitator and the existing peer educators. The facility had also asked the facilitator to train the peer educators on TB, as it was a TB awareness week in the facility. This happened on the Tuesday. On the Friday, the group was formally launched by Assistant Commissioner Amutse in the presence of other inmates. The inmates part of the group presented a show with drama, songs and dances to 119 offenders and 10 Officers and were formally introduced to the other inmates as being peer educators.

The workshops are also an opportunity for inmates to go for the test. Inmates are encouraged to get tested. Results are entered in a master grid to follow up on sero-conversion. The grid is complex to manage, because of transfer of inmates between facilities. The idea is to have repeated testers among participants to the workshop.

102 inmates were tested during the workshop. Three new positive were found (one in Hardap, one in Luderitz and two at E. Shikongo Correctional Facility).

In Walvis Bay the tester had resigned. A testing happened after the training. 42 people were tested. However the facility did not share the results with OYO hence the number of new positive found cannot be reported.

The peer educators in Oluno and Walvis Bay trained new admission. They also encouraged the new admissions to go for the test.

12 inmates in Oluno, 40 in Windhoek (over 2 training sessions) and 11 Walvis Bay were tested following the training by the peer educators. Five were found positive (three in Windhoek, one in each of the other two facilities).

The focus now is not so much on testing again and again the inmates part of the workshops but rather to test new inmates and try and find the new infections.

8.1.4. Workshop 3 with inmates and evaluation

This workshop was mostly to finalise the work done with inmates and evaluate the impact. An evaluation questionnaire was developed. The evaluation has several components:

- ✓ Evaluate the peer educators, in particular new peer educators, so that they can qualify for a certificate.
- ✓ Assess the work done by peer educators in the absence of OYO, to see if the model developed is efficient and sustainable.
- ✓ Assess progress made with the issue inmates wanted to advocate on and see an improvement.
- ✓ Assess the use of the DVD ‘Salute’ in facilities. The DVD was produced by OYO during phase I. During phase II the Ministry of Safety and Security bought copies for each facilities and developed a plan to use the copies. It was felt important to assess how the tool was being used.

Cecilia Petrus evaluated the activities in E. Shikongo, Luderitz, Walvis Bay and Oluno. Njandee Mbarandongo evaluated the activities in Hardap while Joshua Homateni and Karolina Katumbo evaluated the activities in Windhoek.

Facility	Dates	# of inmates	Comments
Windhoek correctional facility	05 to 09 August	Between 17 and 19	The first three days were allocated to the workshop and the last two days to the evaluation. During the first three days, the group focused on creating a performance for the crime prevention week. The Head of Security was fully involved and it helped a lot with the program. HIV testing could not happen because the only tester at the facility was on leaves. However, the group was much better organised and it was also decided to involve more long term offenders, in particular from Unit 7.
Oluno correctional facility	12 to 16 August	08 peer educators and 29 officers	As always the officer in charge is very supportive and this time other staff were also more supportive. The group has achieved more over the past three months, following its workplan. The group is still completely integrated into the structure of the facility but is making progress. The first three days focused on recapping knowledge for the new peer educators to be tested while the last two days were dedicated to the evaluation. The evaluation was done with

			28 new admission.
E. Shikongo correctional facility	21 to 24 October	Between 11 and 24 male offenders	The same issue of the lack of support by the officer in charge of the program was raised. While inmates part of the group are willing to take initiatives, they feel they are not being supported. As a result not much of the workplan was achieved. The first two days were dedicated to recap knowledge while the last days were allocated to the evaluation.
Luderitz correctional facility	07 to 11 October	Between 9 and 15	The Officer in Charge welcomed the facilitator by stating that he has seen change in the behaviour of inmates since the beginning of this program. Some of the peer educators had been released between the previous workshop and this one. However, new inmates wanted to join the program. The first three days were dedicated to recap knowledge and train the new candidates. The last two days were dedicated to the evaluation.
Walvia Bay correctional facility	23 to 27 September	Between 6 and 23 male offenders	The Officer allocated to the program was not at the facility that week so the program was a little more difficult to manage. The support group is still active and is on track with its program. The first three days were dedicated to training/ recap and the last two days were allocated to the evaluation.
Hardap correctional facility	18 to 22 November	Between 10 and 18	Inmates in this facility are notoriously difficult as the facility houses some of the longer sentences. Two weeks before the training, some of the peer educators were caught smuggling items between units, using their ability to move from unit to unit to do so. They were suspended. A new counsellor had been appointed to the facility and to head this program. It made things easier. New peer educators were selected and trained. They were paired to existing ones who had not been suspended. A performance for World AIDS Day, scheduled for 3 December, was prepared.

During the evaluation inmates were trained by their peers. It was therefore still an opportunity to test new inmates. Testing could not happen in Luderitz nor Walvis Bay (no tester available that week).

48 inmates were tested during the workshop. Only one new positive was found in E. Shikongo Correctional Facility. Additionally some inmates in Windhoek were also tested but the counsellor did not provide OYO with the results – they are therefore not included.



(Testing new peer educators in Luderitz Correctional Facility)

The most important part for this week was the evaluation. The same form was used by all the facilitators to make the evaluation easier.

Basic information about the groups:

Facility	Is the group having a name	Name	# of members	Is it a support group for inmates living with HIV	Do they have a workplan
Windhoek	Yes	Messenger Support Club	7 peer educators, 15 members	No	Yes
Hardap	Yes	Strive for Change	19	No	Yes
Oluno	Yes	ORAC	34	No	Yes
E. Shikongo	Yes	Warriors of Change	26	No	Yes
Luderitz	Yes	Mission of educators	15	Yes	Yes
Walvis Bay	Yes	Tulongeni Pamwe Support Group	35	No	Yes

How active is the group

Facility	# of activities planned	# of activities undertaken	Activities
Windhoek	11	7	Basic training on HIV, promote HIV testing to new admission, recruit new members, mobilise HIV testing for new arrival, Circumcision month awareness, discussion on stigma and discrimination
Hardap	17	5	Training, encourage inmates to go for the test,

			discussion around tattoos in facilities
Oluno	14	9	Training of new admissions, soccer tournament to promote HIV testing
E. Shikongo	32	5	Cleaning campaign and cultural festival. Activities done by inmates alone were achieved. Activities involving the officer attached to the group failed
Luderitz	35	39	Debate, VMMC promotion, drama against violence, school outreach program against substance abuse, cultural day
Walvis Bay	15	6	Training, launch of the support, VMMC campaign

Training undertaken by inmates

Facility	# training sessions done	# new admission inmates trained	# other inmates trained	# inmates tested after peer educator training	# inmates circumcised after training session
Windhoek	4	38	0	Data not available	Data not available
Hardap	3	28	21	15	0
Oluno	4	52	0	35	0
E. Shikongo	3	1	17	1	5
Luderitz (*)	0	0	0	0	81
Walvis Bay (**)	1	11	0	11	15

(*) Luderitz facility is not receiving every day and inmates have shorter sentences – hence by the time they qualify as peer educators they leave. The group as a whole with support from the officer in charge trains the new admission even in the absence of certified peer educators. However those trainings are not reported in this form.

(**) Walvis Bay is a new facility for 2019 hence they did not have trained peer educators for 2018. However the trainees (to become peer educators) took the initiative to undertake a training before their graduation. It is counted in the grid.

Peer educators active end 2019

Facility	# peer educators who graduated in 2018 still active	# new graduates (2019)	Total
Windhoek	7	2	9
Hardap	6	5	11
Oluno	5	4	9
E. Shikongo	0	4	4
Luderitz	0	5	5
Walvis Bay	Not part of the program	5	5
TOTAL	18	25	43

This table very clearly shows that:

- ✓ In facilities with inmates having long sentences (Windhoek, Hardap and Oluno) peer educators remain from one year to the next
- ✓ In the facility with inmates having shorter sentences (Luderitz) it is unlikely the peer educators will be found from one year to the next. The program needs to be more flexible in those facilities
- ✓ In facilities poorly supported by the officer appointed to the program (E. Shikongo) the program is more difficult to sustain.

Use of the DVD ‘Salute’ by the facility

Facility	Since when is the DVD in use	Are attendance registers kept	# inmates who have seen the DVD
Windhoek	July 2018	Yes	+/- 420
Hardap	2018	Yes	194
Oluno	2018	Yes	+/- 600
E. Shikongo	2018	Yes	158
Luderitz	2019	Yes	172
Walvis Bay	2018	Yes	130

It is an extremely positive development to see that the DVD is so widely used by ALL the facilities. The DVD has been included as part of the training of the new admission and works very well. Over 1,650 inmates have seen the DVD and discussed around it. OYO would like to applaud the Ministry of Safety and Security for this

Additional comments include

- ✓ ‘We saw an improvement in offenders taking treatment more seriously and a reduction in the number of defaulters’ - Superintendent M. Munzenze, Hardap Correctional Facility
- ✓ ‘OYO’s activities have a great impact (positive) especially to long term offenders. It got easier for rehabilitation programs like Offenders Recreation, Arts and Craft to recruit offenders through OYO. The performing Art methodology used have been the best influence. The education part have made offenders realise their potential in terms of presentation, creativity and public speaking’ – Officer V. Jeremia, Oluno Correctional Facility
- ✓ ‘The birth of the support group is our greatest change. We are emotionally connected and supportive toward each other as well as to other peers. We have a safe and welcoming environment filled with reassurance and understanding. We share coping skills and brainstorming with others bring more ideas. The support group offers the opportunity to appropriate release of powerful emotions we may otherwise keep to ourselves.’ – The Support Group, E. Shikongo Correctional Facility

Each facility is different. The most active facility that has fully integrated the peer educator program into its structure is Luderitz Correctional Facility. Since it is a smaller facility and inmates have shorter sentences, they focus on activities rather than peer training. Other facilities having inmates with longer sentences use the trained inmates for their peer education program. The facility with the least good results is E. Shikongo Correctional Facility as the Officer attached to the program is not active

8.1.5. Summary about HIV testing done under this program

Encouraging inmates to go for the test remains a priority under this program

	Week 1		Dance troupe		Week 2		Week 3		Peer educator program	
	# tested	# HIV+	# tested	# HIV+	# tested	# HIV+	# tested	# HIV+	# tested	# HIV+
Windhoek	22	0	116	4	17	0	0	0	68	3
Oluno	14	0	20	0	6	0	13	0	12	1
Hardap	22	1	21	0	17	1	13	0	0	0
E. Shikongo	37	0	0	0	39	2	22	1	18	1
Walvis Bay	22	0	16	2	42	-	0	0	11	1
Luderitz	17	0	5	1	23	1	0	0	0	0
	134	1	178	7	144	4	48	1	109	6

In total OYO encouraged 613 inmates to go for the test in 2019. It helped find 19 new positive.

8.2. Activities around advocacy (targets 1, 2, 3 and 6)

8.2.1. Production and dissemination of one-pagers

During negotiation with OSISA for phase III, it was discussed that it would be interesting to put a one pager showing the price of testing and treatment versus the price of condoms. Getting such information from the ministry is difficult. This did not materialise

During the dance troupe tour, OYO took this chance to distribute a simple questionnaire to inmates to gather some information. 122 male inmates took part in the survey. While 91% felt that in the facility it is easy to get tested for HIV 57% felt it is difficult to keep one's HIV status a secret and 23% felt that inmates living with HIV are discriminated against in their correctional facility. Those data are important for OYO as they can pave the way for advocacy work peer educators themselves could take part in.

16% of the inmates surveyed felt that condoms should be distributed in the correctional facilities. It is an interesting finding, as it shows that a non negligible part of the inmate population is in favour of condoms and therefore potential users.

The one-pager was shared with the Ministry of Safety and Security and put on OYO's facebook on 09 May. At the time of writing the report, it had reached 540 people and had been shared five times.

HIV IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

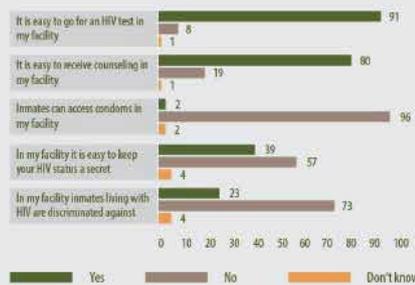
An inmate's perspective

In April 2019 the OYO dance troupe had a chance to perform to inmates in six correctional facilities (Windhoek, Luderitz, Hardap, Walvis Bay, Otuno and E. Shikongo) as part of its 'In and Out' project, funded by OSISA. OYO took this chance to ask 122 male inmates for their opinion/experience when it comes to HIV. A questionnaire was distributed after the performance of the dance troupe to inmates in the presence of and under the supervision of the various facilities' officers.

91% OF THE INMATES FELT THAT IN THE FACILITY IT IS EASY TO GET TESTED FOR HIV.

The Ministry of Safety and Security has to be complimented, as indeed HIV testing is available across the country in the different facilities and inmates do know they can access free testing.

90% of the inmates feel that it is easy to receive counseling in their facility. It is mostly at Windhoek Correctional Facility and Walvis Bay Correctional Facility that 32% and 30% of inmates respectively felt that counseling was not readily available. Again the Ministry has invested resources in securing HIV counseling and testing in all facilities and this result is encouraging.



16% of all inmates feel that condoms should be distributed in correctional facilities.

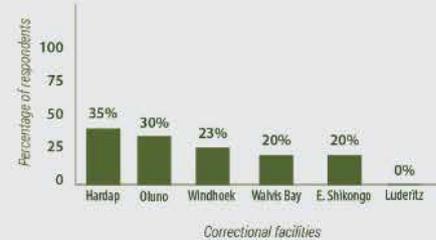
96% of the inmates reported that condoms are not available in correctional facilities (with another 2% not answering the question). This is a well-known fact that indeed condoms are not distributed in correctional facilities as sodomy is still a criminal offence in Namibia. 16% of all inmates however felt that condoms should be distributed in correctional facilities. It is not because condoms would be available that all inmates would use them. However it would allow those who engage in sex to protect themselves if they want to.

57% OF THE INMATES FEEL IT IS DIFFICULT TO KEEP YOUR HIV STATUS A SECRET IN THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.

This is an area of concern as confidentiality is a fundamental right. When testing positive inmates can access ARV for free but need to go daily in most facilities to the health centre to get their treatment. Other inmates start gossiping when they see them go daily for treatment.

23% of the respondents feel that inmates living with HIV are discriminated against in their correctional facilities.

Percentage of respondents feeling inmates living with HIV are discriminated against per facility



With the exception of Luderitz Correctional Facility, all other facilities report some forms of discrimination. This is an area that could be improved. While access to condom is a sensitive topic, creating a safe environment is not and is an area where we all need to focus our efforts.

Correctional facilities are difficult environments where people of all walks of life live in close proximity to one another. Those living with HIV will share cells with those not living with the virus. Everybody needs to feel safe.

Most HIV work done in correctional facilities is based on bio-medical evidences: access to testing, access to counseling, access to treatment. The Ministry of Safety and Security is clearly doing very well in those areas as reported by inmates themselves. However more work still needs to be done to ensure inmates living with HIV can keep their status confidential and choose when and to whom to disclose their status. Finally more work can be done to ensure our correctional facilities are safe spaces where no discrimination is taking place.

