

Ombetja Yehinga Organisation

Annual Report 2015

Board members

Dr Scholastika Lipinge (Chairperson) (University of Namibia (UNAM))
Ms Sandy Rudd (Vice-chairperson) (College of the Arts Theatre School)
Ms Kathleen Newton (Finances) (Independent accounting professional)
Mr Peter Watson (Legal) (Legal Assistance Centre)
Mrs Carolin Anne Guriras (Marketing)
Ms Mercedes van Cloete (PR)
Dr Philippe Talavera (in-coming, ex officio)

Acronyms and initialisms

CFLI	Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives
CfP1	Call for Proposal 1
CS	Combined School
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSFN	Civil Society Foundation of Namibia
EU	European Union
EYC	Eenhana Youth Club
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIZ	Gesellschaft fur 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
MYNSSC	Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sport and Culture
NAMCOL	Namibian College of Open Learning
NANASO	Namibia Network of AIDS Service Organisations
NAPPA	Namibia Planned Parenthood Association
ODT	OYO dance troupe
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
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNOG
WAD
YG

United Nations Office at Geneva
World AIDS Day
Youth Group

Contents

Board members
Acronyms and initialisms.....
1 Message from the OYO Director
2 Background information
3 History of the Ombetja Yehinga Organisation.....
4 Executive summary
5 OYO's youth-friendly magazine.....
6 Support to the Eenhana multi-purpose youth centre
6.1 Planning workshop
6.2 Support to the Eenhana youth club
6.3 Tour Eenhana youth club
6.4 First two weeks of workshops with Ondobe Youth Group
6.5 Follow-up activities with Eenhana youth club
6.6 Second two weeks of workshops with Ondobe youth club
6.7 Tour Ondobe youth club
6.8 Evaluation
6.9 Last week workshop with Ondobe youth club
7 Promoting zero tolerance for GBV
7.1 Building community capacity to support children's and women's rights in rural Omaheke Region
7.2 Building community capacity to support children's and women's rights in rural Erongo Region
7.3 Growing strong – a project in Karas Region
7.4 Stepping up – a project in Hardap Region
7.5 Step Up 4 Change – a project in the Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions
7.6 Global Fund – a project in the Ohangwena, Kavango East, Kavango West and Khomas regions
8 Promoting the rights of the gay and lesbian community – an LGBTI project
9 San matter – an anti-cultural-bullying project
9.1 Planning of activities
9.2 Creation of new dance pieces
9.3 Planning for 2016
10 Celebrating World AIDS Day and 16 days of activism
10.1 Celebrating World Aids Day
10.2 Celebrating 16 days of activism in the Hardap and Karas regions

10.3	Celebrating 16 days of activism with ‘ <i>The caring Namibian man</i> ’
11	Preventing teenage pregnancy
11.1	Rundu youth group tour
11.2	Global Fund project 2016
12	Other OYO dance troupe shows
12.1	Official presentations
12.1.1	NTN Independence show
12.1.2.	FNCC - premiere of ‘ <i>In and out</i> ’
12.1.3.	Warehouse - premiere of ‘ <i>The Moirai</i> ’ and ‘ <i>Get a job</i> ’
12.1.4.	Goethe Centre - premiere of ‘ <i>Teacher</i> ’ and ‘ <i>Ania</i> ’
12.2	Training of new potential dancers
12.3	Internship program
13	DVD productions and shows
13.1	Broadcast of ‘ <i>My best interest</i> ’ episodes 1, 2 and 3
13.2	Facilitation of ‘ <i>My best interest</i> ’ episode 4
13.3	Production of ‘ <i>Pap and milk</i> ’
13.4	Facilitation of ‘ <i>Now that I can talk about it</i> ’
13.5	Facilitation of ‘ <i>Panado girl</i> ’
14	Counselling
15	Sustainability
16	Institutional support
16.1	Staffing
16.2	Transport
16.3	Offices
16.4	Staff training
16.4.1	OYO quarterly training
16.4.2	Training freelance magazine facilitators
16.5	OYO trustees’ meetings
17	Other important activities
17.1	Annual audit and report
17.2	OYO Scotland
17.3	Residency
17.4	Other events and meetings
18	Thanks to our donors

Table 1.	Achievements of OYO dance troupe
Table 2.	Relative ranking of schools regarding number of teenage pregnancy drop-outs
Table 3.	OYO workshop Swakopmund
Table 4.	OYO workshop Walvis Bay
Table 5.	OYO workshop Erongo
Table 6.	Correctional facility audiences
Table 7.	Pre-project and post-project scores for female breadwinner question
Table 8.	Pre-project and post-project scores for protection order question
Table 9.	Impact of number of shows attended on knowledge imparted
Table 10.	Audiences reached with dance troupes and youth group show

- Table 11. OYO Keetmanshoop workshop
Table 12. Audiences reached in Karas Region
Table 13. Audiences reached with dance troupe tour
Table 14. OYO Outapi workshop
Table 15. OYO Tsumeb workshop
Table 16. OYO second Tsumeb workshop
Table 17. OYO third Tsumeb workshop
Table 18. Total audiences reached by dance troupe and Outapi and Tsumeb youth groups
Table 19. Audiences reached by dance troupe
Table 20. Audiences reached by OYO dance troupe
Table 21. Audiences reached by dance troupe MoHSS
Table 22. Audiences reached by dance troupe WAD
Table 23. OYO workshops for the Dream Team
Table 24. Audiences reached dace troupe 16 days of activism
Table 25. OYO Rundu youth group workshops
Table 26. National workshops selection. attendance and graduation
Table 27. Counselling cases

1 Message from the OYO Director

2015 was a very interesting year for the Ombetja Yehinga Organisation (OYO) Trust. In 2014, when the global fund stopped its SBCC activities, it forced us to rethink our strategy. This had two impacts:

- we decided first to work on more comprehensive packages, and offer more comprehensive services to the schools and communities we operate in – instead of addressing various issues, we decided to select GBV as our main theme for the year, and to focus our efforts on tackling this burning issue; and
- we decided that it was necessary to diversify our sources of funding and employed a resource mobilisation manager.

Our greatest achievement this year has again been our dance troupe. We are the first troupe in Namibia – and currently the only one – employing dancers as full-time performers. The troupe managed 292 performances this year, reaching 107 177 people. This is a record for OYO. But it is also proof that it is possible in Namibia to manage and sustain a full-time troupe. This requires extensive planning and logistics and a committed team to support the dance troupe. However, OYO has done it.

We worked this year again with many faithful partners, such as the Valentine Trust, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation) (GIZ). We continued our projects with the Civil Society CSFN/European Commission (started in 2014) and secured a second grant from the FNB Foundation of Namibia. We also signed contracts with many exciting new partners: the Elma Foundation (which allowed us, among other advances, to contract a youth counsellor), The Maitri Trust (which allowed us to recruit a resource mobilisation manager), Horizon (which facilitated our working in Karas Region), the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (which supported our program for the 16 days of activism), the Prince Claus Fund (which supported a new project looking at the rights of gays and lesbians) and the Finnish Embassy (which supported our new project, '*San matter*')

Our GBV project took place in the Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango East, Kavango West, Erongo, Hardap and Karas regions. We also worked extensively with the Dream Team (Keetmanshoop youth group), Outapi, Tsumeb, Rundu, Eenhana and Ondobe youth clubs. We finally had dance workshops with the Walvis Bay, Henties Bay, Otjimbingwe, Gobabis and Groot-Aub youth groups. We produced a new DVD – '*Pap and milk*' – for use in 2016. Unfortunately we were unable to print any issues of our 'OYO, young, latest and cool' magazine, but we managed to produce an issue at the end of the year that will be distributed in 2016.

Once again, none of this would have been possible without the dedication of our staff. Josua Homateni (Production Manager) worked tirelessly to manage all the tours and productions across the country. Ivan 'Fly' Mueze (Project Coordinator: Youth Development) and Nyandee Mbarandongo (Production Assistant) continued to inspire youth groups all over the country. Cecilia Petrus (Operations Manager), with support from Karolina Katumbo, managed the logistics of all our projects with enthusiasm, at times simultaneously juggling three productions. Our dancers again reached numerous people from all over the country. And all the administrative staff in Windhoek ensured the smooth running of all projects – special mention must be made of our Finance Manager, Freddie Scholtz, who introduced significant improvements in our systems. I

am blessed to work with such wonderful people, and have enjoyed every moment I have spent with them.

Finally I would like to thank our board of trustees, Scholastika Iipinga (chairperson), Sandy Rudd (vice chairperson), Kathleen Newton (Finance), Peter Watson (Legal), Carolin Guriras (Marketing) and Mercedes van Cloete (PR) for their incredible support. OYO is privileged to have a board that is engaged, passionate and supportive.

Much was learned in 2015. In particular we are happy with the new packages we are offering schools, as we feel we are doing better, more focussed, in-depth work with learners and contributing both to knowledge and to attitude change. OYO will be better prepared to face the new challenges of 2016. The OYO dance troupe (ODT) is already fully booked until July 2016. We have selected a highly relevant topic – ‘Teenage pregnancy’ – as our lead theme for 2016. We will also continue with our ‘San matter’ project and also hope to strengthen the work we have started in jails. We continued throughout 2015 to make a difference in the lives of many young people, and we are more motivated than ever to continue doing so in 2016.

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) with young people to create social 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.

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 better choices, and thus to become more prosperous, to increase their life expectancy, and to 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.

OPY'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 therefore a milestone in the life of OYO.

Between 2003 and 2014, OYO was responsible for the following productions, publications and events:

- The magazine '*OPY, young, latest and cool*' – its production stopped temporarily in March 2014
- 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), '*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 ODT, which has toured nationally and internationally (in South Africa, the UK and Germany); the production of '*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), and '*In and out*' (2014)
- The DVDs '*A crack in the wall*' (2008), '*One night*' (2011), '*Now that I can talk about it*' (2013), '*Panado girl*' (2014) 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 ‘*Maturwisaehinga*’ (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 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).

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

4 Executive summary

In 2015, OYO’s main focus was on addressing GBV. This was achieved through extensive touring of its dance troupe, facilitation of the DVD ‘*Now that I can talk about it*’ and training of youth groups. Activities took place in the Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango East, Kavango West, Erongo, Hardap and Karas regions.

Additional work included a project to promote the rights of gays and lesbians – in particular the right to access healthcare without fear of stigma and discrimination. It also looked at the conditions in jails and how they can contribute to the spread of HIV.

New work started with the San Matter project, an anti-cultural-bullying project and with various projects looking at teenage pregnancy (which will be OYO’s 2016 focus).

OYO welcomed this year a youth counsellor to its team. It also revised its fundraising strategy and created the position of Resource Mobilisation Officer.

OYO’s greatest achievement this year was with its dance troupe. The troupe managed 292 performances this year, reaching 107 177 people. This is a record for OYO.

Table 1. Achievements of OYO dance troupe

		Number of shows	Learners/youth		Adults		Total
			Female	Male	Female	Male	
Tour Hardap	January	16	3 144	3 002	172	116	6 434
EC2 Erongo 1	February	21	3 339	2 652	326	461	6 778
PC regional tour	Feb-April	60	9 579	8 030	512	2 401	20 522
Omusati	May-June	14	3 708	3 318	96	62	7 184
Oshana	May-June	14	3 541	2 669	173	575	6 958
Oshikoto	May-June	10	2 989	2 573	70	80	5 712
EC2 Erongo 2	June	20	3 696	3 094	360	419	7 569
Karas	June	12	2 365	1 951	121	77	4 514
Kavango	July	27	7 192	6 598	288	436	14 514
Interns	August	12	705	638	179	231	1 753
Khomas	September	14	2 565	2 048	113	76	4 802
Ohangwena	September	25	6 518	5 928	258	193	12 897
Erongo road show	November	3	288	299	127	83	797
WAD tour	November	14	906	704	390	407	2 407
16 days of activism	December	20	1 152	968	423	626	3 169
Other		10	40	40	480	607	1 167
		292	51 727	44 512	4 088	6 850	107 177

OYO also worked extensively with the Dream Team (Keetmanshop youth group), and Outapi, Tsumeb and Rundu youth clubs. Those groups toured the Karas, Erongo, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions, reaching 31 677 people. It continued working in Ohangwena Region with not only the Eenhana youth club but also the Ondobe youth club. It had dance workshops with the Walvis Bay, Henties Bay, Otjimbingwe, Gobabis and Groot-Aub youth groups.

OYO produced a new DVD , ‘*Pap and milk*’, due for release in 2016, and used extensively its DVD ‘*Crippled*’, produced in 2014.

Unfortunately this year OYO did not release any youth-friendly magazine. However at the end of the year it produced a new issue that will be ready for distribution in 2016.

5 OYO’s youth-friendly magazine

In the past the magazine *OYO, young, latest and cool* used to appear every second month. Each issue addresses a different topic related to HIV/AIDS or sexual health. This activity is funded by the Global Fund. In March 2014 all SBCC activities funded by the Global Fund were suspended. This year for the first time since 2002 OYO had no magazine to distribute or facilitate.

Many schools approached us during the year, querying the absence of the magazine and wondering why their learners were not benefiting from the program.

End 2014, it was suggested that OYO should change its approach with the magazine and:

- focus on only four regions: Ohangwena, Kavango East, Kavango West and Khomas (regions with the highest rates of teenage pregnancy);
- make sure the same learners are visited five times with each magazine;
- divide each magazine into five sections or chapters, to allow for five facilitations; and
- focus on GBV in one magazine, and on teenage pregnancy in another.

However it took until August 2015 for the final approval to be received. It was therefore too late to consider a magazine for 2015 – with production lasting two months, a magazine would not have been ready before October. Since this was exam time, followed by holidays, it would not have been possible to reach learners in a comprehensive way.

Instead it was decided to start with the activities in January 2016, when the schools reopen, and to focus on teenage pregnancy. Contributions from learners on teenage pregnancy had been received in 2014. With the change in the magazine format, some information was missing. One of the youth facilitators visited schools in Windhoek between October and November 2015 to collect additional texts from learners, looking at specific issues. This created an unavoidable bias in the magazine, as more texts came from Windhoek than from other areas.