OYO would like to take this chance to thank the Ministry of Safety and Security for allowing us to interact with inmates. The mere fact that we can do this work with inmates shows the commitment of the Ministry to contribute to the fight against HIV.

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The two-pager produced in 2018 is also still being used. It shows prevalence and incidence with the sample OYO had worked with and is a good baseline study. Such information is sustainable and useful to the Ministry, but also to other stakeholders.

8.2.2. Presentation of the DVD 'Salute' and gathering of public opinion

The DVD 'Salute' was produced under phase I with funding from the Global Fund. OYO used it in 2018 in order to discuss the issue of condoms in correctional facilities with the general public. The concept behind those discussion was to assess if the general population was for or against the introduction of condoms in correctional facilities. Based on those discussions, a comment piece (short video) and two-pagers were prepared.

The video was shared on social media on 29 January 2019 and reached 431 people. It has not been shared yet with officials as OYO would like to rework it and add more data.

In order to do so, since January OYO has continued using the DVD 'Salute'. It used the fact that end 2018 the film had been selected as best movie: Southern Africa at the AMVCA awards in Nigeria to boost interest. This year lead actor Adriano Visagie was nominated as best actor for Southern Africa at the Sotigui Academie, Burkina Fasso. The Sotigui Academie is a by-product of the FESPACO, one of Africa's largest film festival. While 'Salute!' could not qualify for the FESPACO as its director is not of African decent, it was a great honour for actor Visagie to receive this nomination. The Awards took place in Burkina Fasso on 30 September 2019.

OYO also tried to invite actors to join the screenings, in order to motivate audiences. In 2019, twelve screenings were organised.



(example of promotional material)

Before each screening, OYO distributed flyers and/or posters in town, to let people know. It also took this chance to have radio interviews. Of notes are:

- Interview at the Eenhana community radio on 19 February in Oshiwambo by OYO's general manager, Cecilia Petrus. Cecilia discussed issues raised in the film and took this chance to question the lack of condoms in correctional facilities.
- Interview on NBC national radio on 15 April by OYO's director Philippe Talavera. It was a good interview as issues around advocacy and lobbying were also addressed.
- Interview on Omulunga radio on 16 April in Oshiwambo by OYO's logistic manager, Karolina Katumbo. As with NBC national radio, various issues around advocacy were mentioned.
- Interview on Fresh FM on 17 April in English by OYO's General Manager, Cecilia Petrus. It was a phone interview.
- Interview on NBC Otjiherero on 12 May in Otjiherero by General Manager, Cecilia Petrus. The interview was also translated to feature on NBC Damara the same day.
- Interview on radio 99 FM on 07 June in English by OYO's director, Philippe Talavera.

The DVD was presented on 07 February in Luderitz (with the film director, Philippe Talavera and actors Monray Garoeb and Desmond Kamerika), 08 February in Keemanshoop (with actors Monray Garoeb and Desmond Kamerika), on 19 February at the Eenhana Vocational Training Centre (with actor Desmond Kamerika), on 20 February at the Eenhana Community Centre (with actor Desmond Kamerika), on 22 February in Ondangwa at the Kifikipunye Pohamba campus (with actor Desmond Kamerika), on 17 April in Walvis Bay (with the film director, Philippe Talavera and actors Monray Garoeb and Desmond Kamerika), on 23 April in Tsumeb (with actor Desmond Kamerika), on 16 May at the Katutura Community Hall, Windhoek (with the film director, Philippe Talavera and actors Adriano Visagie, Dawie Engelbrecht and Desmond Kamerika), on 09 June in Grootfontein (with actor Desmond Kamerika), on 23 September at the Nathaniel Mwaxwilili Centre, Windhoek (with actor Dawie Engelbrecht), on 24 September at UNAM Campus, Windhoek (with actor Desmond Kamerika), on 26 September as part of the Namibian Film Week in Windhoek (with actor Adriano Visagie and editor Haiko Bold).

Venue	Adult		Youth		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Luderitz community hall	44	39	48	37	168
Keetmanshop MPYC	4	3	33	27	67
Eenhana VTC	0	0	123	98	221
Eenhana community hall	41	48	12	20	121
Ongwediva UNAM campus	0	0	13	53	66
Walvis Bay community hall	60	38	72	30	200
Tsumeb community hall	12	11	36	25	84
Katutura community hall	4	1	11	4	20
Grootfontein community hall	4	3	30	8	45
N. Mwaxwilili Centre	10	10	49	19	88
UNAM Khomasdal campus	0	2	72	117	191
Namibian Film Week	4	5	3	3	15
	183	160	502	441	1,286



Panel for Walvis Bay screening: from left to right Monray Garoeb (actor), Desmond Kamerika (actor), Senior Superintendent Kambonde and Philippe Talavera (director)

Officer in Charge interacting with audiences on issues around condoms

Each screening is followed up by a discussion with the audience. More importantly audience members are then invited to record on camera their feelings about the introduction of condoms in correctional facilities. The idea is to contribute further to the opinion piece about public perception of condoms in correctional facilities. This opinion piece can be used to convince policy makers that public members are not against the issue.

The discussions were rich in Walvis Bay and Tsumeb. In Walvis Bay the Officer in Charge of the facility attended the screening and was part of the panel discussion, with OYO's director and two of the actors. The Officer in Charge in particular was very open about discussing issues around condoms. In Tsumeb five officers from E. Shikongo Correctional Facility attended the screening and could take part in the discussion.

61 interviews were recorded for audience members to share their thoughts with OYO on both the content of the film and the issue of introducing condoms in correctional facilities. Those opinions will be used to complement the original piece.

The strategy used this year worked better in terms of attracting an audience. In 2018 nine screenings were organised, gathering 276 people (average: 31 attendees per screening). This year twelve screenings have been organised to date, attracting 1,286 people (average: 107 attendees per screening).

8.2.3. Presentation to the Gender Equality, Social Development and Family Affairs Committee at Parliament

OYO has been trying for over a year to organise a meeting with Members of Parliament. HIV related issues do not fall under the Standing Committee on Human Rights but under the standing committee on Gender Equality, Social Development and Family Affairs.

After several attempts and postponement, OYO managed to meet with the Committee on 14 October. The chairperson and vice chairperson of the committee were present, as well as three other Members of Parliament. Five additional employee joined the session.

Dr Talavera was allocated one hour to present the 'In and Out' project, the results obtained and discuss lessons learnt. The presentation summarised the research done during phase I and results obtained in terms of incidence and prevalence, and opinions gathered from the public and from inmates during phase II and III. It questioned the absence of condoms in correctional facilities.

The presentation was well received and led to many questions from the Members of Parliament present. MPs present admitted they had never thought of the issue in depth and were glad to be given a chance to reflect on the situation. They agreed that the presentation should reach more MPs and lead to discussion at a higher level.

Unfortunately the meeting happened just before the elections. While the elections are not likely to change much the composition of the national assembly, some changes are expected. It is therefore not sure that the same MP will still be present from March 2020 onwards. However, some will. The presentation was recorded and minuted. There is therefore a trace of the discussion at that national assembly. It would be most useful to be able to build on the work done.

At the end of the session Dr Talavera left the following package with the Standing Committee:

- The DVD 'Salute'
- The opinion piece with opinions from the general public from different towns after they've seen the DVD
- The original two-pagers done in 2018 about HIV prevalence and incidence
- The one-pager done this year about inmates' perspectives

OYO hopes it will be able to continue with this work.

8.2.4. Use of social media and involvement of media

Using social and media has to be done sensitively. OYO focused this year on presenting a positive image of inmates in particular on its social media platform. The general public tend to perceive inmates as being criminals and has therefore very little empathy for them. In order to bring the public to advocate for issues affecting inmates, it is important to change the negative perception people have.

OYO does not publish photos from inmates without the written consent of inmates and the approval of the Ministry of Safety and Security. Therefore a lot of activities cannot be advertised for as some inmates prefer to remain anonymous. However OYO published various stories on its facebook page. Those include, among others:

- ✓ The launch of the Tulongeni Pamwe Support Group in Walvis,
- ✓ The launch of the support group in Tsumeb,
- ✓ The evaluation of the peer educators in Oluno to get their certificates and graduate,
- ✓ Initiatives taken by inmates from the Tulongeni Pamwe Support Group, for instance to clean the old age home in Walvis Bay before Christmas



(Inmates from Walvis Bay cleaning the old age home)

The newspaper the *Namibian Sun* printed an article about the launch of the support groups in Tsumeb and Walvis Bay in July 2019. Various articles were also published around ‘Salute!’ in general and the nomination of actor Adriano Visagie in particular.

8.3. Conclusion

This project is successful. In particular the concept of training of trainer has the potential to make the project sustainable: knowledge learnt at facility level remains within the facility. However, inmates do not always stay in the same facility. In small facilities such as Luderitz, inmates are more likely to be released early. In larger facilities, they can be transferred. Therefore OYO and GRN would need to think about ways to sustain the idea. In Windhoek for instance trainers have proven that they can train offenders on their own and encourage them to go for testing.

Getting the inmates at risk who don’t know their status to know their status is the difficult part. Since there are no condoms in the facilities, those who engage in sex de facto take risks. They may not want to know their status. Activities such as the dance troupe and the peer educator training proved successful in getting offenders who are not part of the program to test and therefore identify offenders who are living with the virus but didn’t know it. It is not possible for those to know where they have contracted the virus from (whether it was before entering the facility or while incarcerated). However, it allows the facility to get them to start their treatment.

Advocacy is a long-term strategy. While it may appear that the project is moving slowly, it is important to remember that OYO’s strategy is to ensure the Ministry remains a partner. Moves have to be planned carefully and seeds planted one at the time. Progress is being made: the public is talking about the DVD ‘Salute’, public members who have seen the DVD are ready to speak in favour of the introduction of condoms in correctional facilities, the DVD ‘Salute’ is being used in all facilities as a training tool and a first meeting with the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Gender Equality, Social Development and Family Affairs took place. It is therefore important to build on those results.

OYO during this project had a first attempt at engaging citizens to become part of the debate, through the recording or vox pop after the screening of the DVD ‘Salute!’. More can however be done in that department.

While this year concludes the first phase of the project, OYO would like to thank OSISA for their support. During the three years:

- ✓ Baseline data on HIV incidence and prevalence were established
- ✓ Educational tools (DVD, one pagers) were produced
- ✓ A model to work with inmates and train peer educators developed
- ✓ The public started to be sensitized
- ✓ A first meeting with members of parliament took place

Thanks to all the work done, OYO is now brainstorming on a new project, titled ‘Out there’. The concept for this project has been submitted to OSISA.

8.4. Additional intervention in two correctional facilities

Thanks to a small grant from the U.S. Embassy, the project could be replicated in Divundu Correctional Facility and E. Nepembe Correctional Facility (Rundu).

8.4.1. Planning

The planning of this project has been more difficult to organize than anticipated. OYO was delighted to learn its application was successful and immediately informed the two correctional facilities involved. Everybody was excited to get started and geared up for a fast implementation of the first activities. Unfortunately it took a long time for the first disbursement to be made available and this delayed implementation. The project could only start at the end of 2018.

8.4.2. Tour of the dance troupe

The OYO dance troupe has developed a repertoire on HIV and correctional facility. It is a great tool to start engaging all the inmates, explain the process, explain about the workshops that will be held and the objectives that have to be achieved.

The pieces presented are the same as the bigger project, namely ‘kitchen boy’, ‘the price to pay’ and ‘And now Paris’. The OYO dance troupe rehearsed those pieces (as due to the delay in implementation they had not been performed in a long time) and were then ready to present them in the two facilities.

Elizabeth Nepemba Correctional Facility is divided in units and offenders from different units cannot mix. Therefore one performance per unit was organized. In Divundu on the other hand all offenders can be gathered in one spot.

	Units	Offenders	Officers		Total
		Male	Female	Male	
E. Nepemba C.F.	3	82	12	13	110
	2	119	20	36	177
	1	62	10	15	88
Divundu C.F.	All	219	21	9	249
		482	63	73	624

624 people saw the performance and took part in the discussion that followed.

In both places the team was welcomed and the event ran smoothly. Interestingly, at E. Nepemba Correctional Facility on the issue of condoms in jails, most inmates were for and

most officers were against. It led to an interesting discussion and it was positive that both inmates and officers felt they could contribute to the discussion.

8.4.3. Planning of the next steps

Three one week workshops with 20 inmates will be organized. The planning was agreed as followed:

	Workshop 1	Workshop 2	Workshop 3
E. Nepemba C.F.	03-07 February 2020	20-24 April 2020	13-17 July 2020
Divundu C.F.	17-21 February 2020	11-15 May 2020	20-24 July 2020

The facilities are selecting offenders to benefit from the workshop and be trained as trainers. During the workshops, participants will be encouraged to go and get tested for HIV. Subsequently, they will encourage other inmates to go from the test. This spin-off project is therefore on track.

9. Growing strong in the Karas region project

In 2018, FNB Foundation changed its focus and could not support activities in the Karas region any longer. 2018 was also the last year of the Elma Philanthropies grant for OYO. While OYO tried to renegotiate a new grant, internal changes at Elma Philanthropies made it difficult. Early 2019, despite lengthy negotiations, Elma Philanthropies indicated that they will not continue supporting activities in the Karas region.

This was a serious set back for the ‘Growing strong in the Karas region’ project since it was left with only financial partner: Horizon. To make matters worse at the beginning of the year the exchange rate between the Euro and Namibian dollar was lower than anticipated – hence less funds than anticipated were received.

In order to continue with activities and move the project forward, OYO:

- ✓ Got a small donation from the European School in Brussels and dedicated it to the activities in the Karas region
- ✓ Embarked on Crowdfunding. It decided to put part of the funds raised through crowdfunding towards the program in the Karas region.

This allowed us to reach our targets for 2019.

9.1. Planning

In 2017 OYO was challenged by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture’s decision (MEAC) to change the theme that had been agreed upon. Since then, it was decided to spend more time with the ministry to discuss their priorities and what they wanted OYO to achieve with both the groups and learners. The MEAC identify the following as major problem to address: social media dating and its danger (HIV, teenage pregnancy). Eleven schools were selected to benefit from the project.

Originally the **Bethanie Youth Group** had been considered but the group had experienced lots of problems. Since OYO had also received requests from the **Karasburg Village Council**, it was decided to rather focus on that group. A three-weeks workshop was organised with the Karasburg Youth. OYO kept ‘social media dating and its danger’ as the official theme (mostly to avoid a clash with the MEAC) but since alcohol and drug abuse was a huge issue in Karasburg, the larger part of both the training of the youth and the performance focused on alcohol and drug abuse. Through clever directing and script writing techniques, both issues were touched in the final performance of the youth.

9.2. The dance troupe tour

The Karas region had not seen the dance troupe in 2018. The region was therefore delighted to welcome the troupe again in 2019.



(Performing for the community)

The tour took place from 03 to 09 February. Eleven schools were selected to be part of the program by MEAC. The MEAC also asked OYO to try and reach out to parents, to bridge the gap between generations. Therefore OYO made a special effort to organise community shows. Five community shows were organised. The following results were obtained.

School	Learners		Youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Ecumenical School	226	377	0	0	23	32	658
Tses Community	10	16	20	10	36	14	106
J.A. Nel SS	110	90	0	0	2	2	204
Keetmanshop community	70	40	60	35	21	15	241
Schmelenville CS	272	229	0	0	3	2	506
Luderitz community	33	29	37	41	20	28	188
Luderitz JSS	268	279	0	0	21	9	577
St Therese SSS	144	72	0	0	16	8	240
Adam Steve CS	137	138	0	0	11	9	295
Suiderlig SS	109	106	0	0	2	3	220
Grunau community	61	59	20	15	19	8	182
Lordsville JSS	198	209	0	0	11	7	425
Karasburg CS	150	130	0	0	5	0	285
Karasburg community	28	25	16	3	3	1	76
Ernst Jagger CS	160	140	0	0	8	2	310
P.K de Villiers SS	73	33	0	0	0	1	107
	2049	1972	153	104	201	141	4620

In total 4,620 people saw the pieces, of which 4,278 were learners and young people.

The troupe created a new piece ‘a different me’ to address specifically the issue of social media dating, as requested by the MEAC. The piece looks at a school girl who falls for a guy on facebook. Yet when she meets him it appears that he doesn’t look like his profile pic and also is married.



(Guest dancer Monray Garoeb joined the tour)

The troupe also worked on two other pieces ‘my married man’ and ‘ever Since Helen’. Both were existing pieces but were reworked slightly to fit in the topic. Finally Monray Garoeb, who had left the troupe in 2018 but is appreciated in the region, agreed to join again as guest dancer for the tour.



(Performing in Karasburg)

In Karasburg Combined School, the teacher confirmed that cellphone use is a huge concern as learners sneak phones to school and end up facebooking during lessons. They end up failing so this was the right message to the school. The school applauded the initiative.

There were some challenges experienced:

- The main challenge was linked to the heat. 2019 has been a very challenging year as the country experienced a huge drought. The rain didn't come. As a result there was a heatwave that complicated performances that had to happen outside.
- In Suiderlig Secondary School the keys of the school hall were nowhere to be found. As a result the event was redirected to the dining hall. The event started a little late but could still happen.
- A new school was added to the program: Eccumenical Community School. Despite directions given, it appeared that this school was very deep in the bush. Access was difficult and much further off-road than anticipated. However the team managed to reach it and the program could proceed. While OYO is happy to reach hard-to-reach schools, it is always a little concerned for the maintenance of its vehicle. OYO needs to be careful with its available transport as it is unlikely to be able to buy new vehicles in the close future.

The OYO director joined the tour in Luderitz. He could attend the performance both at school and in the community.

In Karasburg the group took the chance to meet with the youth. They were delighted to know they had been selected for this year's program and welcomed the opportunity to meet with the dance troupe.



(Performing in schools)

Comments from the schools include:

- 'It was quite informative. At times we say these things to learners and they don't seem to understand but this time around they understood, as proven by the Q&A session' – Mr D. Mathys, teacher, Ecumenical community school

- 'It motivates the young ones who are in school to abstain from social media/ online dating, abusive lifestyle and jealousy which have major effects on the community at large' – Winny, community member, Keetmanshop
- 'The interaction with the learners after the show was excellent as it was conducted in Afrikaans.' – S. Goliath, Teacher, Adam Steve Combined School



(Performing for schools)

After each shows learners were asked to complete a short survey. The results of the survey were summarised in a one pager and shared on OYO's social media.

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA

ON THE EDUCATION AND THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE NAMIBIAN CHILD

AN OYO SURVEY IN THE KARAS REGION



As part of its project funded by Stichting Horizon in the Karas region, the OYO dance troupe visited 11 schools in 2019, performing its new repertoire. OYO had been asked by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC), Karas region, to use this opportunity to address the impact of social media on the education and private life of learners in the region. After the performance by the dance troupe, OYO distributed a simple questionnaire to 104 learners (51 male and 53 female), to gain a better understanding of the situation on the ground. 72% of all respondents were in grade 8, 9 and 10.

50% of the respondents said they use social media.

Female learners are more likely to use social media than male learners.

DO YOU USE SOCIAL MEDIA?



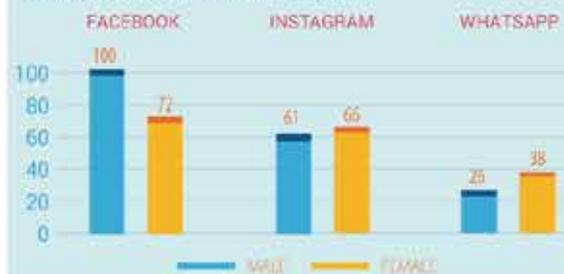
Among the social media users, 88% use facebook, 66% use instagram, 34% use whatsapp, 14% use Twitter and 6% use Snapchat. Male learners were more likely to use facebook than female learners while female learners were more likely to use instagram and whatsapp than male learners.



10%

MALE LEARNERS THINK SOCIAL MEDIA IS GOOD FOR DATING

WHO PREFERS WHICH SOCIAL MEDIA?



10% of the male learners think that social media is good for dating (versus 4% of the female learners). 14% of the male learners and 11% of the female learners think that social media can help them date the right person. However 89% of learners are quite aware that guys can use false photos to attract girls. In particular 98% of the female learners think that in real life guys do use false photos on their profile to attract girls.

84% of learners part of the survey think that many learners don't focus at school because they think about their phones and/or their friends on social media.

7% of the learners also think some teachers don't teach well because they bring their cellphones in class, while 16% of the respondents think that both learners and teachers spend too much time on their cellphones in the classroom.

While in some countries cellphones are banned from classrooms, more discussions still need to happen in Namibia. More and more children do access social media, yet there is little to no education around the use and potential danger of social media. Social media are powerful tools when used properly. However, they can also put children at risk, in particular of sexual predators. We applaud the MEAC from the Karas region for addressing this issue through OYO with learners. However, more needs to be done and clear guidelines regarding the use of cellphones in classrooms and during school hours need to be put in place.

9.3. Youth workshops – Karasburg youth group

The Karasburg Youth Group was a new group for OYO. The Karasburg Village Council had requested OYO to come and support the youth as they were experiencing problems. OYO asked Horizon if the group could be considered. Upon positive answer, the workshops were organised. The groups calls itself the Dakaza youth group – Dakaza being the local slang for Karasburg.

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
13 - 18 May 19	Between 20 and 17 participants per day	Upon arrival the village council had organised 20 youth and a local hall. The first week was a little bit slow, as it is a new group. Rules were established. The group started to work on songs, drama and dances. It also received training on HIV transmission. It became clear during the first week that one of the main problems experienced by young people in the Karasburg region is linked to alcohol and especially drug abuse.
21 – 25 May 19	Between 17 and 16 participants per day	During the week, the group continued devising drama, dances and songs. The facilitator had to push the group a bit more in order to finalise the performance by end week three. The group also received training on HIV prevention and alcohol and drug abuse. On Friday, the group took part in a march against drug abuse and also visited the local school to discuss of the issue of sugar daddies with learners.
27 -31 May 19	16 participants per day	During the week the group put their performance together. The dramas, songs and dances were finalised and polished. It also received training on HIV testing and treatment. On Monday the group met with the Karasburg police station commander and introduced itself. On Thursday Joshua Homateni, Production Manager, joined the group and helped them polish their performance. On Friday, the troupe was invited to take part in a patrol with the local police. The objective of the patrol was to show them how the police work and to visit bars to get children under the age of 18 out. The patrol lasted from 10 pm to 01 am the next morning.



(members thanking our partners)

The very positive point is that both the village council, the local police and the lifeskill teacher are interested in supporting the group. The various stakeholders are conscious of problems faced by the youth in the area and ready to support. The group visited the school and took part in the police patrol. The village council even sponsored T-shirts for the group.



(the group organised a march in town to say 'no to drugs')

Since in Karasburg the main problem faced by the youth was linked to drug abuse, a substantial amount of time was spent on the issue. According to the local teacher, the main problem faced by girls are sugar daddies. Therefore the show devised, in order to address both the issue raised by MEAC and the concerns of the teacher, followed the story of Angelina, a grade 12 girl who meets a guy on whatsapp. He told her he is 20 and she falls for him. He invites her to Windhoek, paying for everything. She is excited to go to the big city and drops everything. When she arrives, she discovers he is 40. Things get complicated for her when he forces her to have sex with him. But being alone in Windhoek, what other choices does she have?



(the group organised a march in town to say ‘no to drugs’)

The show was ready on time and the group could go on tour.

9.4. The youth group tour

The tour took place from 02 to 06 June. Prior to the tour, on 01 June, the group performed for their local community. The same eleven schools were visited and a community show was also organised in Koes. The following results were obtained.

School	Learners		Youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Karasburg community	15	10	30	20	20	10	105
Karasburg CS	115	84	0	0	4	6	209
Ernst Jagger CS	570	250	0	0	3	14	837
Lordsville JSS	110	60	0	0	5	3	178
Suiderlig SS	133	112	0	0	1	1	247
Adam Steve CS	174	183	0	0	14	9	380
Koes Community	6	7	15	14	5	4	51
St Therese SSS	100	100	0	0	3	3	206
Luderitz JSS	258	268	0	0	17	11	554
P.K de Villiers SS	78	56	0	0	1	1	136
Schmelenville CS	213	198	0	0	2	2	415
J.A. Nel SS	95	60	0	0	1	2	158
Ecumenical School	176	175	0	0	4	16	371
	2043	1563	45	34	80	82	3847

In total 3,847 people saw the piece, of which 3,685 were learners and young people.



(Performing at Adam Steve Combined School)

The program manager was particularly pleased by the community show in Karasburg, as it was the first performance of the group. The energy was very good and the youth really wanted to impress their families and friends. The community came in number to see the work done by the youth and were happy with the performance. Some parents took the opportunity to thank OYO for reaching out to their village and really appreciated the initiative to take the youth on the police patrol tour.



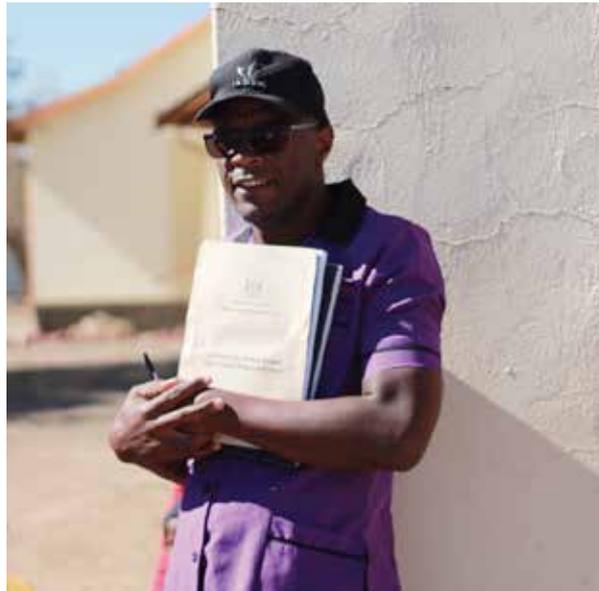
(Performing for the local community)

The main challenge experienced was linked to the timing. The MEAC had selected the week but the exams timetable had changed. As a result some learners were writing tests that week. For instance in Karasburg Combined School not all learners could attend as some had to study for their test.

At St Therese Combined School the activity proceeded as planned. However in parallel Njandee, your trainer who is also a certified youth counselor, supported the school with a case of theft. The police came to the school as a schoolboy had been caught stealing. Njandee helped the school with the case and offered counseling to the boy.

Overall the youth found it difficult to have up to three performances per day – however in order to make the tour feasible within the budget that was remaining, it was the only option. The only day that was a little quieter was the one in Luderitz. Originally besides visiting the school, a community performance was also planned. However the OYO team decided to cancel the community performance in order to give a bit of breathing space to the youth. Instead the youth worked with Joshua on team building.

At Schmellenville Combined School learners didn't want to stay long after school. They attended the performance but the facilitation had to be cut short, which was a pity.



(Our trainer and youth counselor Njandee in his counseling uniform)

Comments from the schools include:

- 'Learners learnt about the effect that phones have on their school work and to avoid cellphones since they are a distraction. You need to be wise when using a phone' – Mr E. Cooper, Superintendent, St Therese SS
- 'The information which was conveyed to the learners in particular about social media was truly relevant and factual. We hope that it will bring change in the daily lives of our learners' – Mr W. Nambazi, teacher, J.A Nel SS
- 'All the presentations were very interesting and meaningful. They (the youth) gave learners comprehensive information through their presentation, drama and songs.' – Mrs Shikongo, lifeskill teacher, Karasburg CS



(The youth group pausing with Njandee in Luderitz)

9.5. Follow up youth workshops – Karasburg youth group

In previous year there were a total of three tours. In which case another group would have visited schools and communities in September. It would have been an opportunity to interact with the local youth group and follow up on progress.

This year it was not possible. Njandee kept in contact with the group on a regular basis in order to motivate them. Using some funding OYO had generated with crowdfunding, and an opportunity of a trip to the south for another program, Njandee could spend an additional three days in Karasburg from 11 to 13 November. 14 youth attended the three days.

This short visit was an opportunity to assess progress. What stood out for the youth was the tour and the experience they gained visiting schools. Between June and November, the group had done the following:

- ✓ They performed at a local trade fair
- ✓ They had a follow up meeting with the station commander
- ✓ They volunteered to help during the national cleaning campaign in August
- ✓ They attended a dance workshop in Keetmanshop. The Keetmanshop youth centre welcomed a trainer from South Africa and invited local youth group. Both the Karasburg and Koes youth groups, supported by OYO under the Horizon program, were invited. It was an opportunity for Karasburg youth to meet with other youth and gain additional knowledge.

The group however acknowledged that it still need much support. During the three days, they worked on new material (dance and songs) and devised an action plan. They agreed to have more activities during the festive season, especially by helping the local police with patrols. At the beginning of 2020, they will make efforts to recruit new members and have more activities with the local school.



(Working on new material)

The group also took this chance to record some of their experience using cellphones.

9.6. Conclusion

Despite less funding available, as only one partner is now supporting activities in the Karas region, quite a lot could be achieved. Working with the Karasburg Youth Group proved very fruitful as the group receives local support. Schools were very appreciative of the visit and enjoyed seeing the dance troupe again, which they had missed in 2018.

For 2020 OYO would like to focus on the realization of the Karas Youth Arts Festival. This would be a chance to bring the different groups together so they can learn from one another, share and plan together for the future. However, since activities in schools are important, OYO submitted a proposal to Namdeb/ Debmarine to support activities at school level too. It is too early to say what the outcome of the proposal would be, but two meetings took place with the corporate and they seem interested by the proposal. In 2020 OYO will keep on looking at alternative sources of funding. While crowdfunding seems to work for some organisation, OYO finds it difficult to manage it from Namibia. It will try and look for a possible intern to boost this source of income.