The selection of the texts was finalised in October. Language editing, design and layout were completed in November and the magazine was ready for printing in early December. It was too late, however, for the printer, so it was agreed that the magazine would be printed in January.

In parallel, magazine assistants were selected for the four regions targeted by the magazine. Since OYO had not worked on the magazine since March 2014, most trained facilitators had found other jobs. Six of the eight selected facilitators were therefore completely new. In order to equip them with the required facilitation skills, it was decided to divide their training into two parts. The first part took place between 1 December 2015 and 3 December 2015. During their training on the topics in the five chapters, on the magazine itself and on facilitation skills, they developed facilitation tools for each of the five chapters. The following training – testing these tools and improving on facilitation skills – was held in January 2016.

OYO is concerned that learners will not attend all five sessions unless they have an incentive. It was therefore suggested that learners attending all five sessions should receive a certificate. However, teachers and principals whom we approached felt that a certificate might not be sufficient, and suggested that learners should also receive a T-shirt. This would be a good incentive for learners to participate fully in the program. OYO therefore designed a T-shirt and forwarded a proposal to the Global Fund. To date no feedback has been received.

6. Support to the Eenhana multi-purpose youth centre

In 2013, OYO, together with GIZ, started to support the Eenhana Multi-Purpose Youth Centre (MPYC). Lessons were learned and a report was prepared. Based on the insight we had gained, we devised a strategy for 2014. In this year, much progress was made: the youth group became more active; the MPYC was able both to organise one of their tours and to support some of their fundraising activities. Since the cessation of GIZ support of the MPYC in 2015, it was decided – in an attempt to sustain the work of the MPYC – to work on a different strategy for 2015: while continuing to support the Eenhana Youth Group, we would train some of its members to become trainers for another youth group based in Ondobe.

Therefore OYO entered an agreement with GIZ to support the Eenhana MPYC, train members of the Eenhana Vibrant Team/ Eenhana youth club (EYC) to become trainers and support the formation and training of the Ondobe youth group.

6.1. Planning workshop

One of the lessons learned in 2013 was that the youth members had not been sufficiently involved in the planning process. In 2014, the youth group was involved from the beginning during a planning workshop. This proved to be successful and the model was replicated this year.

The planning workshop took place between 16 February 2015 and 18 February 2015. On the first day we met with at least 10 members of the Eenhana Youth Group (representing progress when compared with 2014), of which 8 were existing members; that these members continued to attend demonstrated their clear commitment, as well as a clear improvement in our approach. Our investments in the youth group are starting to bear fruit.

This year, however, the EYC chairperson – the strongest member of the group – is no longer available full time, since he is also volunteering with other projects. He was with us for two-and-a-half days, and committed to his continuing support to the group, but more as an advisor. This is a limitation. A new chairperson was elected to lead the group.

The group decided to revive its performance on sexual education, adding an element dealing with teenage pregnancy – still one of the prominent problems in the region. They will work for three weeks on their own, followed by one week with OYO's facilitator, and then a final week on their own. Their tour is scheduled from 3 March 2015 to 2 April 2015, with possibility for additional shows from 7 April 2015 to 10 April 2015 (as this falls around the Easter weekend).

The group was left with the task of recruiting new members and putting the show together (training new members to incorporate existing parts of the drama and create additional sections). The youth officer was left with the task of organising the tour.

The Ondobe Youth Group (OYG) has a strong leader, Johannes, working in the police force. Twelve young people were present for the one-day meeting on 17 February 2015, with three more joining during the day.

The logistics in Ondobe are difficult. It is not realistic to think that transport will be provided by the MPYC for the EYC members to go to Ondobe daily with OYO's facilitator (the MPYC drivers were late in the morning and failed to collect the youth at the end of the one-day meeting). There is no readily available hall to use in Ondobe (the only options are the school hall – with the risk of disturbing school – and the church hall – which will not be free of charge). In addition, there are not many caterers in Ondobe. However, the youth themselves are committed; nine young people (seven males and two females) have expressed an interest in participating in the project. This holds promise for a very exciting future.

In Ondobe the biggest identified problem facing the youth is alcohol and drug abuse. This will be the topic for their performance.

The group was left with the task of recruiting new members. The police officer was left with the task of organising a hall (or other venue) for rehearsals and getting quotations for catering services.

During a short meeting the director of the Ministry of Education (MoE), Sanet Steenkamp, welcomed the initiative. Apart from its alcohol and drug abuse problems, Ondobe has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in the region, and the ministry appreciates that all stakeholders need to work together, a prospect with the potential for fruitful collaboration.

6.2. Support to the Eenhana youth club

As agreed, members were given three weeks to work on their own towards the creation of a new show, using some of last year's elements and adding new sections. They were supported by the newly appointed youth officer for Eenhana, Miss Adelaide.

The group was then visited between 16 March 2015 and 20 March 2015 by Nyandee Mbarandongo, OYO's youth development facilitator. Attendance fluctuated between 13 and 18 members. Upon arrival, Nyandee was disappointed by the quality of the work done by the youth. He reported 'There was not much to see. I knew I would have lots to do. I am not sure where to start.' At the end of the week, he reported that they had managed to finalise the show. It had not been easy because they had not had enough time. "Luckily the group is hard working so we even agreed to work after hours. Everything worked out in the end. The show has six songs, two dances and a drama. It has lots of songs because on Wednesday the group complained about muscle pain so we concentrated on songs instead.'

On Friday 20 March, the group presented its show to a delegation from the MoE, who were pleased with the performance and gave authorisation to the group to go on tour. The RACE coordinator reported that since the group had started visiting schools last year, a decrease in the number of teenage pregnancy was observed. This was very encouraging. Some schools visited last year want the group to come back this year.

Table 2. Relative ranking of schools regarding number of teenage pregnancy drop-outs

School name	Ranking of schools with highest teenage pregnancy rate 2013	Ranking of schools with highest teenage pregnancy rate 2014
Eenhana SS	2 nd	12 th
Etomba CS	5 th	7 th

Onaghulo CS	6 th	9 th
-------------	-----------------	-----------------

In those schools there is a clear impact. By comparison Ponhofi was the top-ranking school in both 2013 and 2014. This school was not visited by the group in 2014. It was also not visited by NAPPA. This is evidence that the combined intervention of EYC/ OYO/ NAPPA was instrumental in supporting schools teenage pregnancy programs.

During the week:

- the group selected three youth (two girls and one boy) to become trainers for the Ondobe Youth Group; Nyandee had meetings with them and a program was drafted for the first week;
- Nyandee supported the Youth Officer with the preparation of the tour, and reported that everything was in place; and
- Nyandee had a meeting with the new EYG chairperson to discuss his role and to advise him on the running of the group.

Nyandee concluded by saying that without his presence the EYC would not have been ready for the tour. While the group is now more motivated and has more members, it still lacks the ability to direct shows. This is consistent with OYO's findings with other youth groups. Directing youth club shows is a skill not easily acquired, ad possessed by very few people. In order to be sustainable, youth clubs must either find a director to work with in their area or outsource directing if they have a budget.

6.3. Tour Eenhana youth club

OYO was not responsible for the tour. It was organised and managed by the MPYC with the MoE (RACE) and NAPPA.

The Youth Coordinator, Adelaide, kindly updated us regularly, sending us feedback and photos. She was very pleased with the project. Her reports included comments such as ' ... in Okatope Secondary School, the learners were telling what they had learned from the show. It was amazing how open they were to sharing and asking questions. We promised to give a school bag to one girl who promised to change and stop wearing short skirts' and 'It was a great experience and we finished all the schools we had targeted.'

6.4. First two weeks of workshops with Ondobe Youth Group

The first two weeks of workshop took place between 13 April 2015 and 23 April 2015. Unfortunately the male trainer was also selected by GIZ to attend another workshop (facilitation Phillip Wetu DVD) from 20 April 2015 to 22 April 2015 and therefore had to miss the beginning of the workshop. This put pressure on Nyandee and the two female trainers. Upon arrival on 19 April 2015 they had to rework the program to accommodate the absence of this facilitator.

In addition, the accommodation, venue and catering had been organised in advance; however, upon arrival, we found the accommodation to be very poor. On 20 April 2015 the team, in addition to starting the workshop, had to find other accommodation. Fortunately they were able to move there on 20 April 2015.

The first week was difficult. The two female trainers from the EYC were not confident. The male trainer joined on day four and confused everybody. He had missed three days, yet tried jump in without listening to what had been done. Despite this setback the

Ondobe youth group was actually very good and committed. Each day between 14 and 22 youth attended, which exceeded what was ever achieved in Eenhana itself. The group had energy and was hard working.

The second week the trainers were greatly improved. They got used to working together and made huge progress. The OYG was outstanding, and their work showed much emotion. Between 17 and 22 youth attended daily. Some school learners joined too, as they didn't want to stay at home during the holidays, doing nothing or drinking alcohol.

The group is working on alcohol and drug abuse. They still need more information on these topics.

On the last day, the representative from GIZ, Laura, saw the group and was happy with progress. The trainers suggested that perhaps they should stay away for the next two weeks of workshops, to give a chance to other youth members from the EYC. Nyandee Mbarandongo, OYO facilitator, was not convinced by that idea and reported 'I think we must not change the trainers because the group is working well with them and they have learned a lot from the two weeks. I think it will be bad for the group to start again with new trainers.'

6.5. Follow-up activities with Eenhana youth club

During the planning workshop it was emphasised that activities should be organised for the rest of the members to be kept busy. This was to ensure that 1) Ondobe youth group was not perceived as competition and 2) the other members continued to create new work. OYO was not responsible for this activity, but was following up to assess progress.

This proved difficult. The youth officer reported that the group wasn't very busy and were considering getting involved in car wash activities. While this may be beneficial in helping to sustain the group financially, it is not a creative activity. In the absence of Nyandee and three of their members, however, it seems that the group is unable to create new performances (this confirms the previous finding that the group finds it difficult to direct itself).

6.6. Second two weeks of workshops with Ondobe Youth Group

The last two weeks of workshops took place between 18 May 2015 and 29 May 2015. All three facilitators from Eenhana youth club and Nyandee were present. Prior to the workshop, the owner of the hall decided to increase his rental fee substantially. This was deemed to be not only unfair but also unsustainable as the youth would not be able to continue after the support from GIZ ended. The youth therefore looked for alternative places in Ondobe, and came up with a new place where the workshop indeed took place. It is very commendable that the youth themselves looked for and found a solution.

The trainers from Eenhana showed much improvement. They were confident and hard working and proved that they could indeed facilitate training. The first two days were slow and difficult, as the youth in Ondobe had forgotten most of their show. Time was spent just going over what had been done during the first two weeks. On Wednesday many complained about muscle pain, so it was a slow day. However from Thursday the pace picked up and good progress had been made by the end of the week.

The groups also benefited from a facilitation by Nyandee on HIV/AIDS, which helped them go into far greater detail than before. On Friday a meeting was set up to discuss the shortcomings observed and to agree on a way forward for the last week of rehearsals.

The second week was intense. The show had to be ready by Wednesday as both a delegation from the Multi-Purpose youth centre and GIZ were coming to gauge progress. On Wednesday the group presented its show. Both GIZ and the ministry staff were happy with the group and gave constructive comments – on, for instance, focusing more and having more eye contact on stage – to help improve the show. On Thursday, the group worked to integrate those comments and learn from them.

In order to get known in the community, the group decided to organise a cleaning campaign on the Friday. GIZ helped with 20 big plastic bags and the youth officer in charge of the group came all the way from Eenhana to support the campaign. Local businesses were very impressed by the initiative. Shiyabonga Bar gave N\$ 100 to the group; Sports Bar gave an additional 20 plastic bag and N\$ 50; KK entertainment gave 48 cool drinks; Weto Trading gave 24 cool drinks; the China shop gave N\$ 200; Supper Cool gave 5 bottles of 2-litre cool drinks, the service station gave N\$ 300 and Free Kick gave 48 cool drinks. Nampol helped with traffic control to ensure it was safe for the youth. The youth decided to use part of the money to organise a braai and invite those who had helped them cleaning, as along the way some people joined them.

The youth facilitators from Eenhana then wrote their report, which forms part of the monitoring and evaluation section.

6.7. Tour Ondobe youth club

OYO was not responsible for the tour. It was organised and managed by the MPYC with the MoE (RACE). Only five school shows were organised, over a week (one show per day). OYO's director, Philippe Talavera, expressed his concerns that spending lots of time and money preparing a show for only five schools may not be sustainable. However, the planning remained unchanged.

Of the five shows planned, only three actually took place. Good feedback was received from the shows that were indeed presented. However, one needs to question the cost-effectiveness of this tour. Also it seems that mostly young children were targeted, while the performance had been devised for secondary school learners. The Ministry of Education and the MPYC are in charge of the evaluation – it is therefore not possible in this report to assess whether or not the message was clearly understood by the audience.

6.8. Evaluation

The OYO's director, Philippe Talavera and OYO's lead facilitator, Nyandee Mbarandongo, developed a series of tools to try and understand the results obtained and the challenges faced, so as to help the teams move ahead. They spent the day of 16 June 2015 with the Ondobe youth group, the day of 17 June 2015 with the Eenhana youth club and the day of 18 June 2015 with both (the MPYC had organised transport for the Ondobe youth members to come to the Eenhana multi-purpose youth centre). A full report was prepared and is available.

Ondobe youth group: This group has the potential to become sustainable. It consists of over 15 members. It is supported by two local responsible (and respected) adults (a

police officer and a teacher). The first intervention (four weeks of workshops with OYO plus one week in Eenhana) with the group had an impact on at least one of the youth's lives, as expressed below:

We did drama, dancing and singing and through that we had learnt how to protect ourselves against HIV/AIDS and the abuse of alcohol and drugs. I liked 'come up with your own song' and 'how to stay with others in the group'. Now I know how to dance and I'm not shy anymore. Being with the group encouraged me to go for HIV/AIDS testing.

The group is motivated. They do not fear the absence of a trainer, as they feel they have learned a lot. They have the potential to indeed create independently (they demonstrated this by creating a song on the day of the evaluation).