OYO would like to take this chance to thank the Stichting Horizon Board for their support. None of this work would be possible without funding and, on behalf of the youth and learners reached, we would like to thank you for your commitment.

10. New Narratives/ New beginnings

This is a new ambitious program funded by Grand Challenge Canada. The menstrual cycle affects the physical and emotional development of adolescent girls. Amongst the nomadic Ovahimba of Namibia, the first menstruation is a sign a girl is ready get married and give birth. A bride price (cattle or money) is paid to the girl's family to commit her to marriage, often to men older than her. Once married girls drop out of school and start the process of child bearing. Girls are denied their right to education and autonomy and have no control over their sexual lives. It will help Ovahimba girls to become advocate and define new cultural narratives within their community: a narrative where girls don't drop out of school

to get married soon after menstruating but remain in school, finish their education and get empowered.

10.1. Schools visit

The first part of the project was dedicated to plan all the activities and sensitise schools and communities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, twelve schools were selected. Each school was visited, the program was explained and a whatsapp group for participants was created. Together with the schools, a work-plan for August 2019 to June 2020 was put in place. This activity was important, as it gives a sense of ownership to the schools.

During the visit, information was collected from communities. An interesting finding was that some girls once married do come back to school, as happened in Omuangete Private School (PS) and Otjimuhaka PS where one girl in grade 2 and one girl in grade 6 were married yet attended school. However in both cases the teachers feared the girls will not finish the academic year.

10.2. Tour of the OYO dance troupe

Following the visit, based on feedback provided, the OYO dance troupe devised a performance on child marriage. The performance was toured to twelve schools and two communities.

	Learners		Youth		Adults	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Omuangete Unit	91	104	0	0	8	11
Otjimuhaka	43	62	0	0	3	6
Okangwati CS	157	185	0	0	7	9
Otjomuru PS	94	105	0	0	6	9
Omuhonga CS	190	140	0	0	7	7
K.M. Maundu PS	109	137	0	0	4	8
Etanga PS	182	175	0	0	25	20
Etoto West PS	205	125	0	0	18	14
Etoto PS	178	184	0	0	7	7
Etoto Community	15	23	0	0	42	48
Okahozu PS	125	146	0	0	9	4
Ruiter PS	69	75	0	0	2	5
Okangwati Community	29	36	30	40	43	62
Ehomba CS	110	137	0	0	4	3
	1597	1634	30	40	185	213

The dance troupe reached 3699 people, of which 1,597 are female students, 1,634 are male learners and 468 are community members (215 female and 253 male).



(portraying child marriage)

The dance troupe presented three pieces: 'Maria' and "I have a choice' addressing child marriage and 'menarche' introducing the concept of reusable sanitary pads. Each performance was followed up by a facilitated discussion.



(performing in school)

During the discussion, teachers and parents opened up. At Omuangete Primary School, teachers introduce to the team a girl who is 6-years old and already knows who her husband will be as the families have already agreed on the terms of the wedding. The community dialogues were difficult, particularly in Etoto, as community members explained that it is the way their ancestors were doing it and therefore they should still do it. Through the performances however they managed to also express some of their fears.

As child marriage is rooted in their traditions, they fear educated girls would leave the communities. They appreciated the opportunity to have community dialogues where solutions were not imposed on them but where rather issues were discussed.

10.3. Facilitation OYO magazine

Two magazine facilitators were selected and trained on the OYO magazine. The magazine contains information about teenage pregnancy, sexual and reproductive health, child marriage including legislation. The two facilitators received a three days intensive training and had a chance to mock a facilitation to assess their skills. Following the training, the facilitator started facilitating the magazine in the schools, to groups of 40 to 50 learners. This program ran across September and October.



(training magazine assistants)

To qualify for a certificate, learners had to attend at least four out of the five sessions offered. This in-depth training on SHRH allowed the facilitator to have extensive discussion with students. 513 girls and 185 boys qualified for a certificate.

10.4. First girls' camp

Following the facilitation, the facilitator together with teachers selected the five girls to attend the first weekend camp. The camp was organized in October. 55 girls from 11 of the schools attended (one school, Etanga Primary School, could not send participants. The school had to close due to infrastructural problems.



(group work)

The girls' camp took place in October. The main objective was for the participants to open up and share experience and learn from one another. Many of the participants indeed felt safe. The following examples are proof of it:

- 'I was 15 years old when my parents wanted me to marry an older man. The man spoke to my father, my father went on and convinced my mother about me getting married by the older man, the matter was up for discussion until my grandmother stopped the whole arrangement of me getting married.'
- 'I was 17 years old. One of the holidays when I went back home, my mother told me that I will get married and that I will still remain in school. After few days I got married since it is part of our culture. When the school was about to open my father in-law brought my school uniform for me to go back to school. I remained in school married. One of the holidays he told me that I must fall pregnant, I did not want to fall pregnant I really want to be in school till I'm done with grade 12 or university. I was scared that he will really make me pregnant so I escaped'.

During the camp, participants were also introduced to the idea of the reusable menstrual pad. Participants were intrigued by the concept of such a pad as they explained that 'at school we get pads sometimes if the teachers have them while at home we use clothes and socks or leaves.'



(presenting findings)

OYO is subcontracting Kalitasha for the production of reusable ecofriendly sanitary pads. The first 100 pads were supposed to arrive mid-September. Various delays were experienced and only 22 pads arrived mid October. This is affecting progress as participants are invited to test the pads and report during the second camp in January 2020. In the short term it is difficult to overcome the challenge, especially as the pads have been paid for. However OYO is investigating other potential suppliers, especially in case the project would qualify for transition to scale.

Following the camp, the first 22 reusable pads were received. They were then distributed to 22 of the participants to test them. Feedback will be received in January. Participants were also encouraged to share the knowledge gained back to their peers.

10.5. Next steps

The schools closed around 20 November as school buildings had been requisitioned for the country elections. Immediately after that the summer holidays started. Schools will resume in January. This program is due to run until June 2020. The most important activities and evaluation will happen between end January and end April.

11. The skulls project

This is an ambitious new project for the dance that started in 2018 and was meant to culminate with a massive performance at the National Theatre of Namibia in March 2019.

In 2018, the research and first rehearsals took place.

At the beginning of 2019 a local music composer, Ponti Dikuua, was contracted to start creating the score. He was tasked to divide the task into three distinct periods:

- ✓ The past – for which he could only use instruments that would have existed in Africa at the time of the genocide (with the exception of the scene known as the solo of the soldier, for which he could add a violin)
- ✓ The present – for which he had to represent contemporary Namibian music
- ✓ The future – for which he could not use any existing instruments but had to create a soundtrack based on sounds he would have recorded.

The music composer worked closely with OYO's director and by the end February the complete track was ready.

It soon appeared that the project would be more complex than anticipated. Since some scenes (past and present) are clearly depicting racial tension, it would need dancers of various racial background. However, it is difficult in Namibia to find Caucasian dancers. OYO has two lighter skin dancers (Seun and Sophie) only. It was decided to contract additional performers Monray Garoeb, Nikhita Winkler and student Daniel Kuhlmann for the piece (Daniel being the only truly Caucasian dancer). Also some sections have a strong Ovaherero influence. It was therefore decided to contract West Uarije, renown local performer, to support the cast.



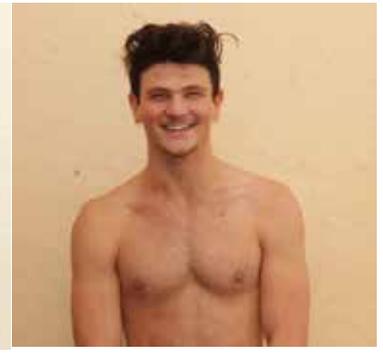
Monray Garoeb



Nikhita Winkler



West Uarije



Daniel Kuhlmann

Also some scenes were involving children. Nikhita Winkler manages a private dance school. It was seen as an opportunity to work closely with her and her project. Thirteen of her students, age 8 to 16, were selected. Training with children happened three times a week (Tuesday afternoon, Thursday afternoon and Saturday morning) while training with dancers took place Monday to Friday.



(children with Nikhita)

In January and February OYO tried to raise additional funding but most proposals submitted came back negative. The issue of the genocide is clearly very political and many potential partners did not want to be associated with such a controversial topic. OYO then started to look for support in kind, in order to try and negotiate discounts instead on relying on additional money.

An unexpected problem occurred around 20 February when Kevork Mourad realized he was double-booked and also due to perform on 14 and 15 March in Dubai. This led to a stressful period with lots of exchange between the various organisers. As Dubai could not change the date, OYO had to postpone the show to 27 and 28 March. This had several consequences:

- ✓ The dancer selected as lead, Monray Garoeb, could not accommodate the new date. The project was left without a lead.
- ✓ Schools were starting tests on 25 March. Many schools then told us they would not be able to send children to the matinee.
- ✓ All the posters had been printed and advertisement had started on facebook. It therefore represented an added unwelcomed cost.

The loss of the male lead was probably the most stressful. The only other potential dancer, Daniel, could not take on the part as it had many lifts and Daniel was not able to manage them. All the dance contacts in Namibia were approached, to no avail. Dance contacts were also approached in South Africa, to no avail. Finally Philippe Talavera contacted Dance Phoenix, from Leeds, UK. Dance Phoenix is a professional dance company. Every year they have apprentices. Those are usually students majoring in performing dance and doing their master degrees. Indeed Dance Phoenix had one Caucasian male student as apprentice and was ready to lend it to OYO for a month, as part of his internship program. Elliott Augustine arrived on 05 March and started to train with the group right away. He was indeed a very good choice and brought new techniques and perspectives that challenged the dancers in a positive way and helped them grow as young artists.



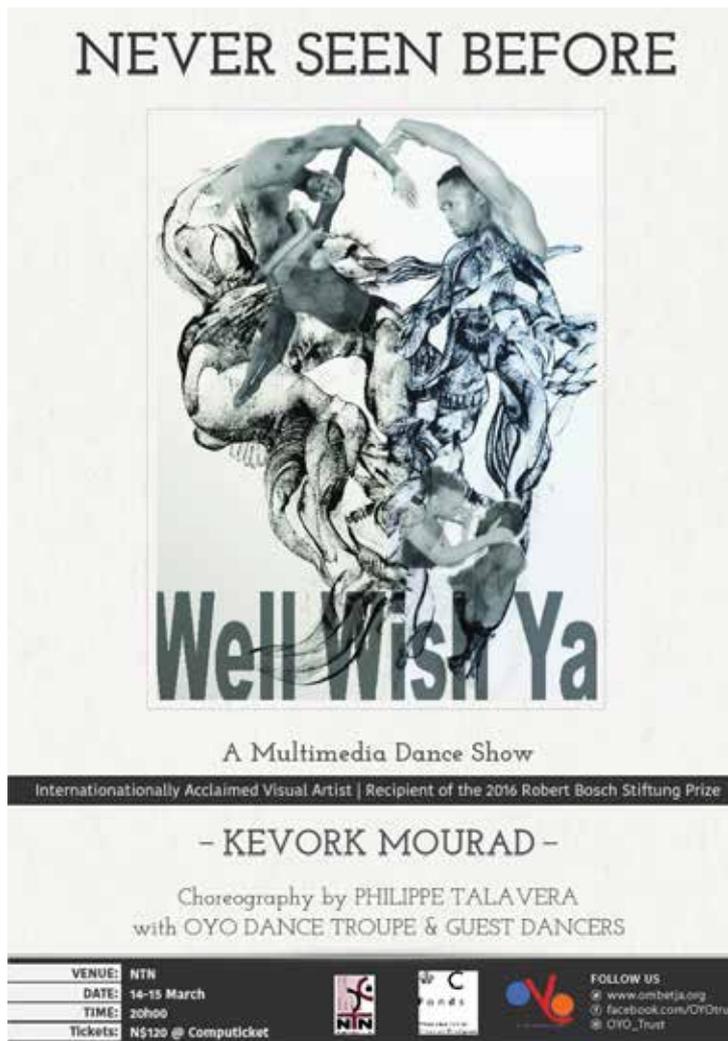
Elliott with lead dancer El-Junita Philader



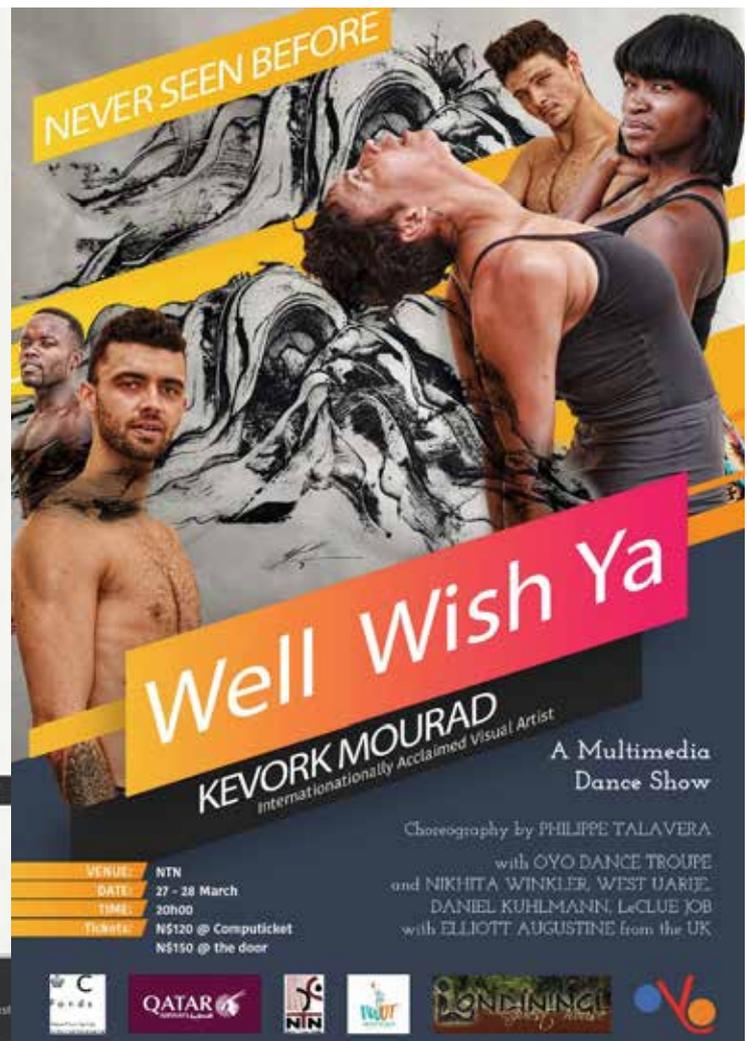
Elliott with lead dancer Mary-Jane Andreas

A meeting was also organized to tackle the problem of advertising. With various added costs OYO could not afford to reprint posters. It was therefore decided:

- ✓ To completely redesign the posters – trying to reuse the same posters would confuse people. Since the poster was in black and white, it was agreed to go for an extremely colourful poster instead.
- ✓ To build the advertisement campaign on social media, using facebook and instagram of both the organisation and each and every cast members.
- ✓ Try and secure radio and TV interviews



Original poster (14 – 15 March)



Second poster (27 – 28 March)

Finally little could be done to the fact that school would have started exams. Instead of focusing on the public schools, it was decided to focus on the private schools and colleges.

With the arrival of Elliott intense rehearsals resumed. On 19 March evening Kevork Mourad arrived to Namibia. On 20 March he could see a first performance and on 22 March a run-through of the piece. Intense work then started, to integrate his medium to the choreography.

On Monday 26 March the whole cast and crew moved to the theatre, for the technical rehearsals. On 27 March at 12h00 a matinee was presented to schools and colleges. Five schools and the College for the Arts came. 254 students and 11 teachers/lecturers attended. On 27 March also Kevork Mourad and Philippe Talavera had a radio interview at

99FM to present the project. On 28 March Kevork Mourad and Philippe Talavera had a TV interview (Good Morning Namibia) on our local TV broadcaster and a radio interview at Radio Energy. Philippe Talavera and the Public Relation Officer of the National Theatre of Namibia also had a radio interview at TouchFM.

Public performances took place on 27 and 28 March evening. On 27 evening 105 people had bought tickets and 40 people got admitted for free (mostly parents and siblings of the children performing). On 28 evening 196 tickets were sold and another 30 people got admitted for free (mostly parents of children performing who came back). In total 371 people saw the performance. Notable audience members include the Deputy Minister of Sport, Youth and National Service, H.E the Ambassador of France, H.E. the Ambassador of Finland and various heads of UN agencies and CSOs.



Extracts from the performance

Most feedback received was extremely positive, with people praising the choreography, the music and the visual work of Kevork Mourad. Praise for the public include ‘what an amazing visual delight. Emotional. Strong, stimulating and bold! Dragging bodies. Fights. Impacts on lives. Dancing cleaners. Modern dance and a touch of humour. The holding of a racial divide, which later was let go and sent to the heavens. I can go on and on. Incorporating of digital art. Wow!’ (sent to dancer Nikhita Winkler); ‘technically the best dance performance I have seen in Namibia’ (sent to dancer Nikhita Winkler); ‘perform it again. It needs to be roadshow. My mom literally wanted to cry. All the dancers were seriously amazing’ (sent to dancer Daniel Kuhlmann); ‘I really enjoyed it, what a powerful and expressive presentation. Wouldn’t you like to present ‘Well Wish Ya’ also in Germany?’ (sent to Philippe Talavera).

Following the shows, Kevork Mourad left on 29 March and Elliott Augustine on 31 March.

This project was an amazing opportunity for the OYO dance troupe to develop and challenge itself. However, it is still difficult for OYO to undertake such artistic projects. On this project, OYO lost money (as it cost more than anticipated) and struggled during the year to recover the cost. Recovering the cost mostly happened thanks to the generosity of Kevork Mourad who had donated its drawing for OYO to sell. We would like to appreciate his generosity.

12. Celebrating World AIDS Day with communities in the Erongo Region

OYO traditionally celebrates World AIDS Day with performances. In 2019, it was decided to have activities in the Erongo region. However, since many people travel to the coast after the 15 December, it was decided to wait till 15 December for the tour in order to reach more people.

12.1. Step one: preparation

The preparation took longer than expected. The logistic was a little difficult to organise as OYO wanted to book accommodation as early as possible since the coast is busy at that time of the year. However no accommodation agreed to be booked without at least 50% deposit. OYO therefore had to wait for the first disbursement to happen.

To mitigate risks OYO approached Gondwana Lodge to assess if they could support the initiative, especially in case OYO could not find accommodation. Gondwana agreed to sponsor two nights. Once funds were received OYO then book the municipal bungalows. They were only available for four of the days. Between the bungalows and the generous offer from Gondwana, OYO could make it work.

The logistic with ITECH was finalised but an unexpected problem arose. ITECH only works in districts in Swakopmund and Walvis and did not get the authorisation to work in the other districts. OYO had to look for alternatives for Usakos, Arandis and Henties Bay.

The local RACOC was approached and invited OYO to make a formal presentation during the RACOC meeting on 21 November. This expense had not been planned, but thanks to savings for the two nights at Gondwana OYO could oblige. It appeared to be most successful. Having a chance to meet all the stakeholders at once was a good strategy. From that point on the planning ran much more smoothly.

Posters were designed. An overall poster was prepared and released on social media (Facebook and Instagram) on 01st December. The project was officially launched on 2nd December by UNAIDS country representative during OYO's show at the Franco-Namibian Cultural Centre. Individual flyers for each shows were produced and sent to the different CACOC for distribution. They were also used on social media on the day of the performance to remind people about the events and venues. Finally information was shared on radio through NBC radio national.

Finally a Tshirt was designed to be used as prize and encourage community participation.



NAPPA agreed to support the testing component in Usakos and Arandis while Henties Bay CACOC took responsibility for the testing for their event.

UNFPA and the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service were invited to inform young people living with disabilities about the events.

12.2. Step two: Tour

The tour took place over six days, between 15 and 20 December. In total 10 events were organised. Each event in each community lasted 4 hours. Each event included:

- Mobilising the community
- Presenting the performance
- Distributing condoms and educational material



In each places the dancers performed four pieces:

- ‘to take or not to take’ on treatment adherence and PrEP. It was a great piece to initiate discussion and encourage people to go for the test. The line for testing always increased after the piece;
- ‘the Moirai’ on gender-based violence;
- ‘Thiasus’ on alcohol abuse and violence;
- ‘Cold’ on stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and discordant couples.

The dancers have to be complimented for a job well done often under difficult conditions. Performing outside in the sun, the wind or the cold is not always easy.

In Usakos and Arandis NAPPA had a mobile clinic. They offered HIV counseling and HIV testing. In Henties Bay the CACOC had organised for an HIV tester to be present. She offered HIV testing. In all venues in Walvis Bay and Swakopmund ITECH was present. They offered the most comprehensive set of services including: risk assessment, eligibility screening for gender-based violence, HIV testing and PrEP. They had a team of four including a nurse (responsible for PrEP), a HIV-tester (for the testing), a social worker (for gender-based violence) and a community health worker (for the screening).

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of people attending as barely anybody stayed four hours. People were attracted by the crowd, saw one piece or two, went to attend services and left. The team was therefore counting the number of people present after two hours. It is an under-estimate as many more people walked by and attended part of the event.

	children		Teenagers		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Usakos	15	10	25	34	65	32	181
WB -Kusebmond soccer field	23	20	110	93	89	101	436
WB -Kusebmond community hall	16	17	140	155	121	139	588
WB -Shop 4 Etosha	30	28	40	55	41	69	263
WB Maxuilili Mall	15	19	54	38	38	44	208
Swakop - DRC	189	103	64	72	41	35	504
Swakop - Mondesa	15	20	13	20	10	11	89
Swakop - Single quarter	9	12	36	48	34	28	167
Henties Bay	40	35	30	30	70	65	270
Arandis	3	3	11	14	3	5	39
	355	267	523	559	512	529	2745



At least 2,745 people attended the event, of which 622 were children and 1,082 were teenagers and young people. In general the events were much more successful in Walvis Bay where the mobilisation had been stronger. Arandis was very disappointed as no community mobilisation had taken place from the side of the CACOC.

A major – unexpected – problem faced was the lack of availability of testing kits. It seemed that in December the country was facing a shortage of testing kits. Thanks to its good relation with the Ministry of Health and Social Services, ITECH could get lots of kits and provide quality services. NAPPA could only secure 22 kits for USAKOS and 21 for Arandis. Henties Bay clinic only had 20 kits. Therefore in those three locations it was first come first serve basis. Sadly once the kits were finished there was little the teams could do to provide the service. As a result we could offer the service to less people than planned.

It is also clear that the fact ITECH was offering PrEP was a huge incentive. Many people were interested to receive PrEP and therefore registered for testing.

	Children		Teenagers		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Usakos location	0	0	0	0	7	15	22
WB -Kuisebmond soccer field	0	0	0	0	20	9	29
WB -Kuisebmond community hall	0	0	1	0	29	49	79
WB -Shop 4 Etosha	0	0	0	0	28	11	39
WB Maxuilili Mall	0	0	0	0	27	15	42
Swakop – DRC	0	0	1	1	19	13	34
Swakop – Mondesa	0	0	4	0	13	5	22
Swakop - Single quarter	0	0	0	0	20	23	43
Henties Bay	2	1	3	0	9	5	20
Arandis	0	0	1	0	12	8	21
	2	1	10	1	184	153	351

351 people went for the test. The test attracted mostly adults. It is not rare to hear complains during stakeholder meetings that men don't go for the test. Interestingly enough 155 out of the 351 tested were male, representing 44% of our cohort. While males may be reluctant to go to an health facility, they are clearly happy to come and receive services if services are brought to them.



At country level the priority is to identify new positives. This was not the priority of this project (as our priority was prevention and PrEP). However, to keep in line with national guidelines, we recorded the number of new positives:

	Children		Teenagers		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Usakos location	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WB -Kuisebmond soccer field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB -Kuisebmond community hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB -Shop 4 Etosha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB Maxuilili Mall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swakop – DRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swakop – Mondesa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swakop - Single quarter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henties Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arandis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

Only two people (out of 351 tested) were positive. This was unexpectedly low considering hotspots were selected. They received the needed counseling.

Our main objective was prevention and the motto of the event was ‘be safe during the festive season’. To that end the promotion of PrEP was a very important component. It could only happen in Walvis Bay and Swakopmund.

	Children		Teenagers		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Usakos location	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WB -Kuisebmond soccer field	0	0	0	0	3	8	11
WB -Kuisebmond community hall	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
WB -Shop 4 Etosha	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
WB Maxuilili Mall	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Swakop - DRC	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
Swakop - Mondesa	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
Swakop - Single quarter	0	0	0	0	9	3	12
Henties Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arandis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	47	18	65

65 people qualified to access PrEP. Interestingly, 72% of them are women. Women seem therefore more likely to ask about PrEP and access this service than men.

People could go and talk to the social worker or the community health worker even if they did not want to go for the test. Besides the 351 people tested, an additional 62 people accessed counseling services, bringing the total number of people accessing services to 413.

It was not possible to count separately the number of people living with disabilities attending the event and benefiting from services. However, in most places they were absent or few, with the notable exception of Henties Bay. Henties Bay CACOC organised their own World AIDS Day event to match with OYO's visit. Besides the normal activities, there were also speeches from His Worship the Mayor and the local Hon. Counselor. The town had made a special effort to invite people living with disabilities, who came in number.

At each of the venues the facilitator encouraged community members to share experiences. In order to motivate community member, four to ten Tshirts were distributed per show to members who had best contributed to the discussion. This is to ensure enough Tshirts will be seen around and reinforce the message.



Educational material were welcomed by people. At each venue condom and femidom demonstrations were organised. However OYO faced another challenge: HIV testing kits were not the only commodity out of stock in the region. It was impossible to find condoms anywhere – with the exception of Henties Bay. In many places we could not get any boxes of condoms and therefore we could not distribute many. As the festive season was starting, and as prevention was our main focus, this was a serious limitation. We proceeded demonstrating condom and femidom use and distribute the little available stock we had but could have distributed many more.



Finally a representative from UNICEF, Bravo Linosi, Adolescent Development Specialist, attended the events in Walvis Bay (Maxwell Community, opposite Kuisebmond Hall) on 17 December afternoon and in Swakopmund at the DRC informal settlement on 18 December morning while OYO's director Philippe Talavera undertook a monitoring and evaluation visit on 19 and 20 December (Swakopmund Mondesa, Henties Bay and Arandis).

12.3. Step three: Evaluating understanding and knowledge

At the end of each show a simple quiz was given to community members. This quiz is being analysed and a short report will be produced. OYO likes to present results in a simple way that can be useful for community members. It therefore usually prefers to present such reports separately as one or two colourful pages that can be shared on social media. The short reports will be released on social media before the end of the month.

12.4. Lessons' learnt

Despite the best possible planning, it is impossible to foresee shortages such as condoms or HIV testing kits. This is unfortunate as such events are powerful to gather people and the perfect spot to distribute services.

PrEP is in demand. Many people still don't exactly understand what it is really about and much education is still needed. However PrEP is a huge incentive to encourage people to get tested. The collaboration with ITECH was therefore most successful. It is a pity however that USAID focuses on specific districts. When such an opportunity appears, it would be most useful if exceptions could be made so that people from other district can also benefit. It is understandable that PrEP is not a once-off – therefore people on PrEP need to have a local support service where to access the monthly stock of pills. In Walvis Bay and Swakopmund ITECH could easily refer people starting PrEP to their counterparts at the Ministry of Health and Social Services. Similar linkages will have to be designed in the future for all parts of the country. It doesn't feel right that someone in Usakos, Henties Bay or Arandis may not benefit from the same service than in Walvis Bay or Swakopmund.

The model developed - community mobilisation and provision of quality health services (bringing services to people) - works and should be considered as a model of best practice.

While it was a good idea to postpone the shows from 01st December (world AIDS Day) to later in the month to try and accommodate visitors to the coast, it appeared that between 15 and 20 December very few visitors were present. Due to the overall economic situation

in the country people are traveling later and were mostly at the coast after the 20th, between 22 December and 02 January. While it might be difficult to offer services at those time, it might reach more people.

Finally managing one project with three different budgets (one for UNICEF, one for UNAIDS and one for UNFPA) remains difficult. Expenses are not always clear cuts and not always easy to allocate to one rather than the other. It remains a difficulty for the organisation managing the project and JUTA may need to try and devise a simpler financial reporting format for such a case. We applaud the collaboration between the different UN agencies and wish financial management would be easier.

13. Fun2Dance

In Namibia there are not many contemporary dance troupes. There are therefore few opportunities for young dancers to develop and see new work. It is also difficult to attract an audience. OYO recently put up a major performance at the National Theatre of Namibia with an international guest (Kevork Mourad) and in collaboration with NWDT. It managed to attract 636 people over three shows.

OYO therefore created a new platform, Fun2Dance. Through this platform, it would invite one guest dancer from abroad and organize a training for one week for its young dancers and four trainees (those could be from OYO or the COTA or NWDT, in order to boost collaborative projects). During the five days, the dancers with the guest will create a short piece. At the end of the week, a performance will be organized. During the performance, OYO will present one of its repertoire pieces, dancers will present the piece created with the guest and the guest will perform a solo.

13.1. Workshop with William Domiquin

Born in France, William Domiquin started dancing hip hop at the age of 10. He later trained at the Academie Internationale de la Danse (international school of dance), Paris – specializing in hip hop and contemporary. His style is a fusion between hip hop, contemporary and jazz. Internationally renowned (he has been touring the US and Mexico prior to his trip to Namibia), he has worked as a performer and a choreographer with numerous companies (including OPP, XXeme Tribu, Revolution, Trafic de Styles). He also appears in music videos and commercials in France.