The biggest challenge for the group is the absence of a rehearsal/ meeting place. No free space can be found in the mornings and free spaces can only be found some afternoons at the school (which is inconvenient for those members attending NAMCOL). The group is motivated so can be sustained even in the absence of a meeting/rehearsal space – but it has to be noted that the lack of a venue is a limitation for the group, as they cannot meet as often as they would have liked to.

The relationship with the Eenhana Multi-purpose youth centre started well. However the group is a little unclear about what support the MPYC can provide and how they fit into the MYPC's program. The planning session on 18 June 2015 was very useful as the rural youth development officer could clarify how her office works, what has potentially been planned and how they could work together. The group has two performances scheduled for June 2016 and one for July 2016. Discussions are planned with the Ministry of Education to assess the possibility of a further tour. GIZ offered to pay for the hall in November to help them rehearse a new show for the World AIDS Day, and organise community shows in December.

Planned activities seem to focus on interventions geared to generate income, such as car wash and cleaning campaigns. This is because the group needs funding to pay for food (and possibly a hall) and is not sure how to get more support to create new shows (they are willing to try and create on their own, but there is only so much they can achieve alone and so many topics they can try and tackle in the absence of a trainer). They also tend to move towards sport, as they don't need a hall – just a place to play soccer or netball. They have already established a girl's netball team that played in the regional tournament.

There were no tours planned with the MoE and a meeting between the Ondobe Chairperson, the Youth Officer and RACE during the first week of July was suggested, to discuss options for a tour in September.

Eenhana youth club: By contrast the Eenhana youth club does not appear to be sustainable. It has been supported for three years, yet after three years the same issues are still problematic. Most members are not from Eenhana and need to be accommodated and fed. In the absence of catering and accommodation, they do not rehearse regularly. They were not able to present a performance on 17 June 2015 and their creative potential was limited – it proved too challenging for them to create a song.

The Eenhana youth club has many opportunities: unlike Ondobe, they have a rehearsal space; they have support from the MPYC; they have had road shows, have been invited

to perform at events, and have organised car wash events. Unfortunately, they do not seem able to make the most out of those opportunities.

The biggest threat is their relationship to money. They won a tender on behalf of the youth club to clean the area around the 2015 expo field. However, they divided the money among individuals, instead of using it for the club. They all wish to be paid, despite the low quality of their performance. Somehow the original aim of the club has been lost and the members have strayed from their vision. There are also disturbing reports of youth members – girls, in particular – misbehaving:

- Girls have been chased away from the hostel because they sneak out, come back late or disappear altogether; and
- Girls have been reported to RACE as propositioning teachers when they are on tour and visiting schools.

Lots of concerns were also expressed regarding their chairperson, and money, such as the car wash money, seems to have disappeared. As explained by Nyandee, OYO's trainer, ‘the “vibrant” from the Eenhana Vibrant youth club has been lost. It is time to reclaim it.’

A new executive committee, with the youth officer as chairperson, was elected. Youth members also decided to look into their behavior and try and change for the better. Whether or not this will happen remains to be seen. The youth officer now has the difficult task of helping the group reorganise itself, refocus its attention and prepare for forthcoming performances and tours. Unfortunately the youth officer in charge of the group appeared to have had very little planned for/with the group for the coming months. Planning was therefore difficult to discuss.

No tours were planned with the MoE so a meeting between the Eenhana youth club Vice-Chairperson, the Youth Officer and RACE during the first week of July, was suggested, to discuss options for a tour in September 2015.

6.9. Last week workshop with Ondobe youth club

Originally the last workshop was planned for both groups, who were to meet in Eenhana. However, after the feedback sessions, it was feared that this might not be a good idea. The Eenhana Vibrant Team first had to prove its worth again. It was feared they might set a bad example to the Ondobe youth group. Mixing the two groups would have been premature.

The workshop took place between 29 June 2015 and 3 July 2015. On the afternoon of Monday 29 June 2015 a meeting took place between the MoE, the MPYC, GIZ and the OYG. It was agreed that the group would need to work on the topic of child abuse and prepare a tour for September. The news motivated the group to work harder, as they were excited about the possibility of another tour.

During the week, they devised new songs and a drama. They also took turns leading warm ups, to ensure that they could continue on their own. On the following Friday, they performed their new material for the MoE, who were very happy with the energy of the group.

6.10. Follow-up and conclusion

In their final report, the three young people from the Eenhana youth group who went to train the Ondobe youth group agreed that the experience had been life-changing for them. They had learned leadership skills, including patience, communication and problem solving.

'I learned how to communicate with other people and how to solve problems and how to find solutions to the problem. Most importantly, I learned how to work with other young people.' (Michael Tuhapheny)

The group also learned exercises and skills to help them create new material such as drama and songs.

'Mr Nyandee taught us many exercises that we can use in the future in order to keep fit.' (Janet Handhuwo)

'I have learned how to create something by myself and make it work.' (Michael Tuhapheny)

Finally it gave them a good example of a committed youth group. The Eenhana Vibrant Team had always been more difficult to work with. The trainers realised that the attitude of the group and the willingness to strive and persevere is important and can make a workshop easier or harder.

'When people are committed – like the Ondobe youth – then it is easy to work with them because they show you that they are interested and will try their best.' (Maria Kambonde)

All three trainers agreed that they had learned valuable skills they should put to good use once back with their group in Eenhana.

Shortly after the feedback session both groups took part in a drama competition organised by NAPPA. The Eenhana Vibrant youth club had renewed energy and came first, with Ondobe finishing second (out of six groups). This was very encouraging, as both groups had been trained by OYO – which seemed to have given them valuable tools with which to prepare relevant dramas.

In July the Eenhana Vibrant youth club performed at the Eenhana trade fair, alongside big names such as Gazza. It seemed that the Eenhana Vibrant youth club had regained their drive and purpose. However, despite the meeting and what was agreed in June, the tour in September did not materialise. Some youth members were writing NAMCOL examinations and therefore needed time to prepare this. No performances took place after the trade fair show. It was unclear whether the group was rehearsing, and it was unclear whether the group still had material for performances.

The Eenhana Vibrant Team benefited from support in 2013, 2014 and 2015. However sustainability has always been an issue. Some team members have been trained on how to create shows, and the MPYC staff have been trained to organise and manage tours. It was expected that activities would resume after the examinations, towards the end of the year. However the risk remains that – with the withdrawal of GIZ and OYO support – activities will stop.

The OYG, on the other hand, has managed to keep itself busy. On 3 July 2015, they performed at Isai Nhinda JSS. On 6 July 2015 some members attended the Star for Life event at Eenhana. On 24 August 2015 they attended a NAYAM/NAPPA meeting in Eenhana. While they didn't perform, they met regularly (on 25, 26 and 31 July, 1, 8, 10, 15, 25 and 26 August 2015) to work on a drama about child abuse. They also finalised their touring plan with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and started touring schools in September. By the time of writing this report, four schools had successfully been visited and six more schools were targeted.

Unlike Eenhana Vibrant Team, only the OYG has received support this year. However they have proved to have been a good investment. They are committed and enthusiastic. The support they are getting from the local police officer and teacher is also helping tremendously. Despite the absence of a rehearsal space, they manage to meet regularly and work towards making a difference in their community. This group has the potential to be sustainable.

The project has so far been quite successful. In particular moving from Eenhana to Ondobe was a good initiative. There is no proof the Eenhana Vibrant Team will ever be sustainable. The MPYC is too far away from the location and somehow doesn't manage to attract young people to the club. The situation is very different in Ondobe. While the club has no infrastructure to help its members, it benefits from local support (police officer, teacher) and its members are motivated.

Based on the experience gained over the past three years, OYO would recommend further interventions, if any, to focus on Ondobe or other such local groups, outside of Eenhana. Sustaining groups is difficult as young people come and go. However, within this limitation, Ondobe has potential for growth.

7 Promoting zero tolerance for GBV

GBV was the main theme for OYO's work this year. OYO decided to focus on this issue, as it is a prominent problem in Namibia. While it might be difficult to change the attitude of adults, OYO believes that influencing young people to grow up as responsible adults will go a long way to creating a better society in the future.

To that end OYO used different tools:

- dance troupe GBV show 1: three pieces developed between 2011 and 2014 – '*He loved me*', about intimate partner violence (formerly known as 'passion killing'), '*He loved me*', about the roots and consequences of GBV, and '*Take my hand*', about services survivors of violence can access;
- dance troupe GBV show 2: three pieces, one developed in 2014 and two created in 2015 – '*Ever since Helen*', about intimate partner violence (formerly known as 'passion killing'), '*The Moirai*', about services survivors of violence can access, and '*Get a job*', about alternative to violence;
- DVD '*Now that I can talk about it*', produced in 2013 and extensively used in 2014, about violence within the family; and
- various plays developed by youth group members.

Depending on the project, one or more tools were used per region.

7.1 Building community capacity to support children's and women's rights in rural Omaheke Region

In 2014, thanks to funding from CSFN, a vehicle for EU funding in Namibia, OYO embarked on a very interesting project. While most of the activities took place in 2014, the project was completed in 2015. During the project OYO worked with the Gobabis youth group – who went on two tours – and with the OYO dance troupe – who developed three new pieces and toured the same schools.

This year OYO evaluated the outcome of the action. A full evaluation report is available. The main findings are outlined below.

As part of the project, '*Building community capacity to increase implementation of children and women's rights in rural areas of Omaheke Region*', schools were visited three times (twice by the Gobabis youth group and once by the OYO dance troupe). Learners were therefore exposed three times to a message around gender equality and against GBV.

At the end of the project – judging by the responses to our questionnaires – there was a clear improvement in knowledge and a clear, measurable change in attitude. Exposing learners several times to the same message proved to be effective.

At the end of the project it was not possible to measure a clear change of behaviour. Behaviour change takes more time to materialise – such projects happen over too short a period to claim to have had a measurable impact.

Issues around manhood and womanhood are complex and multi-layered – involving knowledge gained at school, at church and within the family. Stereotypes are deeply engrained in our learners. However change remains possible. The age targeted (14 years to 20 years) is appropriate for this type of intervention, as shown by the measured change of attitude observed.

The pieces of legislation around GBV (the Combating of Rape Act of 2000 and the Combating of domestic violence Act of 2003) are complex. More interventions are needed for learners to not only know about them, but understand how they can positively impact on their lives.

These questionnaires, while anonymous, help us identify schools where some myths are still alive – for instance, the belief that raping a virgin may cure learners of HIV. Such questionnaires are therefore valuable tools for the MoE to design further interventions.'

During the first two tours, the team met with various women in the region, trying to identify relevant interview candidates. Three women were interviewed between October and November. Her Worship the Mayor for Gobabis also granted the project an interview. The original idea was to produce a radio program. However, it proved difficult as two interviews were in English and two in Otjiherero. OYO therefore instead decided to create a short link that we posted on facebook and shared with various stakeholders in the region. <https://vimeo.com/123138094>

The project proved successful in reaching schools and learners, but less so in reaching adults. Participation in specific activities has been consistent, with most schools indeed committing themselves to all the activities. Ten of the twelve schools originally identified

have attended all three events and 10 schools have participated in the competition. Both OYO and the CSO foundation of Namibia were satisfied with the outcome of the project.

7.2 Building community capacity to support children's and women's rights in rural Erongo Region

In order to tackle GBV issues and promote children's and women's rights, OYO, with support from the Civil Society Foundation of Namibia and EU, under CfP1, initiated a project in Omaheke Region. Subsequently we followed suggestions to extend the project to Erongo Region, under CfP2.

7.2.1. Activities

For this project we used:

- the OYO dance troupe GBV 1, reaching 5 986 young people between 31 January 2015 and 7 February 2015;
- the show developed by the Dream Team, Keetmanshop, reaching 4 564 young people and 297 adults between 22 March 2015 and 29 March 2015;
- the OYO dance troupe GBV 2, reaching 6 713 young people and 506 adults between 7 June 2015 and 12 June 2015; and
- the DVD '*Now that I can talk about it*', reaching 603 young people and 81 adults.

As part of the project we also intended to train the Swakopmund youth group. Workshops commenced in January; however, they proved to be extremely difficult to manage.

Table 3. OYO workshop Swakopmund

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
26 January 2015 to 30 January 2015	Between zero and seven participants per day	On Monday upon arrival no youth were present. Meetings ensued on Monday and Tuesday with the youth officer, who concluded that the youth were not coming because the youth centre is situated in town while they were in the location (a recurrent problem experienced by the youth centre). He suggested that the workshops be relocated. From Wednesday the workshops took place at Mondesa Community hall. Between three and seven people attended each day. We trained them on HIV transmission and prevention, and organised games and basic drama activities to get them started and motivated.
2 February 2015 to 6 February 2015	Between four and 14 participants per day	On the advice of the youth office we decided to split the rehearsals into two : morning sessions were in the DRC location and afternoon sessions in Mondesa location. Monday to Wednesday mornings, between 13 and 14 youth attended. After playing games, the group started to devise a drama on GBV, based on what was happening in the location. A song was also created. In the afternoons between Monday and Wednesday, however, only between 5 and 6 people joined – mostly from the DRC location. On Wednesday it was decided to relocate the whole workshops to the DRC location.

		However on Thursday only 9 youth came to rehearsals – 4 of them had just been contracted by a security company. By Friday the number had further decreased to 5, as the youth were starting to get demotivated (little progress had been made each day).
Between 6 February 2015 and 2 March 2015		The youth officer was tasked with helping to organise the group. Group members were tasked with recruiting new members.
2– 6 March 2015	Between five and seven participants per day	On Monday morning only two youth were present. By that afternoon there were five; they requested that rehearsals happen only on afternoons. Attendance was five on Tuesday, seven on Wednesday and five again on Thursday. It was decided that the group was not sustainable: the allocation of two staff to a group with only five to seven members was not a good investment. They would not be ready to present a good show in schools. On Friday, the group was informed that OYO was discontinuing support.

In parallel the Walvis Bay youth centre, which had been quiet at the end of 2014, expressed interest.