William arrived in Namibia on Monday 14 October. The workshop ran from Tuesday 15 October to Saturday 19 October. It was attended by:

- ✓ OYO's dancers: Desmond Kamerika, El Junita Philander, Mary Jane Andreas, Nelawrence Somseb, Sophie Janser, Jeffrey Ndjahera, William Goaseb and Frieda Hausiku
- ✓ Dance trainees: Rick Gawanab and Jannika Pienaar
- ✓ Guest dancers: West Uarije and Daniel Kuhlmann

Note: guests Nikhita Winkler and LeClue Job had express interest. Due to conflicting schedule, LeClue could only attend sections of the training and Nikhita couldn't. Dancers from the College of the Arts were busy with approaching exams.



(William during the workshop)

During the workshop, William trained the group on new techniques and devised a 6 minutes long piece titled 'Solid'. The workshop was intensive but well received by the dancers who had an opportunity to try new techniques. The workshop took place at UNAM, Khomasdal Campus.



(Dancers devising the new piece)

13.2. Advertising and promotion

The event was originally scheduled for Saturday 19 October at the Warehouse theatre. During the first week of October, OYO received the news that the Warehouse Theatre was permanently closing down. This was a stressful setback. OYO approached the FNCC, to find out if they would accept to support the initiative despite the last minute notice. The FNCC was kind enough to jump onboard and we would like to thank them for their support.

The event (and the platform Fun2Dance) was advertised on OYO's social media (facebook and instagram). A poster was created as well as a short trailer. Invitations were sent to OYO's network.

William was invited to radio interviews on NBC national radio and Hit Radio. The online newspaper unwrap published an article that was circulated on social media.



(Interview at Hit Radio)

A press conference was organized on Thursday 17 October at the FNCC. It was attended by local journalists as well as H.E Claire Bodonyi, French Ambassador and Revonia Kahivere, Corporate Social Investment Manager for RMB Foundation. It was broadcast live on social media thanks to Sand Audiovisual. The press conference can be found at: <https://www.facebook.com/1008414591/posts/10218171682056034?sfns=mo>

13.3. Event at the FNCC

The event happened on Saturday 19 October as scheduled. It was attended by over 250 people. OYO had organized the event outside, using the parking area as a stage. Thanks to the College of the Arts, it could borrow dance mats.



(Large audience at the FNCC attending the show)

OYO' director Philippe Talavera first presented the evening. The OYO dance troupe performed the repertoire piece 'Menarche'. Then William Domiquin performed a solo titled 'Summer madness'. The OYO dancers and guests performed 'Solid!'. The evening was closed off by another piece from OYO's repertoire titled 'Moirai'



(Dancers presenting 'Solid!')

As with the press briefing, the event was screened live on social media thanks to Sand Audiovisual. The link can be found at:

<https://www.facebook.com/sandglobalstudios/videos/2486599178093438/>



(OYO dancers presenting 'Moirai')

The evening was a great success and reached its objectives: bringing together dancers and dance lovers. The public appreciated the opportunity to see good professional work and strong pieces in a positive environment. A short two minutes video to recap the workshop and evening was prepared.

14. Building new audiences in Windhoek

The main aim of this project was to develop new audiences. Artists can only thrive if they have an audience. Yet contemporary dance remains unknown to many people, who perceive it as an abstract concept. Many people feel that attending performances is for the

rich and the educated. Yet, dance has the power to move everybody. It is important to bring bodies of good work to less privileged communities in order to sensitise them to this medium. It is the hope of this project that – if people start to perceive dance as accessible – in the future they will become regular audiences, and raise their children to become regular audiences.

Over the past years OYO has developed a large repertoire of physical theatre (a form of contemporary dance) pieces. Most pieces have been premiered in Windhoek centre. They include ‘Oxossi’s betrayed’ and ‘I have a choice’ (premiered 23 August 2018 at the Goethe Institute), ‘Maria’ and ‘I am hungry’ (premiered 19 June August 2018 at Goethe Institute), ‘to take or not to take’ (premiered 01 December 2017 at the Franco-Namibian Cultural Centre), ‘Thiasus’ (windhoek International dance festival, 25 October 2017, Warehouse Theatre), etc.

In most cases audiences include dance lovers with a large enough income to afford coming to town for an event (transport, ticket). It doesn’t reach the larger part of Windhoek residents – in particular those living in Katutura informal settlements. Through this project OYO wanted to organise six public performances in six of Windhoek Informal settlements and a two-days workshop to give youngsters a taste of the work done by the OYO dance troupe.

14.1. Planning and advertising

Together with the City of Windhoek and local Councilors, six areas in Katutura were selected and dates were agreed upon. It was decided to have the performance during the school holidays so that more people, including youth and school going children, could attend. A program was drafted and distributed to all. OYO advertised on its social media (facebook page and Instagram). Constituency councilors also advertised within their constituencies. OYO also advertised the performances on 06 May on NBC Oshiwambo, NBC Otjiherero and NBC Damara/Nama. On 07, 08 and 09 May NBC Oshiwambo kept repeating the information.

14.2. Performances

Six performances took place between 06 and 11 May.

	Children		Youth		Adult		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Goreangab Thlabanello	48	61	67	82	38	49	345
Havana	120	80	175	125	50	50	600
Olupale, Ombili	50	83	65	79	45	35	357
Okuryangava	60	50	80	70	30	20	310
8 de Laan	72	50	56	30	40	25	273
Goreangab	25	57	45	15	14	11	167
	375	381	488	401	217	190	2052

2,052 people in Katutura saw the performance by the OYO dance troupe. Havana informal settlement brought up the largest crowd. An unexpected problem happened on the last day in Goreangab. The soccer field had been requested for the performance but upon arrival a game was still on. The team had to relocate further away. It unfortunately reached less audience members than anticipated.



Performing in Katutura

Most surfaces were extremely difficult as the team had to perform outside on uneven floors, often with lots of rocks. Despite the challenge, the team managed to pull great shows at each venue. The dance troupe performed three pieces per venue:

- ‘My married man’ follows a teenage schoolgirl who has a sugar daddy and thinks her life is happy. When she falls pregnant, he denies the pregnancy and starts looking for another girl.
- ‘A different me’ follows a teenage schoolgirl who is dating someone on social media. She finally agrees to meet him. When meeting him, she realized he is not who she thinks he was. He the rapes her.
- ‘Ever since Helen’ about jealousy and domestic violence

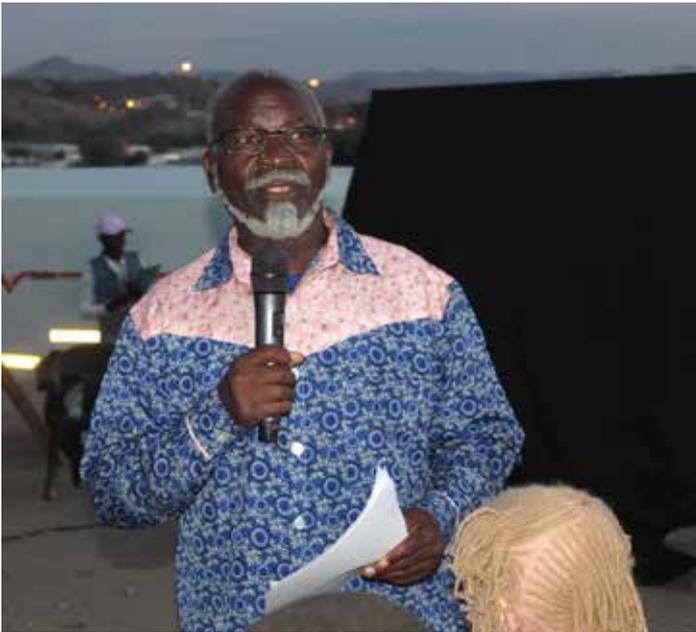
In most places the local councilors were very supportive. In particular in Hon. Councilors David Martin and Fanuel Shivute opened the event in Havana and Goreangab respectively.

‘The group told a story through dancing about physical and emotional abuse. this program can be used to prevent such problems in our community. Also to empower our youth and motivate future development.’

Hon Martin David, Councilor

‘The ground where they operated from was poor but they did a lot to make it clear performances. It was a good initiative to the youth to get that opportunity.’

Hon. Fanuel Shivute, Councilor



Hon. Councilors speaking at the events

The shows were well received. As with other OYO performances, OYO took this chance to facilitate the pieces with audiences, to make sure audience members understood. Also it discussed with audience, trying to educate people on what is physical theatre and how can physical theatre be used to create social awareness.



Performing 'A different me'

'The dances were very good because we, as parents, learn more to tell our children what is wrong'

Anna Tsuses, community member, 8 de Laan

14.3. Youth workshop

During the performances, OYO invited young people attended to a free workshop on 13 and 14 May.

	Female	Male
Attending both days	4	5
Attending 13 May only	1	2
Attending 14 May only	5	3
	10	10

Nine young people attended both days – Eleven could only attend one of the two days. The workshop took place at the Katutura Community Hall.



Training with the OYO dance troupe

The program ran daily from 8h00 to 17h00 and was organized as follow:

- Morning:
 - ✓ Introduction
 - ✓ Class – learning the basics of technique
 - ✓ Physical warm up
 - ✓ Class 2 – working more in details on technique
 - ✓ Learning two sections from OYO choreographies
 - ✓ Recap
- Afternoon:
 - ✓ Physical warm up
 - ✓ Learning two sections from OYO choreographies
 - ✓ Recap
 - ✓ Feedback session about the day
 - ✓ Stretch



Taking classes with OYO

The program was quiet intensive but the aim was to give an experience to the young people. Following the two days workshop, three of the attendees were invited to attend an extra three days, to work more in details with dancers. At the end of the week one of the three, Frieda, qualified to join OYO's trainee's program.

14.5. Reflection meeting

During the performances, a simple questionnaire was distributed to audiences. 57 local people answered the questionnaire. 84% of the respondents were under the age of 25, hence representing a young audience. Results obtained were discussed by the OYO team. It was decided to prepare a one-pager to share some of the information gathered.

One of the main findings is that people in Katutura are not willing or not able to pay to see performances. Women are actually less likely to pay for shows than men. A fairly large percentage (44%) would be willing to pay a small stipend (between N\$ 10 and N\$ 50) to attend performances and this is probably something that could be looked into.

Also some people in Katutura believe that being an artist is not a job. For some, it is not a career they would encourage their children to pursue. More details can be found on the one pager, attached

14.6. Conclusion

Bringing performances to audiences is important. Since people are unlikely to come to town to see shows, shows need to be brought to people. In Katutura's informal settlement the setting has to be kept simple as there are no halls and the floors/ surfaces on which to

perform are poor. However, it can be a way for people to discover dance and theatre. 74% of respondents to the survey feel that not enough shows are happening in Katutura and would like to see more events close to where they live.

OYO would like to take this opportunity to thank the National Arts Council of Namibia for the opportunity we had to showcase our work in Katutura, offering quality dance performances to local resident and reaching over 2050 people.

MAKING ARTS ACCESSIBLE, IS IT POSSIBLE?

Thanks to a small grant from the National Arts Council of Namibia (NACN), the OYO dance troupe recently had the chance to perform in Katutura in six different settlements (Goreangab Thlabanello, Otjomuise 8 de Laan, Ombili, Havana, Okuryangava and Goreangab Olupale). It asked 57 local people to answer a simple questionnaire. 84% of the respondents were under the age of 25, hence representing a young audience.

Most people in Katutura do not attend performances in town

Number of people who have seen a performance in the last 12 months

Venue	Percentage Attending
NTN	19%
THE WAREHOUSE THEATRE	12%
FNCC	9%
GOETHE INSTITUTE	9%

The ones who had seen a performance at the FNCC and Goethe Institute had seen an OYO performance. OYO had a screening of its DVD 'Selute' and 'Kukuril' at the FNCC and various dance performances at the Goethe Institute (the one mostly reported by respondents who answered they had seen a performance at the Goethe Institute was the one on June 2018 on our San Matter project). Some who claimed having seen a performance at the NTN could not always remember which performance it was. Those figures show that the majority of people from Katutura do not attend performances in town.

What are people interested in seeing

Art Form	Percentage Interested
DANCE PERFORMANCES	96%
DRAMA AND PLAYS	91%
CONCERTS	86%

People in Katutura would be interested in a range of Art events, from concerts to dance. 74% of respondents feel that not enough shows are happening in Katutura and would like to see more events close to where they live.

Most people in Katutura are not willing or able to pay to attend performances

How much are you willing to pay to attend performances?

Willingness to Pay	Percentage
CAN ONLY ATTEND FREE EVENTS	30%
BETWEEN N\$10 AND N\$50	44%
BETWEEN N\$50 AND N\$100	19%
BETWEEN N\$100 AND N\$200	11%

Most tickets at the NTN and Warehouse Theatre are N\$ 100 and over. Therefore they will attract only a maximum of 11% of the population of Katutura. Half of them are from Otjomuise 8 de Laan. None of the people attending the performance in Goreangab or Okuryangava could afford those prices.

Women are less likely to pay for shows than men

While an average of 74% said they would only attend shows for free or under N\$ 50, 83% of female respondents said they would only attend shows for free or under N\$ 50. Only 17% of female respondents said they would pay more than N\$ 50 and only 7% said they would pay more than N\$ 100.

It is interesting to note that a fairly large percentage (44%) would be willing to pay a small stipend (between N\$ 10 and N\$ 50) to attend performances and this is probably something that could be looked into.

18% of respondents think artists should always perform for free because 'performing is not a real job so we don't have to pay them.'

39% of the respondents also said that if my son or daughter wants to become a dancer, I will tell him/her that he/she can dance during his/her free time but he/she must study to get a real job'. The perception that Arts are not real work and that Artists are not professionals like doctors or engineers still remains rooted in Namibia.

Getting new audiences to venues such as the NTN, Warehouse theatre, FNCC or Goethe Institute is difficult. Venues are expensive to maintain and staff and productions are costly. However, pricing tickets over N\$ 100 means attracting only the wealthier segment of the Windhoek population. Art could then become elitist. Without a paying audience there can't be productions. Without productions performers can earn a living. This is a cycle that needs to be broken in order to repel the myth that 'Art is not a real job'.

OYO would like to take this opportunity to thank the National Arts Council of Namibia for the opportunity we had to showcase our work in Katutura, offering quality dance performances and reaching over 2050 people.

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15. Positively Gay Namibia

The main aim of this project is to contribute positively to the dialogue to decriminalize same sex relationships by producing the first Namibian gay love story short film to empower young gay men with a positive story while educating the wider population.

The end product will be a DVD about a positive love story between two Namibian gay men, one of which is HIV positive. It is a visual tool that can easily be used with a TV monitor or laptop, but can also be presented on bigger screens, using a projector. It has the ability to reach individuals, small groups and large groups during facilitated discussions.

This is a project that started in 2019 but will be completed in 2020. The main tool to be developed during this project is a DVD with and for Namibian gay men. The fund being across two years (2019 and 2020), the project has been divided as follow: research, pre-production and production in 2019, post-production and facilitated discussions in 2020. In order not to leave too much of a gap between the production and the post-production, it was decided to have most of the pre- and production between July and December 2019.

15.1. Research

Meeting with three possible interviewers took place in May. Three interviewers, known from the LGBTIQ community in Namibia, were approached, of which two agreed to carry on the interviews. Discussions took place with them to agree on interview objectives, how to preserve anonymity for the interviewees, how to encourage possible interviewees to participate and share experience, etc. The interviewers were then provided with a voice recorder, albeit they also had the choice to use their cellphone as recording device, or both to have a backup.

OYO's director then drafted guidelines for the interviews. It was agreed that interviews should be kept as informal as possible, rather as a discussion with the interviewees on issues around dating, relationships, condom negotiation, disclosure. A rigid questionnaire might prevent interviewees from opening up and sharing their personal experiences.

The questionnaire was tested with one interviewee. The interview went well but lasted for 90 minutes and took several hours to transcribe. It was agreed that it might be too long for some interviewees and that maybe not all interviews need to cover all the aspects of the research questions. It was also agreed that maybe in some cases small focus group discussions between 3 or 4 people might help break the stiffness of a one-on-one interview.

Based on those findings, the team then went to start with interviews. Ten interviews have been completed and some interesting findings are recorded. In particular it seems obvious that one of the lead problem is that there are no gay clubs and no safe spaces where to meet. Often time in Namibia people co-habit with family – hence making it difficult to bring your boyfriend (especially at the beginning of a relationship or with a one night stand) home. Most gay men – from the interviews – meet in the bush, in a car if one has a car, at the cemetery or in bar toilets. Negotiating condoms or talking about sensitive issues such as one's status in such places is not easy.

15.2. Writing workshop

A writing team was then constituted. It comprised:

- Two renowned Namibian script writers (lead writers): Senga Brokenhoff and Mikiros Garoes. Senga and Mikiros, both female, have extensive experience with script writing. While Senga has done more work for the theatre (with the exception of her short film 'Encore') Mikiros has more experience with filmwriting;
- Two members from the LGBTQI community (co-writers): Innocent, who identifies as bottom and Tommy, who identifies as vers top;
- OYO's general manager, Cecilia Petrus, who has contributed to most of OYO's previous script writing workshop.

The team received a copy of all the transcripts from the interviews done. A retreat was organised, from 09 to 11 August, to allow the five members to brainstorm, reflect on the transcripts, identify the most important points to take into consideration and agree on the main characters to be developed. They received guidance from Philippe Talavera, OYO's director.



(the writing team)

The two lead writers then went on writing the script, meeting on a regular basis with the co-writers for inputs. They shared various versions of the script with Cecilia and Philippe, who gave comments. The final version was also shared with renowned Namibian/German filmmaker, Florian Schott, who also gave constructive criticism. A final working draft was ready mid September.

15.3. Casting

Meanwhile as characters were taking shape auditions started. It was important for this production to engage members of the LGBTQI community. Other characters had to be gay-friendly and accept to be part of such a production. Quite a few actors refused to get involved, judging the production too risky for their career and their reputation. We could secure:

- For the lead character George award winning actor Adriano Visagie, who identifies as gay
- For the lead character Simeon newcomer Simon Hanga, who identifies as straight
- Renowned actors Felicity Celento, Elize de Wee, Dawie Engelbrecht, Mikiros Garoes, Foreversun Haiduwah and Albertina Hainane.
- Colin van der Westhuizen, known in the local gay community through his drag alias, also makes an appearance in the film (both as drag and as a young gay man).

15.4. Pre-production and rehearsals

The pre-production then started, with securing venues, props and costumes. There were more characters in the story than estimated at the time of the costing, which put a bit of stress on the production budget. It became an exercise to ensure the cost of the production would remain within the limit of the budget despite this added burden.

Rehearsals started, and actors had the opportunity to learn from members of the LGBTQI community. In smaller groups, we also organised sessions where they could share their own experience, their feeling towards the LGBTQI community and the need for legislations to change in Namibia. It was important for OYO to spend enough time prepping the actors and ensuring they would become good ambassadors once the film would be released.

The crew was then selected and included Kit Hoffman, award winning director of photography, Jacques Hoabeb (sound), Marelie von Mollendorf (make up), Nyandee Mbarandongo (first assistant director), Ernest Kondjara (gaffer).

15.5. Production

The production itself was very intensive and ran from 26 October to 05 November. Many venues had to be covered (office space, bar, kapana market (a local market), two different houses, a restaurant, etc. most places were welcoming of the production and most shooting days ran smoothly. Both the cast and crew have to be complimented. It was hard work but everybody did their best. The rushes were reviewed daily to ensure the quality of the shots.

The story follows the romance between George, insurance broker, educated, openly gay and Simeon, kapana seller, in the closet. As their relation evolves, Simeon starts to let go of his barriers and open more to George, until, weeks later, he discovers that George lives with HIV and takes ARVs. While George has never lied to him, they have never raised the point. Simeon feels betrayed and breaks up with George. In the end, however, he hears about PrEP and realises that their bond is stronger than that.



(shooting a scene)

The film, beautifully written, is first and foremost a love story between two men who have nothing in common and yet fall in love with one another. We hope it will break stereotypes and encourage positive dialogues and all levels of our society.

15.6. Next steps and lessons learnt

Soon after the production, the rushes were given to the editor. Due to the approaching Christmas holidays (which is our long summer holiday in Namibia) it was decided to resume editing and the next phases (scoring, post-production, color grading) early 2020. We hope to be able to complete the project by May or June 2020 and start with facilitation from June or July. Note that the concept was submitted to AIDS2020 for consideration at the Global Village.

A strategy to launch the film (and ensure it is received favourably despite the fact that gay relationships are stigmatised against and sodomy is unlawful in Namibia, will have to be designed. In January a series of interviews will be initiated, mentioning that ‘Kapana’ is an unconventional positive Namibian love story’. It should get people to start talking – as most will guess what ‘unconventional’ may mean. Later more information will be disclosed, to prepare the audience. In parallel OYO will try and see if it can secure the film to some festivals, as it would protect the production. It would be harder for the Namibian government to censure the film if it has been screened internationally and has received positive feedback internationally.

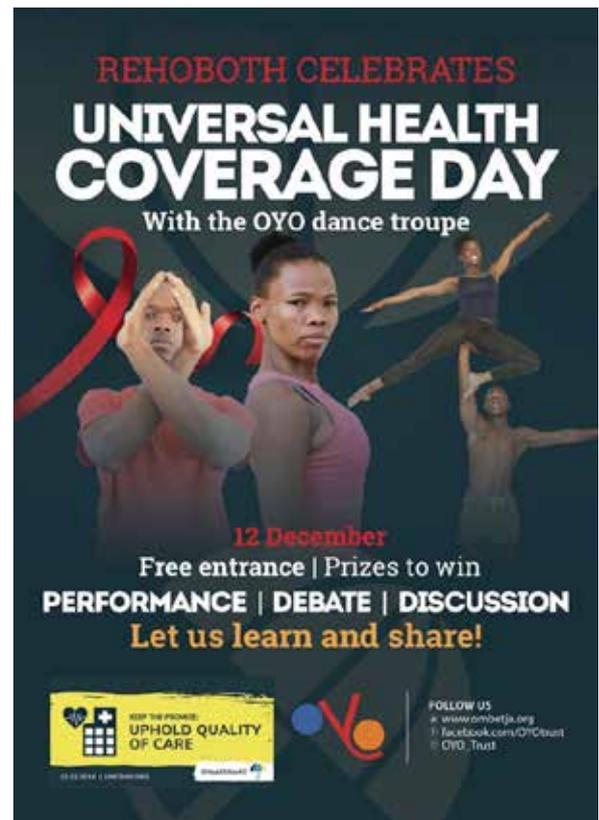
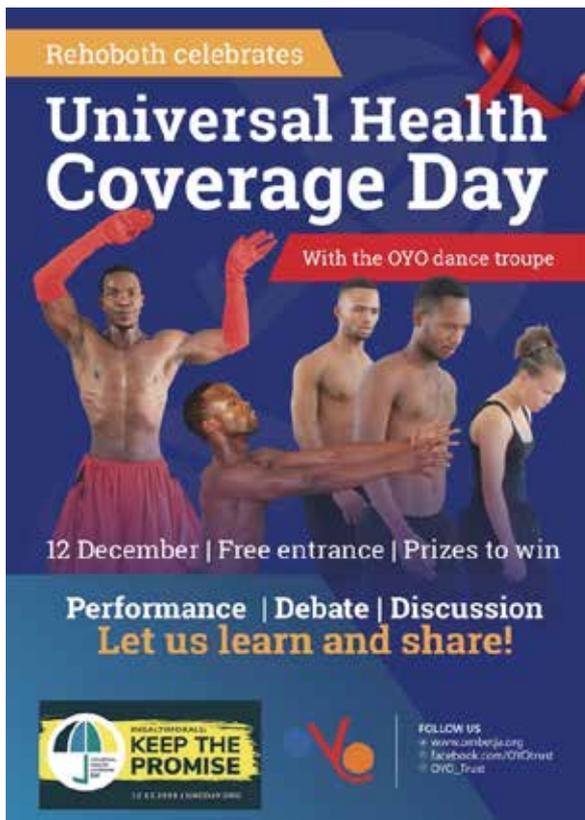
During the first phase of the project, OYO’s staff have learnt a lot. OYO is not an LGBTQI organisation albeit, dealing with HIV, it has often facilitated projects with Key Populations. However, the research phase in particular helped us gain more understanding. Also, the response we got from auditions and selection of venues made us realise that some members of society may be against such a project – hence the need to define a positive strategy to release the product.

The main outstanding capacity building need is the training of our facilitators. OYO has a team of facilitators who are outstanding at managing to get audiences to interact with our DVDs. However, none are from the LGBTQI community. For this project, we would like to pair them with a member of the LGBTQI community – this is to ensure dual capacity building: our facilitators will gain a better understanding of issues faced by the Namibian LGBTQI community while the LGBTQI co-facilitator will gain facilitation skills.

16. Other interventions

16.1. Celebrating UHC Day

To celebrate UHC Day 2019, we decided to bring activities to Rehoboth. Rehoboth is a town in central Namibia, 90km south of the capital city Windhoek. In 2011 it had an estimated population of 28,800. More recent estimates bring the population to roughly 35,000. Rehoboth is the core territory of the Baster community which still lives according to their *Paternal Laws* which were enacted in 1872.



OYO decided to assess with the community what they feel about health services they benefit from. Despite letting the town council know about the activity, no officials attended. Also nobody from WHO and other UN agencies – all based in Windhoek – attended the event. Nonetheless OYO decided to proceed as it wanted to interact with people on the ground. Advertising was done mostly by using social media.

The first event took place in a location known as Block E, under a tree, starting at 09h00. We gathered people by playing music and the OYO dance troupe started performing. They performed four pieces:

- 'To take or not to take' – addressing treatment adherence for people living with HIV
- 'Cold' – addressing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV
- 'Thiasus' – addressing alcohol abuse and violence
- 'Smartering up' – addressing voluntary medical male circumcision

The pieces were well received. The audience mostly comprised children and young adult, as it is school holidays in Namibia. They interacted very well with the dancers and participated in the facilitation afterwards.



Since there are many young people in the area, OYO had invited a youth counselor and a HIV tester to join. A private room was set up a little further away to give privacy and invite young people to go for the HIV test. A total of 56 people attended the service, of which 23 got tested for HIV – some only went to talk to the counselor, some only went for testing and some did both.

A small educational table was also set up. The Ministry of Health and Social Services in Namibia has ran out of free condoms but allocated some femidoms for the activities. At the table, condom and femidom demonstrations took place. Also some educational material from various partners was on display. As many other countries, Namibia is scaling down on printed material (judged non environmentally friendly) which it makes it times difficult to distribute material to remote communities and people who don't have access to internet.

The first event closed at 12h20. To avoid the warmest time of the day, the team then waited before to set for the second event. The second event took place at Kuvukiland Block G, another location, at started at 16h00. More adults attended. The first same pieces were presented. Since more adults were present, the debates were more lively.

This community was vibrant and highly appreciated our program as they are close to a settlement that's far from service providers and the community is not well educated on HIV/AIDS and other related issues. The community also raised their concern that health coverage is not within their community and that it's far for them to get to the clinic and hospital. They want to have their own mobile clinic. The team encouraged them to organize themselves and present a petition to that extend to the Ministry of Health and Social Services. OYO will also relay their request to the ministry.



	Children		Youth		Adult		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Block E	65	53	39	35	25	20	237
Block G	45	35	57	33	32	27	229
Total	110	88	96	68	57	47	466

In total 466 people attended. None had ever heard about UHC Day before and some people even didn't know that it is their right to get treatment weather you have money or not. The day was an eye opener to many and the community promised to continue with the discussion that had started on 12 December. They encouraged OYO to apply for further funding to create activities not just on 12 December but on a more regular basis, to help the communities understand their rights and how to access those rights. Since OYO still had T-shirts from its World AIDS Day campaign, it organized mini-competition with health related questions and rewarded best answers – this was highly appreciated by the community.



In 2018 OYO had organized a similar event in the informal settlement of the capital city. It was easier to organize and invite key stakeholders to attend. However OYO feels that this year's event will have a larger impact. Surrounding communities need to be part of the discussion and need to understand their rights and responsibilities. Participants were invited to answer a short questionnaire and voice their concerns in short video clips. Those will be analysed and interesting views and results will be shared on social media, to ensure the community has a voice and is being heard (however it will happen after this reporting deadline – hence it is not included in this report).



16.2. Internship programs

Every year OYO organises an internship program for young dancers from overseas to work with OYO dancers. It is a way for the dancers to learn from other dancers and expand their vocabulary while at the same time raising some much needed funding for OYO.

This year the internship was more difficult to organise as Claire Crowley, former OYO VSO, who is now based in the UK and has been instrumental in the success of previous internships could not support the program to the same extent. Advertisement was done online and through some dance network platforms in the UK. Only two interns qualified but could not come at the same time.

16.2.1. Summer internship

The first intern to join OYO was Eveline Castelein from the Netherlands. Eveline came from 29 July to 23 August. It was decided to work with her on the issue of illegal abortion and the piece 'Ilithyia gone mad' was created.



(Eveline gave words of thanks at the show at the Warehouse theatre)

OYO didn't have a planned tour at the time of the internship so a mismatch of shows were organised. 'Ilithya gone mad' was performed at all the venues. Depending on the venue, additional performances included 'to take or not to take', 'menarche' or 'my married man'. Eveline learnt smaller sections of those pieces.