Table 4. OYO workshop Walvis Bay

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
2–06 March 2015	Between nine and 25 participants per day	<p>On Tuesday the OYO coordinator for youth development met in WB with the youth officer, NAPPA and a church choir. He introduced the project and concept.</p> <p>On Thursday afternoon, the team met with nine youth group members who went through an introduction (games and basic drama and dance activities).</p> <p>On Friday OYO worked from 11h00 to 15h00 with nine youth at the youth centre and from 15h00 to 19h00 with 25 members of the church choir. The session was well received by the youth.</p> <p>On Saturday OYO worked from 12h00 to 15h00 with thirteen youth at the youth centre and from 15h00 to 19h00 with 22 members of the church choir. The session met with similar success.</p>
9–13 March 2015	Between 10 and 23 participants per day	<p>The days were split between the two groups. Between 11h00 and 14h30 the youth facilitator worked at the youth centre and between 15h00 and 19h00 he worked with the church group.</p> <p>With the youth group (attendance between 10 and 17 per day) the facilitator devised one dance and one song and started devising a drama. He also helped the group to structure itself, appoint a chairperson and draft a plan for the coming months.</p> <p>With the church group (attendance average of 23 per day) the facilitator worked on a dance and a drama. He also discussed with the group the possibility of merging with the group at the youth centre.</p>

With only one week of workshops left, it was obvious that there was insufficient time to put together a show good enough to make a difference in the lives of learners in Erongo Region. This was however a problem that had been foreseen at the time of the proposal, since Erongo is notoriously difficult for any youth work.

Table 5. OYO workshop Erongo

Assumption	Associated risks	Risk level	Comment and mitigation measures
One youth group in Erong is willing to be trained and take part in the action for the whole duration of the project	If no youth group is available for the full program, there will be no performances on gender equality	M	OYO works with many youth groups across the country. Another group from another region could substitute the group and present the performance in Erongo Region

Since none of the groups managed to reach a state of readiness on time, there were no tours resulting from this project.

Feedback from the Dream Team tour:

The principal at Kamwandi JSS was happy and excited to receive OYO at her school. She could not attend the performance of the dance troupe in February but she was informed that it was a success and that the learners both enjoyed and learned from it. The learners followed show well and the message was clear to them: violence is not the way to solve a problem. The principal thanked all involved for this initiative.

Feedback from the Dance Troupe Tour:

In Swakopmund SS the principal was very happy with the program. He was amazed by the performance and the level of participation from the learners. The hall being small, only grade 9 attended the show. The principal regretted that the other grades had not been able to benefit from it and suggested that next time, by having more than one performance at the school (as the hall is too small to accommodate all the grades together), we could ensure that more grades benefited from yje visit.

In Tamariskia Primary school at the end of the show the Life Skills teacher talked to the learners to reinforce the message and encouraged learners to speak out as soon as possible.

In most cases learners at schools were open-minded and agreed that violence was not the answer. There were two notable exceptions:

- In Namib HS the tour manager reported: 'There was this one school girl that said that if ladies misbehave, they have to be beaten in order to respect the Man of the House. The facilitator tried his best to tell her that abuse is not the answer but she refused to understand that and she stood firm on the fact that if she misbehaved, her boyfriend or husband would have to beat her so that she could learn to respect him.'
- In Karibib Private School, one boy stated: '50–50 is not the answer. It should be 60–40. Yes, girls have rights, but the head of the household is the man and this should not be changed.'

Those cases show that beliefs are acquired at a very young age. These beliefs in turn shape behaviour. It is difficult to change the behaviour of young people whose beliefs are

already firmly anchored in their minds. Changing the behaviour of adults is thus even more complex. Such projects need indeed to focus on the youth and could start at an even earlier age.

OYO's director, Philippe Talavera, came on a monitoring visit on 28 March and attended the show at the Karibib Private School, to supervise the project and assess the quality of the show and the facilitation. He was satisfied by the progress and reported positively on his way back.

To conclude the project, OYO invited the school to enter the **OYO Social Engagement Competition 2015**. To win, the schools had to create two boards, one looking at GBV and the other at services available to victims, and had to collect commitment forms.

During the last tour of the dance troupe schools were given boards (two per school), paint, brushes and other materials. The rules for the competition were explained and they were encouraged to take part. Of the fourteen schools:

- two did not take part in the competition;
- three completed only one board; and
- nine completed the two boards.

The production manager and one youth assistant visited all fourteen schools between 27 and 30 July to take photos of the boards. A committee comprising two OYO staff (operation manager and director), a renowned artist (Barbara Bohlke), a youth activist (Johannes Magongo) and a gender expert (Alfa Sililo) met at the end of August to evaluate the photos and rank them (see 1.5. for results).

In parallel OYO encouraged learners to sign commitment forms. The idea of the commitment forms was to encourage young people and their parents to take a few minutes to think and write down mantras for their lives. They include comments such as 'I will never let anyone abuse me' or 'I will respect my girlfriend or wife'. Wording such ideas is a first step towards living them. A total of 3 762 forms have been collected.

Results of the Social Engagement competition 2015:

- First place: Tamariskia PS – a very clear messages on their boards and 653 commitment forms
- Second place: Namib HS – outstanding boards from an artistic point of view but only 72 commitment forms
- Third place: Martin Luther HS – strong messages on the boards with an interesting story line, and 146 commitment forms
- Fourth place: Swakopmund SS – strong message on the boards, but only 43 commitment forms
- Fifth place: Usakos JSS – 369 commitment forms but less overall artistic quality of the boards.

Tamariskia PS received a computer and a trophy during a hand-over ceremony in the presence of OYO's operation manager, Cecilia Petrus. Namib HS also received a trophy also during the ceremony. Both schools were happy about their prizes and recommitted to end GBV and support children/teenagers in their respective schools.

This project also involved jails. There are three correctional facilities in Erongo Region: those at Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and Omaruru. At the time of the dance troupe show,

Omaruru correctional facility was experiencing a shortage of staff and could not allow outsiders to come and perform, which was a pity.

Walvis Bay correctional facility is the largest one in the region and OYO often performs there for over 500 inmates. For the first dance troupe show, however, the correctional facility only allowed a small number of inmates to attend the event. OYO therefore didn't reach the number it had expected. More inmates attended the second show (presented by the youth group). Swakopmund Correctional Facility is a smaller jail. However, it is still important to reach inmates incarcerated there.

Table 6. Correctional facility audiences

	Young people		Adults	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
First dance troupe show	3	2	67	273
Youth group show	3	2	112	294
Second dance troupe show	8	69	73	294

The inmates present enjoyed the project. After the first show of the dance troupe, some asked why all the pieces deal with the problem (GBV) and referral systems for the victim, yet none deal with prevention. Preventing GBV is difficult and complex, and it cannot be achieved using tools such as condoms. However, the question did inspire the group, who decided, upon return, to embark on the creation of a new piece.

Performances in jails are always followed up by a proper facilitation to ensure inmates understood the issue presented and can reflect on the situation. Some inmates are in jail because they were perpetrators of GBV. The jail environment itself is harsh, with many violent incidents being reported. The project therefore offers a platform for inmates to reflect on violence and on their own lives.

7.2.2. Evaluation and lessons learned

As part of the project, '*Building community capacity to increase implementation of children's and women's rights in rural areas of Erongo Region*', schools, communities and jails were visited three times (once by the Keetmanshop youth group and twice by the OYO dance troupe). Learners, community members and inmates were therefore exposed twice to a message around gender equality and against GBV.

As part of the monitoring and evaluation component of the project, learners were tasked to complete a pre- and a post-project questionnaire. In the two jails inmates did complete the pre-project quiz, but it was not possible to trace them later to complete the post-project quiz. This is in part due to the fact that Walvis Bay correctional services, traditionally a large jail with over 800 inmates, scaled down its capacity to undertake renovation work on its buildings. Many inmates were therefore relocated to other correctional services.

At the end of the project there was a clear, measurable change of attitude and an indication that behaviour had changed. This suggests that exposing learners several times to the same message is effective.

Example: It is a good thing for a woman to be a bread-winner also. She can then help with electricity or school fees.

Table 7. Pre-project and post-project scores for ‘female breadwinner’ question

	True	False
Pre- project quiz	93%	7%
Post- project quiz	97.4%	2.6%

It is heartening to see that many learners agreed with this statement. 93% were already convinced at the beginning of the project; this increased to 97.4%. In this case the project reinforced – and perhaps even strengthened – the positive attitude of learners.

At the end of the project it was possible only with some questions to measure a clear change in the level of knowledge. In particular questions around legislations were answered incorrectly. Some of those questions remain difficult for learners and to communicate the concepts effectively would require more in-depth interactions.

In some instances the changes occurred regardless of the number of events the learner took part in. In other cases it was clear that the more events a learner had attended (in other words the more shows a learner had seen), the greater the improvement in his/her knowledge and the higher the likelihood that his/her attitude was likely to change. Reiterating a same message using different media therefore works.

Example: If you are abused, you can get a protection order directly from the court: you don’t have to go to the police station.

Table 8. Pre-project and post-project scores for ‘protection order’ question

	True	False	I don’t know
Pre- project quiz	31%	48.8%	20.2%
Post-project quiz	35.1%	45%	19.9%

It is actually true that you get a protection order directly from the Court. You don’t need to go to the police station to get a protection order: you file the application directly with the Clerk of the Court. Very few people actually know that and many survivors of violence are afraid to go to the police and therefore don’t apply for a court order, not knowing the process is actually simple and happens directly at the court.

Only 31% of the learners knew it at the beginning of the project. This percentage increased slightly to 35.1% at the end of the project. However when disaggregating the data further the following results emerged:

Table 9. Impact of number of shows attended on knowledge imparted

	True
Attended all three shows	46.8%
Attended two of the shows	28.4%
Attended none or only one of the shows	19.1%

It is clear in this case that the more shows you attended, the more likely you were to give the right answer. The different outcomes and answers to this question are significant. Reiterating the information is effective.

Table 10. Audiences reached with dance troupes and youth group show

	Young people		Adults	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
First dance troupe show	3 336	2 650	259	188
Youth group show	2 578	1 986	176	121
Second dance troupe show	3 696	3 094	360	419

7.3 Growing strong – a project in Karas Region

This is a project funded by Stichting Horizon.

7.3.1. Activities

The package used in Karas Region comprised two elements:

- OYO dance troupe GBV2; and
- Training followed by a performance by the Keetmanshoop youth group, known as the Dream Team.

The Keetmanshop youth centre was therefore visited at the end of 2014 to discuss implementation, meet with the young people and the management from the centre and agree on the program. In parallel the Ministry of Education was approached and schools to benefit from the program were identified.

Three one-week workshops were then organised. They took place between 19 January 2015 and 23 January 2015, 9 February 2015 and 13 February 2015, and 16 February 2015 and 20 February 2015.

Table 11. OYO Keetmanshoop workshops

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
19 Jauary 2015 to 23 January 2015	Between 11 and 16 participants per day	The first workshop went very well. The group was quick to learn and they enjoyed the activities. They were well disciplined and committed. During the first week, two dances and the beginning of a new drama were created and the group received training on gender equality and GBV.
9 February 2015 to 13 February 2015	Between 10 and 13 participants per day	During the week the following was achieved: the drama was completely staged, the dance ' <i>Marry me</i> ' and a new song were created and the various sections of the drama, dance and songs were linked to one another – the basic structure of the show was finalised. The youth members were trained on GBV.
16 February 2015 to 20 February 2015	Between 13 and 17 participants per day	During the week the following was achieved: the show was polished, the actors were supported by acting exercises and the show was previewed by the MPYC staff for helpful feedback. The youth were briefed about their upcoming tour.

It was possible to work fairly quickly with this group as OYO has been supporting them for the past three years (with a new group the process would have taken five weeks). The

head of the centre was on maternity leave at the time of the workshops. There were some issues between the centre and the youth group. However, for the most part the rehearsals ran smoothly.

During the workshops, a performance on GBV was devised, looking at the fears men have and the barriers they may face if they are the victims of abuse, how to report the abuse and the importance of counsellors and their role in our communities.

In parallel one of the OYO youth facilitators visited the schools to administer a questionnaire to learners. The aim of the questionnaire was to evaluate knowledge and attitudes at the beginning of the project.

Schools were therefore visited twice:

- from 21 February 2015 to 27 February 2015 by the Dream Team, reaching 3 383 people; and
- on 20 June 2015 by the OYO dance troupe, reaching 4 514 people.

Comments on the Dream Team shows

- At P.K de Villiers SS, the production manager reported: ‘This was the performance that I was looking for: the level of energy, emotions and projection of the drama were super-good (...) The girls were the contributing factors to a wonderful performance as they were supportive during the performance and it triple-boosted the Dream Team’s energy. Awesome show and I hope they will take it from here to higher levels or keep it here as this was the tops!’
- At St Therese SS the hostel superintendent reported that ‘it was very good and powerful with an important message based on the topic. It was clear and interesting.’
- At Keetmanshoop JSS, the production manager reported that ‘The principal was happy and excited to receive us. He heard that the group performing was the local youth group and he couldn’t wait to see them perform. The learners are well disciplined and controlling them was very easy as they were participative during the facilitation.’
- In Suiderlig High School the superintendent reported: ‘It is a true reflection of what is happening in our daily hostels and school life. It is an eye opener to our learners.’
- The life skills teacher at Luderitz SS commented that it was ‘an informative message on GBV, loud and clear.’

The dance troupe show was a special tour, as we were privileged to receive a visit from Rena Topfer, representing the Horizon Foundation. Rena arrived on 19 June 2015 and had an interview with OYO’s director, before leaving with the team on 20 June 2015. OYO’s director joined the tour in Luderitz, where he attended the shows at Agra Penguin SS and Luderitz JSS.

Comments from the dance troupe show:

- At St Therese JSS, ‘Mr Cooper – the hostel superintendant – was very happy and excited to receive us and also to be able to see the HORIZON representatives; the Dining Hall, as usual, was already set up to receive the dance troupe’s performance; the school life skills teacher was also present. The teacher was glad to hear that OYO has a counsellor on board touring along with the cast and facilitators, as this helps their learners to be more open to OYO. This was also a wonderful and well-received performance by the learners and the participation during the facilitation

was very good.’ Mr Cooper added that ‘it was educative, informative, relevant and our learners learnt a lot. It was a very creative use of dance, music and art performance’.

- In Keetmanshop JSS ‘The OYO team was warmly welcomed by the principal and his staff and the learners couldn’t wait to see the performance of the Dance Troupe. The Keetmanshoop youth also attended the performance. The performance was well received, and the learners were very supportive and participated well in the facilitation.’
- In Lordsville JSS: ‘This was the morning that nobody wanted be outdoors due to the freezing weather of 2 degrees Celsius. Unfortunately the school doesn’t have a school hall and we all had to be in an open freezing space. The first dance was a bit difficult. The Principal really appreciated the efforts of the dancers to make sure the performance was well presented and that the message was clear to the learners. The principal stayed throughout the performance; he was very happy and told us that we are welcome in his school anytime and on any day.’ The life skills teacher, Ms Magdalena Hashipala, added ‘it was a strong, relevant and professional performance.’
- B. Ndeulita, teacher at Ernest Jager CS, commented: ‘it was very educative and learners were excited. It also is encouraging young people to avoid this gender-based violence in Namibia’

7.3.2. Evaluation and lessons learned

As part of the project, ‘Growing Strong’ in Karas Region, it was important to evaluate the impact of the intervention. As part of the program, prior to any intervention, the schools were visited. Fifteen learners from each school were selected and answered a pre-project quiz. At the end of the project, after schools had been visited twice (once by the Keetmanshop youth group, also known as the Dream Team, and once by the dance troupe), learners were invited to answer the same quiz. The idea was to assess whether any knowledge had been gained and any attitudes had changed.

A clear knowledge gain was observed around the issues of the age of consent, the reporting abuse and where to get a protection order. However more work needs to be done to clarify the definition of gender stereotypes, information about the court order itself and the names of the laws protecting us.

The project clearly contributed to a change in attitude, confirmed in a change in terms of the perception of male and female roles and the expectations surrounding these roles and associated rights. Even though progress was noted, more work is needed to tackle religious beliefs and the issue of the mini-skirt. Through this project learners were exposed to situations looking at the roots of violence, our beliefs and our expectations. It clearly encouraged learners to think beyond their original beliefs and reflect on their attitudes, or the attitudes of their peers. It also demonstrably contributed to a shift in terms of attitudes.

Table 12. Audiences reached in Karas Region

	Learners		Adults	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Youth group tour	1 628	1 526	93	136
Dance troupe tour	2 365	1 951	121	77

7.4 Stepping up – a project in Hardap Region

7.4.1. Touring the dance troupe

This is a project funded by Lifeline/Childline.

It was a simpler project, with only one intervention: OYO dance troupe GBV1.

Originally scheduled in February 2015, the tour had to be brought forward and took place from 25 January 2015 to 30 January 2015. The rain disturbed the beginning of the week. However, most shows could proceed as scheduled. Three pieces were presented, each followed by a facilitated discussion. The pieces were very well received in all schools, and touched many learners. As reported by OYO facilitator Nyandee, ‘we are doing just that: touching people’s hearts’. 5 439 learners were reached.

Table 13. Audiences reached with dance troupe tour

Schools	Learners/youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
TOTAL	3 144	3 002	172	116	6 434

After each show some learners in attendance were asked to complete a knowledge, attitude and behavior test. Data were collected, and the results obtained are very interesting. A full evaluation report is available. Our main findings were that about 10% of the male learners think a girl doesn’t have the right to break up with her boyfriend and go with another man, doesn’t think it is OK for a man to be a caring father and think that showing affection and love is a sign of weakness. 10% is not a small part of that population. Such attitudes could lead those young men to becoming the offenders of tomorrow. They could find themselves committing a crime, if one day their girlfriends should break up with them; or they could abuse their wives and children, thinking strength is a sign of masculinity. This 10% of the male population in the schools of Hardap Region need more programs such as this one. This program allowed us to gather this information and identify the issues where more work is needed. The intervention did not provide a long term solution to the problem. However, unless we address this issue now in our schools, we will not make a difference in the long term in the region.

Comments from the dance troupe show:

- At C. Oeseb SS, the teacher at the conclusion of the activity said that ‘Take my hand’ was the one piece that got to her – seeing a father rape his on child was too extreme for her, and she encouraged all the learners to speak out as soon as possible once they found themselves in a similar situation.
- At Emphelheim JSS, the supervising teacher was very happy with the program and after the activity encouraged her learners to take what was portrayed in the dance pieces and use it as a guide for their lives. She also reminded learners that there is never a problem that can’t be solved, and that they should speak out and they would be freed from their problems. She encouraged learners to use the LLCL toll-free number.
- The production manager reported that in Rooiduine JSS, ‘The front class teacher was so excited that as soon as she saw the Bus she walked out of her class to come and welcome us to their school. The performance was so very good and dramatic that not only were the learners concentrating on the performance but also the teachers were all glued to their seats from the beginning to the end. This was one of

the smoothest facilitations as all the learners were willing to answer the questions about each dance piece. The same teacher that had welcomed us came back to us at the end of the activity and told us that she was very deeply touched by the performance, and encouraged the dancers to keep on giving the message.'

7.5 Step Up 4 Change – a project in the Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions

This is a project funded by UNICEF.

7.5.1. Activities

The package used for the Step Up 4 Change comprised two elements:

- OYO dance troupe GBV1; and
- training, followed by a performance by the Outapi and Tsumeb youth groups.

The group is linked to the Outapi Multi-purpose youth centre. OYO has a long-standing relationship with the centre and works very closely with the NAPPA clinic there. Nyandee Mbarandongo, OYO youth facilitator, was selected to work with the group.

Table 14. OYO Outapi workshops

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
27 July 2015 to 1 August 2015	14 participants	The week was challenging. The group spent three days with the facilitator, getting to know each other and starting work on ideas, and then three days with the OYO director, agreeing on the structure of the drama. Most youth were very young. Of note however was the support offered the group by the presence of one person from Nampol for four of the days and the NAPPA nurse for all the days.
3 August 2015 to 7 August 2015	17 participants	Good progress was made this week. The group created two dances, most of the songs and a strong structure for the drama. Despite a slow start on Monday, the group worked hard during the week.
9 August 2015 to 13 August 2015	19 participants	OYO had to be flexible as other activities were taking place at the youth centre and the youth were not available on 14 August 2015. We therefore re-scheduled the program. However the group worked hard and by the end of the week the show was complete. Some of the youth had issues so the facilitator referred them to our counsellor, and the problems were resolved. This led to our decision to send our counsellor on tour with the group.
23 August 2015 to 1 September 2015	17 participants	The show was finalised and polished, with much work focussed on details to ensure that the show was of a high standard and full of energy, and carried a strong message. The young people involved worked hard.

Besides the work with the group, a lot happened behind the scenes to ensure the sustainability of the project. For example, the facilitator organised:

- planning of cleaning campaigns with the group, in collaboration with the town council;
- meetings with the ministry of gender equality and child welfare, so that the group could continue working on GBV mitigation; and
- Meetings with NAPPA to ensure their competency to take over the training of the group – in particular, to encourage the group to promote family planning in schools.

Tsumeb, unlike Outapi, has no MPYCs. In 2014 OYO was involved with the group, but found the absence of infrastructure challenging. However the group was motivated and wanted OYO to come back, so this was a good opportunity to make it happen.

Table 15. OYO Tsumeb workshops

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
10 August 2015 to 14 August 2015	28 participants	The group was very large, which was a challenge. Also two members had hearing impairment and could neither hear nor speak. The group designed a way of working with them, using gestures and writing. Inclusiveness is important for OYO so we ensured that one of the two youth had a leading role in the drama.
17 August 2015 to 21 August	17 participants	Good progress was made this week. The group created two dances, most of the songs and a strong structure for the drama. The group worked hard for most of the week, despite a slow start on Monday.
9 August 2015 to 13 August 2015	19 participants	OYO had to be flexible as other activities were taking place at the youth centre and the youth were not available on 14 August. We therefore re-scheduled the program. Then the rehearsal hall that had been used during the first two weeks was not available. However the group worked hard and by the end of the week the show was complete. Some of the youth had issues so the facilitator referred them to our counsellor and the problems were resolved, which led to our decision to send our counsellor on tour with them.
23 August 2015 to 1 September 2015	17 participants	A hall was secured for that week, thanks to the Tsumeb Theatre group leader. The show was finalised and polished. Much work was focussed on details to ensure that the show was of a high standard and full of energy, and carried a strong message. The young people involved worked hard.

The workshop was particularly interesting as the group included two young people with hearing impairment. This was a good example of inclusiveness. One of the two youth was given the role of the counsellor, to emphasise the potential that everybody has to fulfill various roles. It brought an interesting dimension to the drama, in that the performers had to rely not only on words but also on gesture.

The group was motivated. However, unlike the Outapi group, this group was fairly new for OYO. We had spent only one week with them in 2014. It was clear that the group needed to start with basic training. The show was not of the same standard as that of the Outapi youth group; however, for a new group and a first tour, it was a good product.

- The OYO dance troupe visited Oshana Region and Omusati Region from 27 May 2015 to 6 June 2015 and Oshikoto Region from 28 June 2015 to 4 July 2015. They reached 7 184 people in Omusati Region, 6 958 in Oshana Region and 5 712 in Oshikoto Region.
- The Outapi youth group visited Omusati Region and part of Oshana Region from 2 September 2015 to 10 September 2015, reaching 10 425 people.
- The Tsumeb youth group visited Oshikoto Region and part of Oshana Region from 11 September 2015 to 19 September 2015, reaching 8 608 people.

Comments regarding the dance troupe shows:

- ‘Very educative and attracted learner’s attention. We learnt a lot from the activity’ Wendelinus Aiyambo, teacher counselor, Ombuumbu JSS
- ‘The performance echoed clear information which was even interpreted into the vernacular language by one of the teachers (during the facilitated discussion).’ Mr Amushembe, acting principal, Ontoko CS
- ‘The message brought across on GBV was clear and learners were able to respond through questions.’ W. Ndamma Sheehama, principal, Erkii Tauya JSS
- ‘Learners learnt a lot because they were asking questions and also answering.’ Esperanca Antenio, Acting Principal, Eluwa Special School
- ‘Important messages were conveyed in the performance. Learners learnt a lot on how to prevent problems of abuse.’ Ester Indongo, HOD, Oupumako CS
- ‘Both learners and parents contributed by answering and asking questions. This was the key to the excellence of the presentation.’ Pandeni Kandjabanga, school headboy, Gabriel Taapopi SS

On 4 September 2015 at Onawa SS a special official event was organised. The school received the visit from OYO’s director, UNICEF anti-GBV champion Shaandre Finnies, UNICEF officer in charge Marcus Betts and UNICEF program manager Jacque Kabambe.

Comments regarding youth group shows

- ‘It’s always an honour to be able to come and visit Eluwa special school and spend some quality time with the learners. The learners were excited and teachers were looking forward to the performance as the member in the group who has hearing impairment is a former learner of this school. The performance was well presented and the girl really did a very good job, and that motivated the learners to stay in school and know that when they were done with school there will be a lot they can do out in the community and that being hearing impaired is not an inability.’
- At Oshigamgo SS it was again a great afternoon show that the learners – including the principal of the school – enjoyed very much. The youth group are now starting to enjoy their show and they are investing all their energy during the performances. The message was very clear to the learners and answering questions very easy for them and that made the show faster and smooth-running.

- At Ombuumbu JSS the tour manager reported ‘The show was well received – especially the drama – as the youth were using both English and Oshiwambo during their performance and that got the learners attention. I was personally also happy with the show as it was fun, enjoyable and educative; at the same time the message was very clear.
- Ontoko PS is always welcoming to OYO. This time when we arrived the cleaners were busy cleaning under the tree where we always perform and that really showed how much the school appreciates having us at their school to educate their learners. The youth group has the strong advantage of being from the region and the drama was performed mostly in Oshiwambo; no one was left out as both the younger primary and upper learners all understood the message very well.

The Outapi youth group has been in existence for some years and is well supported by the Outapi MPYC and NAPPA. The Tsumeb youth group, on the other hand, is new. It received no support except from OYO. It was important to have a follow-up activity with them to ensure sustainability of the action, and so an additional workshop was organised from 19 October 2015 to 21 October 2015.

Table 16. OYO second Tsumeb workshop

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
19 October 2015 to 21 October 2015	17 participants	The three days were used to work on the new piece they had started devising for the Tsumeb Copper Festival, to introduce the youth group to the Tsumeb theatre group director and to assess possible collaborations between the youth group and the theatre group.

The week was successful as the Tsumeb theatre group agreed to act as mentors and partner to the youth group. This was finalised when in November the group was asked to perform alongside the Tsumeb theatre group for the year-end function. They again invited the youth facilitator to come and offer support during the last days of rehearsals.

The youth facilitator therefore went to spend three additional days with the group.

Table 17. OYO third Tsumeb workshop

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
26 November 2015 to 28 November 2015	17 participants	The three days were used to work on the new piece for the year-end function of DANDEE (a copper company). The original show was too long so time was spent on tightening the show, making it clearer and polishing it. The link with the theatre group consolidated.

OYO is confident that the structures put in place, in collaboration with the Tsumeb theatre group, are sustainable and the work done in 2015 can continue in the future.

7.5.2. Evaluation and lessons learned

As part of the project, ‘Step up 4 change’ in the Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions, schools were visited twice (once by either the Outapi or the Tsumeb youth group and once by the OYO dance troupe). Learners were therefore exposed twice to a message around gender equality and against GBV.

The main findings from this survey were that certain beliefs run deep even among the younger generations when compared with those held in the other regions. Many learners still believe that men should have more than one partner to express their manhood, women should be housewives and women should serve men. This is of great concern. Those beliefs run deeper in the Omusati and Oshana regions than in Oshikoto Region.

Acts of GBV happen daily in Namibia. During the project itself a male teacher killed his girlfriend and then ended his own life in Omusati Region, out of jealousy. Beliefs and stereotypes contribute in moulding our attitudes and behaviours. If the new generation keeps on embracing those ideals – ideals that contradict the reality of gender equality that the government tries to implement – we are unlikely ever to be successful in tackling GBV in Namibia.