	Children		Youth/ students		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Windhoek VTC			180	620	5	7	812
Lingua College			100	40	5	4	149
Havana informal settlement	39	52	131	170	30	22	444
Londiningi guest house					14	3	17
Rehoboth community	20	30	28	22	14	16	130
UNAM school of medicine			65	15	6	4	90
NEUDAm campus			18	22			40
Windhoek correctional facility					98		98
Warehouse theatre	5	3	18	13	106	105	250
Namibia Health training centre			20	8	3	2	33
	64	85	560	910	281	163	2063

2,063 people saw the performances. Of note are:

- The official at the Warehouse Theatre. This show was extremely well attended and extremely well received.
- The performance at Londiningi Guest House. The guest house has supported OYO this year with complementary accommodation for Kevork Mourad and William Domiquin. In return OYO offered a free show for the staff and a training on HIV. This was eye opener for the staff and great success. Two of the staff took this chance to meet with the OYO counsellor.
- The performance at the Windhoek Correctional Facility, female section. This section has just opened and it was the first time for OYO to perform there. The section welcomed the initiative and encouraged OYO to do more.



(final rehearsals at the Warehouse)

Upon return Eveline wrote 'I look back at my internship at OYO with a lot of joy. It was an unforgettable experience for me. In a week I will be having classes at school again. I will then give a short presentation about my internship at OYO and I'll let everyone know you're open for interns!'

16.2.2. Winter internship

The second intern to join OYO was Isabella Mansnerus from Finland. Isabella came from 11 November to 06 December. She was interested to be part of the World AIDS Day tour and the piece 'Cold' was created.



(Isabella with OYO dancer Desmond)

Isabella's interest was to be part of an OYO's tour and traditionally on the first week of December OYO undertakes a tour. This year however it was decided that the tour would start later (15 December – Erongo region) which presented the team with a problem. OYO had to create a mini-tour to ensure it would meet Isabella's expectations.

	Children		Youth/ students		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Windhoek Mental Health Centre			15	8	15	38	76
Havana informal settlement	43	32	69	82	69	85	380
FNCC	3	2	5	5	80	55	150
Hardap correctional facility C section					227	3	230
Hardap correctional facility B section					139		139
Tses community	20	20	22	9	10	9	90
Keetmanshop correctional facility					65	11	76
Keetmanshop community	5	8	30	20	15	15	93
Keetmanshop informal settlement	18	19	10	18	3	5	73
Gibeon community	18	14	8	8	8	3	59
Kalkrand community	10	19	28	21	13	33	124
Uitkoms community	31	29	52	40	50	50	252
	148	143	239	211	694	307	1742

1,742 people saw the performance. Overall the week was difficult to organise as rain disturbed some events. For instance the official show at the FNCC was to be organised

outside to had to be relocated in the gallery. The show at Uitkoms was performed in the mud: OYO had planned a last show in town upon return but had to cancel it as costumes were too dirty. In Keetmanshop on the contrary the sun was burning and it was difficult to attract an audience outside.



(performing in the community)

Of notes were:

- The shows at the FNCC as the UNAIDS country director, Dr Alti Zwandor gave official remarks and officially introduced OYO's December program.
- The show at Hardap Correctional Facility as it was linked to the facility's celebration of World AIDS Day and allowed us to conclude the year with a facility we have been supporting for the past three years.
- The show at Uitkoms as it officially closed our 'San Matter' project in the Otjozondjupa region.

Despite the logistics of organising two different internships for only one participant each, the project was a success. However it is not a viable option for OYO and OYO will have to rethink its strategy with the internship project.

16.3. Other performances by the OYO dance troupe

The OYO dance troupe was invited to perform on a few occasions. Of notes have been:

- ✓ Performance at the SADC conference of ministers responsible for HIV on 20 June 2019 on invitation by the Ministry of Health and Social Services;
- ✓ Performance at various girls' camps organised by ITECH as part of the DREAMS project;
- ✓ The performance at the conference organised by the Namibian Clinician Society



(performing at the conference)

Additionally the dance troupe was encourage to create a music video on Aerosmith's 'Janie's got a gun' song. The idea was to approach the Janie's Fund and use the music video to raise awareness about the work of the dance troupe. The music video was produced with support from the warehouse and open arms trust. It was forwarded to the relevant people but no feedback was received.

Finally the dance troupe partnered a few time with the Nikhita Winkler Dance Theatre and taught as the school on few occasions

17. Counseling

As part of its efforts to offer a comprehensive service, OYO has been traveling with youth counsellors since 2015. This used to be very successful. When watching a performance or DVD, young people may be affected in different ways. It is therefore important to offer them the possibility to talk to someone. Also it soon became apparent that many learners don't want to talk to someone they know but prefer the anonymity an external counsellor can provide.

In 2018, OYO could not renew the position of youth counsellor, for budgetary reasons. However one of its youth development officer, Nyandee Mbarandongo, had completed his training as youth counsellor. Therefore, this year OYO continued to offer on the spot counselling, either directly thanks to its youth development officer or by contracting counsellors for specific tours and projects.

During the various tours and projects OYO managed, we still offered counselling. We are developing a better strategy for 2020, in particular to ensure follow up when the contracted counsellor touring with the group is not Njandee.

18. Sustainability

2019 has been again an extremely challenging year for OYO. Since the end of the contract with the global fund (GF) to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, OYO is in a weaker position. While it negotiates many small grants – and the length of this report and quality of results achieved is proof of it – it finds it difficult to secure basic funding for salaries and

overheads. OYO operates with a very small core team of dedicated staff and yet finds it difficult to raise enough core funding.

The following is worth noting:

- ✓ In 2019 OYO submitted 34 proposals. Eleven came back positive (including new partners such as ViiV and Grand Challenge Canada) and twenty one came back negative. 2 have been carried forward to 2020, with answers expected between January and June. An additional four positive proposals carried forward from applications made in 2018 bring the total of grants negotiated in 2019 to 15.
- ✓ OYO has explored new avenues to raise funding – in particular it registered to the online donation platform GlobalGiving. This has been a massive endeavour. Before being listed on the international platform, an organisation enters the Accelerator Challenge - a contest to raise at least US\$ 5,000.00 in 18 days. The challenge took place from 10 to 28 June 2019. OYO was one of 712 global organisations that applied and were accepted into the challenge, of which only 79 succeeded. In the end, OYO was ranked 20th globally and is now listed as a partner of GlobalGiving. It raised just over N\$ 100,000.00 in 2019.
- ✓ OYO has a more efficient social media strategy and has been very active on Facebook in particular.
- ✓ OYO has been more successful in approaching the private sector. In 2019 it negotiated two grants with FNB Foundation (Fun2Dance that happened in October 2019 and 'An evening with you' for early 2020), a grant with Debmarmine Foundation (for 2020) and a grant with MTC (for 2020). Those are worthwhile achievements.

By the end of 2019, OYO had not reached a sustainable state. OYO is donor dependent and the current environment is not favorable to NGOs. There are opportunities, but they are hard to come by. OYO is however proud it kept its doors open and has been more creative in its fundraising efforts.

19. Institutional support

19.1. Staffing

Despite the difficult economic environment, OYO has been able to keep its staff for 2019. It is however operating with a much smaller contingent of staff than before and appreciates it puts pressure on its dedicated team.

Staffing in 2019 was as follows:

- ✓ Director: Philippe Talavera
- ✓ General Manager: Cecilia Petrus
- ✓ Logistics Manager: Karolina Katumbo
- ✓ Production Manager: Joshua Homatani
- ✓ Youth Development Officer/ in-house counselor: Njandee Mbarandongo
- ✓ Dancers: El Junita 'Butterfly' Philander, Herman 'Kassi' Hausiku (resigned in October), Teemus 'Joe' Nakapela (resigned in July), Mary Jane Andreas, Sophie Janser, Desmond Kamarika, Nelawrence Somseb, Jeffrey Ndjahera, Willem Goaseb, Frieda Hausiku

OYO is outsourcing few positions that are contracted but not on the payroll.

- ✓ Finance Manager: Veronika Eichhoff
- ✓ Graphic designer: Vincent Mboku
- ✓ Dance trainees: Rick Gawanab, Janika Pienaar

19.2. Transport

OYO experiences a shortage of transport. This year it sold its two old 4x4 (Isuzu and Nissan). It is left with its two quantum and old condor. It is leasing a Renault Duster from Avis. OYO made an application to Avis to be given the car at the end of the lease (October 2020) and the application has been made favourably.

19.3. Offices

Head Office is still situated at 4 Babie Street, Suiderhof, Windhoek.

19.4. Staff training

Due to lack of funding, OYO could not organise quarterly staff training. However at the beginning of the year it organised a one day meeting for its staff on 10 January. During the training OYO reviewed results obtained and presented the program for 2019.

A short briefing took place on 14 December with all the staff present to review results obtained during the year. This is however not enough and OYO misses the possibility to spend time with its staff.

19.6. OYO trustee's meetings

Full OYO Board meetings took place on 15 January 2019, 08 April 2019, 15 July 2019, and 02 December 2019. Regular meetings with Board members took place throughout the year as the board was eager to follow closely the financial situation of the organisation.

20. Other important meetings

20.1 Meetings in Paris

Most meetings in Paris were linked to the OYO dance troupe

20.1.1 Meeting with ReadyOrNot

ReadyOrNot is a hip hop collective. They were in Namibia early this year on invitation of the French Embassy for the EUNIC festival. Following our meeting during the festival, OYO submitted a proposal to FirstRand Foundation. It was accepted and ReadyOrNot will send a dancer to work for a week with the OYO dance troupe in October.

The meeting was with their producer, Gary. The objective of the meeting was to agree on the content of the one-week workshop and discuss possible long term partnership. Among others they are developing new pieces and aim at crossing borders – both in terms of showcasing their work but also in terms of working with local talent. There are lots of opportunities for OYO to look into, through such collaboration. Hopefully this initiative will open doors.

20.1.2 Meeting Musee de l'Homme, Paris

Two representatives from the Musee de l'Homme, in Paris, where in Namibia and attended the dance event during the internship program in August. They were very impressed by the work of OYO and wanted to introduce me formally to key colleagues.

During the three hours visit to the museum with David Pleurdeau, from the research site, I met with several people who are involved with a project in Namibia/ with connections to Namibia. We discussed in particular the possibility for the OYO dance troupe to create a performance around the theme 'origins' for 2022. To mark the end of the their project, they

are planning a large event and would like to contemplate OYO as a possible key invited guest. It would be a prestigious evening with various stakeholders.

Large institutions such as the Museum plan activities three to five years in advance, as part of their budget cycles. While it is a very different way of working for OYO, it is an important learning curve: can we commit that long in advance? How can we plan for 2022 while having budget uncertainties? On the other hand, such opportunities would open many doors and cannot be neglected. An action plan for further discussion will be drafted.

20.2 Meetings in London

Part of the trip to London was disappointing. The purpose of the trip was, among others, to meet with ViiV. ViiV is a new partner to OYO and they support our new film initiative on PrEP and Key Populations. However all discussion with ViiV has always been by email. We never had a chance for a face to face meeting. It was an opportunity to discuss more in details and also try and understand their long-term strategy. Sadly shortly before the trip our contact Andrew O’Leary resigned. Our other contact, John Manwaring, was not reachable. As a result it was not possible to secure a meeting. This was a missed opportunity.

20.2.1 Meeting with Rachel Bradbear

In 2008, shortly after our NTN project, we were invited by Rachel to be part of a project in the UK called ctrl.alt.shift. Through this project different youth dance companies in the UK and OYO created short pieces to talk about HIV. The pieces were presented during an evening at the Peacock Theatre, on invitation by Sadler’s Wells. In the UK, an off-spring of the ctrl.alt.shift project is ResTec. Since 2010, around World AIDS Day, different youth dance companies in the UK meet and perform together to create social awareness. This year there will not be any ResTec but next year will mark the 10th anniversary of this project.

In order to celebrate the 10th anniversary – probably in November 2020, we are starting to brainstorm on various ideas. While OYO was never part of ResTec, we were instrumental in the very first project ctrl.alt.shift. We would therefore very much like to be part of the celebration. Of course 10 years later we are maybe not so much of a youth dance company – rather a young professional company – but it will be part of the reunion: seeing how the different companies have grown, changed and how the discourse around HIV has also evolved and changed.

Furthermore, in those 10 years, we have also created many new links. For example in Leeds Phoenix Dance has always been part of ResTec. This year, one of their intern dancers came to spend 4 weeks in Namibia to work with us on ‘Well Wish Ya’. Three years ago an intern, Hannah Wood came to Namibia – she later worked at Laban School of Contemporary Dance – a possible partner for ResTec2020. It could be the opportunity to bring all those connections together and celebrate ten years of partnership between Namibia and the UK in contemporary dance.

With Rachel, we brainstormed ideas on how ResTec 2020 could involve OYO, possible dates (we are looking at November 2020) and we drafted a plan of action.

20.2.2 Meeting with H.E Linda Scott, High Commissioner of Namibia to the UK

Linda Scott, now appointed as High Commissioner to the UK, knows the work of the OYO dance troupe from years back when she was in Namibia and the Ministry of International

Relations. During the meeting, I introduced the idea of ResTec2020 to assess how the High Commission could support the initiative.

Linda Scott was very receptive to the idea. She suggested that I put her in contact with Rachel so that they could discuss the plan further. She also suggested that we approach, via the High Commission, the Commonwealth Foundation in order to seek funding. Finally she shared a lot of her addressed book with me, creating new network and possible linkages. Emails and whatsapp were sent to all the contacts, from the High Commission in France to the ones in Washington and the UN to various contacts in Namibia and SA.

Networking is the key not only in finding new pots of funding but also in accessing new collaborations. Many donors are nowadays more keen on funding consortiums and collaborative work. The meeting was extremely successful.

21. Thanks to our donors

OYO would like to thank all our donors and sponsors for their support, without which our work would not have been possible. OYO received financial support for its activities in 2019 from:

- ✓ Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
- ✓ Embassy of Finland
- ✓ FNB Foundation
- ✓ Grand Challenge Canada
- ✓ Horizon Foundation
- ✓ National Arts Council of Namibia
- ✓ OSISA (Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa)
- ✓ PEPFAR through its small grants program
- ✓ The Prince Claus Fund
- ✓ UNAIDS
- ✓ UNFPA
- ✓ UNICEF
- ✓ the Valentine Charitable Trust
- ✓ ViiV/ Positive Action Programme for MSM & Transgender People

We would also like to thank:

- ✓ Footfest for their generous contribution to our program with the Karasburg Youth group
- ✓ UHC Day Campaign Team for supporting our event in Rehoboth
- ✓ ITECH for inviting us to perform during the girls' camps;
- ✓ the Franco-Namibian Cultural Centre and Warehouse Theatre for inviting us to perform in their venues;
- ✓ OYO Scotland for their continued support;
- ✓ Londiningi Guest House for accommodating our guests;
- ✓ the interns who came to Namibia and made sure the Internship projects were a resounding success;
- ✓ the City of Windhoek – in particular, the Community Development Division, for offering us rehearsal space;
- ✓ the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture – in particular, all the regional AIDS Committees for Education that helped us organise our tours;
- ✓ the Ministry of Safety and Security for trusting us with the 'In and out' project and supporting logistics and implementation;

Finally, our thanks are also due to everybody who donated to OYO during our GlobalGiving crowdfunding campaigns and all the facilitators, dance trainees, volunteers and youth who have, in one way or another, contributed to our projects