Many more actions such as this one need to be implemented, – in particular, in the Omusati and Oshana regions. Interventions should start as soon as possible. Behaviour change (and even a change in attitude) will not happen overnight. There is an urgent need to put greater efforts into those regions.

Table 18. Total audiences reached by dance troupe and Outapi and Tsumeb youth groups

	Learners		Adults	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Dance troupe tour	10 238	8 560	339	717
Outapi &Tsumeb youth group tours	10 244	8 319	267	203

7.6 Global Fund – a project in the Ohangwena, Kavango East, Kavango West and Khomas regions

As mentioned earlier, the global fund SBCC was put on hold from March 2014. In 2015, OYO had suggested working on a package on GBV. This never materialised. In August 2015, however, OYO got the news that the new package was approved. It could therefore start operating in schools again from January 2016. In order to meet with the regional offices of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and answer some of the complaints (as representatives from the Ministry felt that OYO had let them down for so long), OYO suggested the implementation of a simple activity in the second half of the year. OYO therefore toured OYO dance troupe GBV 2 in the regions where it operates with its GF grant.

The dance troupe travelled in Kavango Region from 6 July 2015 to 17 July 2015 and Ohangwena Region from 20 September 2015 to 30 September 2015 and visited schools in Khomas Region between August 2015 and October 2015. In total, it reached 32 213 people.

Comments from the dance troupe show:

- In Kandjimi Murangi SS the tour manager reported that ‘Indeed this was a show that everyone enjoyed: the dancers and the learners of the school. Everything went down smoothly. The supervising teacher was very friendly and supportive of the work that we are doing and all the learners were willing to answer the questions after each dance piece.’ The teacher, Mr Jacob, added ‘it was even more educational and entertaining. It was marvellous’
- ‘The dancing was full of energy and demonstrated the information on GBV’, said Mr Katiua, head of department, Nyangana CS
- ‘It is teaching the learners that it’s not good to kill someone, even if you have broken up with someone who does not love you. It also taught them to accept whatever the consequences would be.’ Ms Kanbukwe, supervisor teacher, Maria Mwengere SS
- ‘The dance movements were very good and the message in each dance was clear to the learners. Thank you!’ Ms Bekker, principal, Noordgrens SS
- ‘It was excellent because they educate our learners on GBV issues that are really happening, which they need to report’. Mr Shipena, principal, Onankali North CS

Besides educating learners through this one-off intervention, OYO took the chance to renegotiate activities for 2016 with the MOEC. The OYO director and OYO operation manager traveled to Rundu to monitor the event and meet with the director of education, as well as with RACE and senior staff of the ministry. The OYO director also traveled to Ohangwena Region to meet with the acting director and RACE. This was a good initiative as it helped clear some misunderstandings and prove that OYO was still committed to work in the regions, despite the fact that activities had been on hold for over 16 months.

Table 19. Audiences reached by dance troupe

	Learners		Adults	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Dance troupe tour	16 275	14 574	659	705

8. Promoting the rights of the gay and lesbian community– an LGBTI project

This is a project funded by the Prince Claus Fond from the Netherlands.

Creation of the dance pieces. The OYO dance troupe created two pieces and revived one piece for this project.

- a) It created ‘In and out’, a piece looking at sex in jail and the consequences for the community at large. It follows the journey of a young man who is heterosexual. Caught for selling drugs, he ends up in jail where he is raped. In jail, he later falls in love with another male inmate who is supporting him. Upon release, he returns to his former girlfriend. He doesn’t dare to tell her what happened in jail. He also doesn’t dare to go for an HIV. Little does he know he has been infected with HIV and has in turn infected his girlfriend. This piece was inspired by stories shared by former inmates. The aim of the piece is to discuss various issues:
- rape in jail;
 - the absence of condoms in jail (since sodomy is still anti-constitutional, inmates do not have access to condoms);

- the near impossibility for inmates of discussing what has happened to them in jail with their partners; and
 - the impact this has at community level.
- b) It then revived '*Magda*', created in 2012 and looking at the rape of lesbians in order to 'correct them straight' (referred to as 'corrective' rape).
- c) It finally created '*No more parties*', following the journey of a young gay man who falls ill and is discriminated against at health centres. This piece was inspired by a report recently shared by UNAIDS – 29% of the LGBTI population reported that they experienced discrimination (at health centres). 28% of the respondents felt that health workers were gossiping about them between 50% and 100% of the time. A gay man who acknowledged having been HIV positive for 15 years made the following statement: '*I am not yet on treatment (though it is available) because I am fearful of stigma. My CD4 count has now got very low. Even when you have anal STIs and get to the health care services, they ill-treat you.*'

Originally the pieces were supposed to have been created by late December 2014. In late October 2014, while finishing with the creation of '*In and out*', OYO's director and choreographer broke his foot, and had to undergo surgery. This prompted the decision to revive '*Magda*', which could be achieved in his absence. '*No more parties*' was then created in January 2015.

Touring of the dance pieces. The project was first introduced during a press meeting on 19 February 2015 at the Goethe Centre, where it was decided to focus on three different target groups:

Young people in schools. This was our largest target group, as we were aiming at reaching over 15 000 young people, with the aim of promoting tolerance. We therefore decided to focus, for schools, on two of the pieces: '*No more parties*' and '*Magda*'. In some schools, we also performed '*In and out*'. Forty two shows were organised, reaching 17 765 people (17 285 youth and 480 adults).

Not all the schools have accepted the project. Three have refused to host the project and three have been unhappy about the topic. Of note is the outburst from the principal from Windhoek High School, who said that 'gays and lesbians should be killed, like in Gomorrah', and that he would not accept gays and lesbians at his school. Both the dancers and the facilitators had been prepared, however, and they handled this situation very well. One of the facilitators took the principal aside to listen to him and his complaints while the event continued for the learners, who could then receive the message. In another school, the head of department was not happy with the presentation and felt that – by letting them know that gays and lesbians have rights too – we were encouraging students to become gays.

There was, however, some positive feedback too. For example at Tsumeb SS the principal said that she personally doesn't support activities relating to gays and lesbians but as a principal she agreed to the performance taking place as she knows one doesn't choose to be gay and some of her students might need the information we were bringing. In many schools learners came to thank the team afterwards. In Eros School some girls came to them and disclosed that they were lesbians and were really touched by the event. Normally nobody talks about those issues. They felt privileged that we had addressed them with issues relevant to their own situation.

Inmates in jails: A meeting was organised with the Ministry of Safety and Security in February. During the meeting OYO was granted authorisation to present ‘*Magda*’ and ‘*In and out*’ in jails. We have thirteen jails in the country. With this project, we were able to reach twelve of them (only Divundu was too far away). This is an achievement. **Twelve shows were organised** (note that at Eravistus Shikongo inmates in the two units were segregated by sex; hence one unit saw the performance at 10h00 and the other at 11h30), **reaching 2 284 people.**

In all the jails, the project was extremely well received. It gave inmates an opportunity not only to talk about what is happening to them in jail but also to reflect on their responsibility once getting out of jail.

The greatest success came with this component. Condoms cannot be distributed in jails, as sodomy is considered a crime. However, the shows opened doors for discussion. Since the project was well received in jails, it led to further discussion with the Commissioner General and the HIV section of the Ministry of Safety and Security. They agreed that the issue of condom availability in jail was an important one. They were impressed by OYO’s ability to engage inmates despite the difficulty of the topic.

Nurses and medical students: Since the piece ‘*No more parties*’ looks specifically at the issue of discrimination against gays and lesbians at health service centres, it was decided to present it to nurses and doctors still in training, in order to influence their behavior at an early stage.

This proved, however, to be incredibly challenging. Unlike the jails, the nursing schools were very reluctant to allow the project to reach their students. They requested that the Permanent Secretary from the Ministry of Health and Social Services give his blessings first. However, despite many attempts to reach him, no progress could be made. Only a few nursing schools then agreed to be part of the project. Of note, however, is the fact that the school of medicine, training future doctors and pharmacists, not only agreed to accommodate the project but was actually enthusiastic about the presentation and discussion.

In Namibia we have six nursing schools and one school of medicine. With this project, we were able to reach three of the nursing schools and the school of medicine. This is a significant achievement. **Four shows were organised, reaching 344 people** (311 students and 33 adults).

Creation of YouTube links. The project was first presented by the OYO dance troupe – link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cb7BGbnQAiM>. We then interviewed audience members in schools, jails and nursing schools as we want to hear the voices of these people. We then produced short videos that we shared on our FaceBook page. The link in jail can be found at <https://youtu.be/0v16xo7jLgY> and <https://vimeo.com/125996417>; the link with the nursing school and the school of medicine can be found at <https://youtu.be/3Rpn7i3A5kU>.

Table 20. Audiences reached by OYO dance troupe

	Learners		Adults	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Dance troupe tour	9 579	8 030	512	2 401

9. ‘*San matter*’ – an anti-cultural-bullying project

OYO intends to support the promotion of cultural identity and to fight discrimination in schools of the indigenous minority groups with special focus on the San people of Namibia in the Ohangwena and Omaheke regions. This is a new project for OYO. It is funded by the Finnish embassy

Overall objective: to encourage San children who enrol at school to remain in school.

Specific objectives:

- to fight cultural discrimination and bullying in schools; and
- to promote and strengthen the cultural identity of the San.

9.1. Planning of activities

A trip was organised to Ohangwena Region from 16 to 18 November. Delegates were Dr Philippe Talavera, director, and Nyandee Mbarandongo, youth development officer. Meetings took place with the regional Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. Two schools were visited and youth groups were evaluated.

Main lessons learned are:

1. The two schools visited are very different. In one case the project would have to address mostly grades 1 to 3, who may not speak English at all, and address early drop-out; in the other case the project will have to address grades 1 to 10 and the drop-out of teenagers aged 13 to 14.
2. In both cases the principal/teachers said no bullying was taking place at school/hostel levels, but in both cases children mentioned bullying as being a big problem affecting them.
3. In both cases teenage pregnancy and alcohol abuse need to be addressed.
4. Therefore while there are similarities between the schools, the facilitation will have to be adapted to each school in order to have maximal impact.
5. From a logistic point of view the schools are remote, deep in the bush, and impossible to reach by bus or without a 4x4 vehicle. This is a constraint that will have to be taken into account when organising activities and that might have cost repercussions.
6. Working with the out-of-school San youth in the region will be more challenging than anticipated as there is no apparent structure supporting them, or existing active youth cultural groups.
7. It is therefore recommended that during the dance troupe tour (end January 2016) community members and young people are invited. It might motivate them to join.
8. It is further recommended that shortly after the dance troupe tour the youth development officer spends one day in each centre (Ouholamo, Ekoka, Oshisho and Oshana), organising a one-day workshop with the youth to assess in which area people are gathering, how long they stay and how to work with them.

A trip was organised to Omaheke Region from 18 November 2015 to 19 November 2015. The delegates were Cecilia Petrus, Operation Manager, and Ivan Mueze, youth development officer. Meetings took place with the regional Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. Two schools were visited and youth groups were evaluated.

Main lessons learned are:

1. In both schools San children were very shy to communicate in English.

2. In both cases the principal/teachers said no bullying was taking place at school/hostel levels but in both cases children mentioned bullying as being a big problem affecting them.
3. In both cases teenage pregnancy and alcohol abuse need to be addressed. Additionally children said they have very few role models to look up to. As a result many San children don't really know why they should go to schools.
4. Unlike the situation in Ohangwena Region, all schools but one are accessible without a 4x4 vehicle. This will make the logistics in this region easier.
5. Working with the out-of-school San youth in the region will be more challenging than anticipated. When invited to a meeting the youth refused to come as there was no payment.
6. However there was mention of a youth activist community in Chakka and of some youth in Epako.
7. It is therefore recommended that shortly after the dance troupe tour the youth development officer spends two days in each centre (Epako and Chakka), organising workshops with the youth to assess in which area people are gathering, how long they stay and how to work with them.

Following the visits the following plans were put in place:

- OYO will have to revise its budget to get a 4x4 vehicle for Ohangwena Region. It should be feasible as the budget is in Euros and the exchange rate is currently very good.
- OYO will invite a young San person who is in tertiary education to join the tours to 1) translate in schools where young people are shy and 2) become a role model, helping San children to understand that they can complete their education.
- The OYO dance troupe revised its strategy. The first piece, '*Bin boy*', deals with cultural discrimination and the second piece, '*Bottle girls*', will address teenage pregnancy and alcohol abuse.

Finally during the visit and through subsequent telephonic/email discussions, the two regions identified the 12 schools in each region with the highest rate of drop-out. Figures with drop-out rates were obtained. It is worth noting that it was easier to get information from Ohangwena Region. The information is not complete as it mostly looks at new enrolment. However it is a good starting point. Information in Omaheke Region was harder to get as the ministry had not disaggregated data by 'reasons why youth drop out of school'.

9.2. Creation of new dance pieces

The OYO dance troupe started working in September on this project. Through SSOAN, OYO met with young San youth and contracted three of them to teach the OYO dance troupe traditional San dances and songs. Six traditional short pieces were taught.

Following this training, OYO's director started devising with the troupe a new piece, '*Bin boy*'. It follows the story of a San brother and sister going to school where they are bullied. Eventually the brother rebels and starts denying his culture, trying to fit in and become like the other learners. Due to peer pressure, he ends up losing himself. His sister is then taken away from school by her mother, as she feels school has a bad influence on her. However later she will make the choice to come back to school, no matter what. The piece mixes elements of the San culture (all the scenes at the village use the traditional pieces that were taught) and elements of modern dancing (all the scenes at school).

Then in December the group started with the second piece, ‘*Bottle girls*’. Following the field visit (see below) OYO realised that other issues also affected learners – in particular, parents encouraging their children not to go to school but rather to join them at the shebeen. The piece will be finished in January 2016.

While creating the piece various challenges were experienced:

- OYO normally works with a maximum of 10 dancers. Dancers often play more than one part in the piece. This is not a problem with secondary schools. However it soon became clear that all the schools involved in the program would be primary schools. It was felt that each dancer should have only one character, to make it clearer to a younger audience. It was not possible to manage the pieces with only 10 dancers. Two trainees from our youth groups (one from Gobabis and one from Rundu) were therefore invited to join the dance troupe. Twelve dancers will go on tour.
- One of OYO’s dancers had to be retrenched in December, after a disciplinary hearing. He therefore had to be replaced at short notice by a young dancer from Swakopmund. This put pressure on the troupe to finalise the pieces on time.

Despite these challenges the pieces are proceeding well and will be ready on time for the tour in late January 2016.

9.3. Planning for 2016

A program for the different activities has been finalised for 2016.

- OYO dance troupe tour: Ohangwena Region – 24 January 2016 to 29 January 2016; Omaheke Region – 31 January 2016 to 5 February 2016 (detailed program attached in annex)
- Part one of the competition for schools: February 2016 to April 2016
- Test youth groups: Ohangwena Region - 30 January 2016 to 3 February 2016, Omaheke Region 29 February 2016 to 4 March 2016
- Training youth groups: Ohangwena Region – 25 April 2016 to 29 April 2016, 9 May 2016 to 20 May 2016 and 31 May 2016 to 11 June 2016; Omaheke Region – 18 April 2016 to 29 April 2016, 9 May 2016 to 20 May 2016; 31 May 2016 to 4 June 2016
- Touring youth groups: Omaheke Region – 5 June 2016 to 10 June 2016; Ohangwena Region – 12 June 2016 to 17 June 2016
- Part two of the competition for schools: June 2016 to July 2016
- Evaluation school competition: August 2016
- Selection best school: September 2016
- Hand-over trophy and prize: October 2016

10. Celebrating World AIDS Day and 16 days of activism

Traditionally OYO celebrates these year-end events with a tour of its dance troupe.

10.1. Celebrating World AIDS Day

World AIDS day is celebrated each year on 1 December. This year, however, on 27 November local elections were held. It was felt that the event would be spoiled because of political rallies.

Added to this, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) decided to celebrate the World AIDS Day between 10 November 2015 and 12 November 2015 in Erongo Region. It was therefore decided to join the MoHSS between 10 November 2015 and 12 November 2015 and continue with our tour from 15 November 2015 to 21 November 2015.

Originally it was envisaged to focus the tour in the Otjozondjupa and Erongo regions. Since the MoHSS also targeted Erongo Region, we expanded the tour to Kunene Region, reaching out to two of the towns (Outjo and Khorixas).

The three pieces selected to be performed at each venue were:

- ‘*Stigma*’, addressing stigma and discrimination;
- ‘*The Moirai*’, looking at GBV; and
- ‘*Teachers*’, looking at teenage pregnancy.

The first three days (10 November to 12 November) were funded by the MoHSS, and took place in Erongo Region. The event was comprehensive, with community mobilisation through marches in town and the use of loudspeakers, mobile testing services and performances by OYO and speeches by MoHSS officials. In Omaruru and Arandis the troupe performed ‘Teacher’ and ‘*Stigma*’; while in Karibib the troupe performed ‘*The Moirai*’ and ‘*Stigma*’. In total 587 children/young people and 210 adults were reached.

Table 21. Audiences reached by dance troupe MoHSS

	Children and youth		Adults		Totals
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Dance troupe tour MoHSS	288	299	127	83	797

The larger tour was sponsored by UNESCO and took place between 15 November 2015 and 21 November 2015.

Table 22. Audiences reached by dance troupe WAD

	Children and youth		Adults		Totals
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Dance troupe tour WAD	906	704	390	407	2 407

In total 2 407 people attended the event (1 610 children or young people and 797 adults).

It is interesting to note:

- the support from the Ministry of Safety and Security – the show at Grootfontein correctional facility was very well organised and the show in Walvis Bay went ahead despite the facility being under renovation;

- the support from the Berg Aukas National Youth Service which allowed us to reach a large number of youth at once;
- the second community show in Grootfontein which took place at Omulunga shops, under a tree – this is a spot often used by OYO and it took little time to gather large audiences (the show was so good and the audience so interested that we later continued with a DVD show); and
- in Khorixas, the large number of young people that gathered at the youth centre to receive training for the forthcoming elections – the officers in charge granted the team permission to perform to the trainees, allowing us to reach many young people at once.

A few places were difficult:

- OYO always experiences problems trying to mobilise the Outjo community. In the township of Outjo there are large numbers of shebeens attracting many young people, who are consequently more interested in drinking than in attending events.
- Similarly OYO always experiences difficulty attracting the community in Uis. This tour was no exception, and only few people attended.
- In Okahandja the first venue at Nau-aib Oshetu No 1 worked relatively well but the second venue in Five Rand next to the Ileni Tulikwafeni community centre didn't attract people.

In each venue each piece was followed up by a facilitated discussion. The questions were organised in such a way that they linked the piece with the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) material developed by UNESCO. CSE materials were then distributed to audience members answering questions and showing interest in the topic. The full package with the bag and book was the most attractive one with many audience members coming to the organisers at the end of the event asking for more bags.

Prior to the tour, condoms were collected from the Ministry of Health and Social Services and could be distributed during the show. Ten full boxes were collected and distributed.

OYO's counselor was present during the tour and could offer on-the-spot counselling. This was not easy, as in most places there were no quiet, discreet places for client and counsellor to isolate themselves and talk. One client though came for counselling in Okahandja. In other places the counsellor distributed condoms and further discussed the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) material with people.

Finally in 2014 OYO had produced a DVD called '*Panado girl*', dealing with young people living with HIV and the challenges they face when having to take their ARVs at school (children staying in school hostels). Two shows were organised (Grootfontein and Otavi) and 370 people reached.

10.2. Celebrating 16 days of activism in the Hardap and Karas regions

This project was funded by the Canadian Fund for Local Initiative and focused on two activities: one with the Keetmanshop youth group (Dream Team) and one with the OYO dance troupe.

Training of the Dream Team: Four weeks workshops were organised.

Table 23. OYO workshops for the Dream Team

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
3 November 2015 to 7 November 2015	14 participants	The week started slowly with 11 participants but ended up with 16 participants. Participants were motivated and hard working. Most activities were centered around devising a new drama on GBV. First the facilitator gave participants training on the topic. Then various activities were organised to ensure all members participated. By the end of the week a drama structure had been agreed upon. The group had also started working on a new dance.
9 November 2015 to 13 November 2015	18 participants	The group number increased to 18 on Monday and was then consistent during the week. OYO's counsellor was present throughout. The group chose to work in group sessions instead of individual sessions. Only one youth went to see the counsellor privately. The group sessions were aimed at strengthening the group. There were many communication problems, which were tackled using various team-building exercises. During the week various parts of the drama were staged, the dance on GBV was finalised and a song was created.
30 November 2015 to 3 December 2015	12 participants	Again the beginning of the week was difficult, with only 10 members present. By the end of the week 15 participants were present. Some members had to leave with their families for the festive seasons as schools had closed. Most of the week was spent adapting the work done in week 1 and week 2 to a smaller cast and creating one new dance. However, by the end of the week the show looked good and the facilitator was pleased with the group's progress.
5 December 2015 to 9 December 2015	13 participants	During the week the group mostly polished its piece for the official performance. The counsellor again spent two more days with the group, continuing with the work started week 2. Finally on 9 December 2015 the group took part in the official show.

By the end of the training the group had a show that was ready for presentation.

Tour of the OYO dance troupe: The tour took place from 1 December 2015 to 9 December 2015. It started in Hardap Region and moved down to Karas Region.

The OYO dance troupe, well-known in the area, performed three pieces at each venue:

- ‘Ever since Helen’, about jealousy and intimate partner violence (formerly known as ‘passion killing’);
- ‘The Moirai’, about abuse and options for women who are in an abusive situation (protection orders and counselling); and
- ‘Get a job’, about the roots of GBV and alternatives to GBV.

Each piece was followed by a facilitated discussion with the audience, to ensure participation and understanding.

Table24. Audiences reached dance troupe 16 days of activism

	Learners/youth		Adults		Totals
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Dance troupe tour 16 days of activism	1 152	968	423	626	3 169

In preparatory discussions with the regional councils prior to the tour, the councils recommended that we try and reach deep rural areas, as they are often neglected and people therefore have no access to the information. We agreed to look at remote areas, such as Tses, Aroab, Koes, and so on. We felt it was a positive decision to reach areas that are often neglected. Unfortunately, it meant a smaller number of people would be reached, as those places are small. The smallest audience was in Koes, with only 25 people attending the show. The largest audience was in Mariental, with 440 people attending.

We also took the opportunity to visit two correctional services (Hardap and Keetmanshoop) as we felt it was important to address the inmates on the issue of GBV. Some inmates are in jail indeed because of GBV. Some inmates get released before Christmas and may face stigma, isolation and rejection, which in turn can lead them to GBV. Shows in jail were well received.

Comments regarding the dance troupe tour:

- *In Rehoboth, the venue was close to the people and as soon as they saw something happening in front of the shop they all gathered. The performance was highly enjoyed by the audience and they also participated during the performance and they agreed that when GBV happens people need to speak out.*
- *In Maltahohe the peer educator of the village council was very helpful and she assisted us throughout our stay in Maltahohe; after the event she invited us to come back and train their youth group. The most important issues raised by the members of the community were as follows: the youth are sexually very active and most of them are either pregnant or already have kids; the girls have sex for money and alcohol, normally targeting the builders and newcomers. The HIV rate in a village that small is also very alarming and there is an urgent need for the youth to be educated and kept busy.*
- *Tses was a very difficult show as there was no shade although we came early to try and do the show before it became extremely hot; 09h00 was already too late. The community were not willing to stand in the sun so most of them would stay for the first half of the dance or till the end and then move on. The dancers were very brave to make it through the whole event although the audience was very small.*
- *Aroab was the best event of this tour so far, as the audience and the dance troupe were excellent and the show was well attended by the senior citizens of the community. The councillor of the village was also present and before we started we were given food, as we were included in the morning event. We appreciated the presence of the senior citizens and we gave them each a pack of sugar, which they very much appreciated.*
- *In Bethanie there was a high level of interaction between the audience and the dancers during the performance; we could see old people trying to help Jessica (the*

lead female dancer) as she was being abused by Rodney (the lead male dancer in ‘Get a job’).

Official event: Finally on 9 December 2015 all the activities came together. An event was organised at W.K. Rover Hall in Keetmanshoop, in collaboration with the regional council and the MPYC. The following actions took place:

- OYO designed and printed a poster to advertise for the event;
- the Dream Team, with support from the OYO facilitator, advertised the event on the local radio station;
- the MPYC printed invitations and sent them to stakeholders; and
- the Regional council made the hall available.

OYO was furthermore excited when the newly appointed Mayor agreed to give the key speech during the event. The event was organised as follows:

- National and AU Anthems
- welcoming remarks by the master of ceremonies, N. Mbarandongo
- ‘Ever since Helen’ - a piece by the OYO dance troupe
- opening remarks by Annelien van Wyk, Head of the Keetmanshoop MPYC
- performance by the Dream Team
- a message about GBV by Joshua Homateni, OYO’s production manager, on behalf of OYO’s director
- key note statement by Her Worship the Mayor
- ‘The Moirai’ and ‘Get a job’ - two pieces by the OYO dance troupe
- words of thanks and closure by the master of ceremonies
- National and AU anthems

Despite all the efforts made, only few adults came to the event. Fortunately, many young people attended. Since OYO’s work targets mostly the youth, this led to an exciting event. The Dream Team delivered a very clear and well structured show. The OYO dance troupe blew people’s minds with their pieces. The speeches were short and to the point. Her worship the Mayor congratulated all on the good work done and encouraged the Dream Team and OYO dance troupe to continue spreading the message. She also availed her office to the Dream Team in case they needed her help.

Following the performance, the OYO dance troupe travelled back to Windhoek. The Dream Team, however, kept on meeting and performed their piece a few more times.

Results

66 cases of GBV were reported in December 2014 (against 18 cases in November 2014). Only 49 cases were reported in December 2015 (data provided by the Ministry of Safety and Security, regional commander //Karas Region). This represents a reduction of 25.76% compared to 2014. The project clearly had an immediate and measurable impact.

Evaluation

As part of the project, ‘Empowering communities – in particular, young people in the Hardap and Karas regions of Namibia – to prevent GBV’, the OYO dance troupe presented a series of three pieces. Each piece was followed up by a facilitated discussion. It was important to make sure the audience had understood the pieces. A simple questionnaire was therefore designed and distributed at the end of the performance. This was a one-off

intervention. At the end of the event there was clear evidence that most people had understood the pieces presented. Most people ranked the event as good or excellent.

The questionnaire allowed us to gather information that will be used by OYO when devising further work. The most valuable insights were that:

- ✓ people preferred the abuser to be in jail and felt the court order was not enough of a punishment;
- ✓ many people – particularly men – were still against the idea that a woman could be the only breadwinner in the house; and
- ✓ some people still felt that poverty or joblessness justified beating one's wife/girlfriend.

There is therefore still a lot of work to do in Namibia, particularly in rural areas where outdated beliefs still seem to be strong and the concept of gender equality has still not been embraced by all.

However it can be concluded that the intervention was successful and appreciated by the communities we visited.

10.3. Celebrating 16 days of activism with '*The caring Namibian man*'

In 2005, OYO embarked on an exciting photo project, '*The caring Namibian man*'. The exhibition was extensively used between 2005 and 2009. It also traveled abroad many times.

To celebrate the tenth anniversary of this project, OYO was invited to display some of the images at the National Arts Gallery of Namibia, as part of the '*Re-presenting Photography in Namibia*', annual visual arts museum programme 2015. The exhibition appears in the catalogue of the exhibition.

OYO was thrilled to hear that the exhibition had been selected at the Palais des Nations (UN) in Geneva. It hung in front of the Human Rights Hall from 26 November 2015 to 10 December 2015. It has been made possible thanks to the permanent representative of Namibia to the UNOG, Ambassador Sabine Bohlke-Moller, who also opened the exhibition. Ambassador Bohlke-Moller also reported that she got lots of positive comments from people viewing the exhibition. OYO hopes it will have been an inspiration to many.

11. Preventing teenage pregnancy

11.1. Rundu youth group tour

Thanks to the Elma Foundation, OYO was able to train and tour the Rundu youth group. OYO had worked in the past with the group, and it was a good opportunity to follow up with them. It was decided to work on a project targeting upper primary schools and encouraging them, once they graduated to secondary school, to take their education seriously, abstain from sex and not fall pregnant.

Table 25. OYO Rundu youth group workshops

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
24 August 2015 to 28 August 2015	21 participants	The group was easy to work with and motivated. The main objective of the week was to create a drama on abstinence that primary school learners would be able to comprehend. The group created one song and a dance piece on issues around abortion and baby dumping. The local youth centre was very supportive.
21 September 2015 to 25 September 2015	20 participants	The group continued working on the drama. Another song was created. The trainer started putting together the songs, drama and dance. The group was still motivated.
28 September 2015 to 2 October 2015	21 participants	The beginning of the week was slow. Some youth members received their exam timetables from NAMCOL and realised they could not be part of the tour. This demoralised them. However the group, after discussion, selected new people for some of the parts and by the end of the week the show was completed. The head of the youth centre was satisfied with the work.
5 October 2015 to 9 October 2015	21 participants	The first two days were spent polishing the show. On Wednesday the group previewed its performance at Kahemu PS for 200 learners and 2 teachers. The feedback received was very good and this encouraged the group. On Thursday and Friday the group had a chance to work with the OYO counsellor on issues around team work and communication skills. Little adjustments were made to the show, to make it funnier and more attractive to the young audience.

The group then went on tour to Omusati Region from 12 October 2015 to 16 October 2015, performing for primary schools. It is important to note that the RACE coordinator for Omusati Region was extremely excited about the project and supported OYO both with the planning and during the tour. Fourteen shows were organised, reaching 3 989 people.

Comments from the show:

- *In Opawa Primary School the principal and her teachers were very joyful to receive us and excited by our presence at their school. The Principal decided that the message would be more suitable for the learners from grades 4 to 7 and they were gathered. The school is not supplied with electricity but we were lucky to find a generator in working condition which we could use for our activity. The message was well received and the teacher gave some concluding remarks to the learners in Oshiwambo, reinforcing the message of the show; they indicated that they want us back to their school again and again.*
- *In Okando PS the learners did understand the message on teenage pregnancy and some even promised their teachers that they would always listen to them and be obedient children to their parents. The principal congratulated us on a job well done and encouraged us to keep on giving the message to the rest of the schools and also*

to our communities as it would help the parents. Johanna Lukas, teacher at Okando PS, added ‘what they have performed will help our learners to abstain and take their education seriously.’

- Elizabeth Hilukilwa, teacher at Lukas Dama PS, said ‘the show was excellent because primary school learners learn more when something is practical.’
- In Naango PS the show was well received and clear to all the learners and the facilitation was very smooth and straight to the point. Some learners apparently do have sex on their way home or to study, and so the school management appreciated the message on teenage pregnancy as these learners will now be aware of the dangers of unsafe sex.
- In Tsandi PS a teacher was e-mailed by a grade 4 school learner who wanted to date him. He referred the girl to the school counsellor. The school was therefore very happy the group came to talk about teenage pregnancy with learners and the performance was well received.

A YouTube link was produced with the youth for them to share their experiences, and can be viewed at <https://youtu.be/0hTExZ6lK4o>

11.2. Global Fund project 2016

As this year’s theme was GBV, next year’s theme will be teenage pregnancy. In particular, our global fund project between January 2016 and June 2016 will focus on this theme. Work with schools will be done using three schools:

- a tour of the dance troupe, to reach the whole school and ensure all learners receive the basic information;
- a facilitation of a DVD in school hostels, to ensure all boarded learners receive additional information; and
- an in-depth facilitation of the OYO magazine, for small groups of learners (between 30 and 50) for them to receive advance information and become ambassadors for change in their communities.

In order to do that, the tools had to be created this year.

The tour of the dance troupe will comprise three pieces:

- ‘*The dark Medea*’, created in 2013, about baby dumping;
- ‘*Ania*’, created this year during the internship program (refer to the internship program), about teenage pregnancy and illegal abortion; and
- ‘*Teacher*’, created this year, about sexual relationships between learners and adults.

The creation of ‘*Teacher*’ took place during the first half of the year and the piece was premiered in August at the Goethe Centre. It received great acclaim in ‘The Namibian’ of 18 August 2015. Martha Mukaiwa, journalist, wrote ‘*Teacher* took up the evening’s theme of teen pregnancy in a whirlwind of school flirtations, oversexed teenagers and an irresponsible instructor. Though the entire performance forgoes dialogue, Talavera’s choreography spoke volumes while capturing the attention of the youth through pop music and modern dance moves that lent levity to the serious subject matter.’

The OYO magazine was prepared at the end of the year and will be printed in January 2016 (refer to the section on the OYO magazine).

A new OYO DVD had to be produced at short notice (refer to the section on the DVD).

12 Other OYO dance troupe shows

The OYO dance troupe was incredibly busy with school performances and performances in jails and communities. However the troupe also found the time to present their work to the public.

12.1 Official presentations

12.1.1 NTN Independence show

OYO dance troupe was invited – along with First Rain Dance Theatre, Da-Mai ensemble and Equipped Academy – to perform at the NTN on 17 March 2015, as part of the events leading to the 25th Independence Celebration. This was a great opportunity for the four leading troupes in Namibia to meet. Each troupe presented one repertoire piece. OYO dance troupe presented ‘*Stigma*’ and ‘*25 years*’ (a new version of ‘*24 years*’ – the piece performed in Glasgow at the Commonwealth Youth Dance Festival 2014). The show was scheduled to happen at Zoo Park but had to be rescheduled to the NTN due to the rain. This presented major technical problems. While ‘*Stigma*’ could be presented as intended, ‘*25 years old*’ suffered from poor sound, poor lighting and poor video projection. Philippe Talavera, the choreographer, was not happy with the outcome.

12.1.2. FNCC - premiere of ‘*In and out*’

‘*In and out*’, together with ‘*No more parties*’ and ‘*Magda*’, was premiered at the FNCC on 10 April 2015. The show was supposed to happen outside on the terrace. However due to the rain it had to be rescheduled inside. This was again terribly difficult to manage as the FNCC is not meant for dance shows. A stage had to be built, with a backstage outside. Major rains that day meant that the backstage area was flooded. However the dancers were determined to perform, regardless. Over 110 people attended the performance – despite the weather conditions – and the feedback received was extremely good.

In particular, guests from sister organisations such as Positive Vibes and NAPPA were present. Subsequently Positives Vibes asked the dance troupe to perform ‘*Magda*’ on 18 May 2015 at the launch of their EU-funded project.

12.1.3. Warehouse - premiere of ‘*The Moirai*’ and ‘*Get a job*’

An official event to attract the press was organised at the Warehouse theatre for 23 July 2015. It celebrated one year since the Commonwealth Youth Dance Festival, and was an opportunity to inform the public about our work on GBV. It was done in collaboration with the UNICEF project. Invitations and posters were printed and distributed. Over 250 people attended the event.

Both ‘*The Moirai*’ and ‘*Get a job*’ were premiered that evening. They were presented together with ‘*Ever since Helen*’. All pieces were very well received by the audience. Three journalists were present: two from Namibia and one from the Netherlands. Only the Dutch journalist however wrote an article.

12.1.4. Goethe Centre - premiere of ‘Teacher’ and ‘Ania’

Refer to the section on the internship program.

12.2 Training of new potential dancers

This is a project funded by the FNB Foundation of Namibia.

8.2.1 Regional workshops

YOY is working with unemployed out-of-school young people. Along the way, it meets with highly talented young people who have impressive dancing skills. It is therefore important to work with the youth groups regularly on dance, in order to identify such young people and give them a chance to train with the dance troupe. This year five youth groups benefited from the project.

Walvis Bay youth group: YOY had interacted with the Walvis Bay youth group a few times since 2014. The workshop took place from 7 July 2015 to 11 July 2015. It was attended by between 18 and 23 young people daily. Due to a good link with the Walvis Bay MPYC, YOY was offered its space free of charge. The group created a piece on GBV, tried various techniques including hip hop and contemporary dance, and enjoyed the piece. Two people were selected for the national workshop.

Henties Bay youth group: YOY had worked extensively with the group in 2012 but since then had been less involved. It was therefore a good opportunity to interact with the group again. The workshop took place from 13 July 2015 to 17 July 2015 and was attended by between 19 and 27 young people daily. Each day saw more young people joining – which was challenging for the facilitator but helped boost the energy of the group. The first day there was a problem with the venue but eventually it was solved. There was a good link with the municipality. The group preferred hip hop so the facilitator focused on this technique. A dance was created and two people were selected for the national workshop.

Otjimbiringwe youth group: YOY had worked extensively with the Otjimbiringwe youth group in the early days (between 2008 and 2010) and has followed the group from time to time ever since. The workshop took place from 19 July 2015 to 23 July 2015 and was attended by 10 people on Monday, 15 on Tuesday and 19 from Wednesday to Friday. The group created a piece on GBV and they were so excited by their work that they decided to present it in the neighbouring schools. Otjimbiringwe is a small village so no structure is present to support the group. However the group is motivated and used to working on its own. One person was selected for the national workshop.

Gobabis youth group: YOY worked in Gobabis in 2014 and the group had requested more support. The workshop took place from 27 July 2015 to 31 July 2015. It was attended by between 15 and 19 people daily. The group worked very fast. On the second day there was no electricity, which was challenging for a dance workshop. The day was instead used to work on drama. Therefore the group created both a drama on alcohol and drug abuse and a dance on teenage pregnancy. They had to work very hard to pull it off, but they succeeded and presented their work on 30 July 2015 to the Youth Officer, who was very impressed. The group achieved an enormous amount in only five days and impressed the facilitator. Four people were selected for the national workshop.

Groot-Aub youth group: the group has constantly requested OYO's presence. We have only been able to support them from time to time. This was a great opportunity to interact more with the group. The workshop took place from 3 August 2015 to 7 August 2015 and was attended by between 17 and 21 young people daily. The group worked well together and created a dance looking at teenage pregnancy and peer pressure. They presented their work to some learners from the local school, who enjoyed it. The group is linked to KAYEC, which makes it sustainable. Four people were selected for the national workshop.

8.2.2 National workshops

The national workshop took place in Windhoek from 17 August 2015 to 28 August 2015. Apart from the FNB workshops, OYO also managed to organise workshops in Keetmanshoop (thanks to the Horizon foundation) and Tsumeb (thanks to UNICEF). Potential dancers were also selected from those groups.

Table 26. National workshops selection, attendance and graduation

Community	# selected	# attending day 1	# graduating
Walvis Bay	2	1	1
Henties Bay	2	0	0
Otjimbiringwe	1	0	0
Gobabis	4	4	3
Groot-Aub	4	3	1
Keetmanshoop	1	1	0
Tsumeb	1	1	1
Total	15	10	6

Ten young people attended. Lack of transport meant that nobody from Henties Bay or Otjimbiringwe was able to attend. Trainees were trained by the OYO dance troupe and challenged to learn repertoire pieces. They were divided into groups of three or four. Each group had between one and three OYO dancers to train them. The trainers rotated between the groups.

It was a challenging two weeks. The idea of the week was to give young people a window into the life of a dancer. It is first and foremost hard work. Before getting to fame and dancing on stage, one needs to train hard. It was also to teach them techniques and ideas they could use back in their youth groups, to motivate others and come up with new pieces on their own. Two young people (one from Keetmanshoop and one from Gobabis) left after week 1 as they found the workshop too challenging. One woman from Groot-Aub got scared as she was a victim of a robbery during the weekend, and decided to leave and return to Groot-Aub on the Monday. Another person from Groot-Aub had to leave the day before graduation as she had to attend to her studies.

Six young people therefore completed the two weeks, which was very exciting. One young person from Gobabis – Charmaine Liezan Swartz – and one young person from Tsumeb – Enriko Willemse – were outstanding and were invited to stay for an extra month to keep training with the dance troupe. At the end of the month, it was decided to select Charmain to stay with the dance troupe till January 2016 and be part of the 'San Matter' project.

It was therefore a success, as one young person got to work with the dance troupe for six weeks and another one for almost five months.

12.3 Internship program

Every year OYO organises an internship programme. The program runs for four weeks. OYO would like to take this opportunity to thank Claire Crowley for her support in interviewing and selecting interns. Six young dancers were selected. Unfortunately one had to cancel due to personal reasons.

The five dancers were from the UK (3), Canada (1) and Sweden (1). They were highly motivated and bonded easily. It was agreed that the group should work on the issue of teenage pregnancy, with emphasis on illegal abortion, and the piece ‘*Ania*’ was devised.

Eleven shows were organised between 7 August 2015 and 14 August 2015, including two community shows (in Okahandja and Rehoboth), six school shows, a show at the UNAM school of medicine, a show at KAYEC and a show at the Windhoek Central Prison. An official performance was organised at the Goethe Centre on 13 August 2015, and was attended by over 260 people. The hall was packed to the brim save a square of floor and OYO even had to turn some people away.

The show received an excellent review in Martha Mukaiwa’s ‘*The Namibian*’ article of 18 August – ‘... incorporating the instance of pregnancy tests, false alarms, morning sickness, ridicule and rejection, ‘*Ania*’ employed striking contemporary dance to expound on the salient physical and emotional aspects of teen pregnancy in a wonderfully abstract performance that oscillated between the cheerful and the despairing. [...] the showcase’s strength was in its relevance regarding Namibia’s rise in teenage pregnancy.’

Feedback from the interns:

An experience of a lifetime. I can see why Charlotte came back since I don't even want to leave. The time has flown by way too fast and I dread the thought of leaving. But I loved every chilly aching minute

ChristahhAhh (Canada)

The performing experience was amazing. I loved being on tour with the dancers. It was so exiting going to different locations. I loved how simple it was: no huge stage or dressing rooms needed. It is nice how everyone groups together.

Hannah Gibbs (UK)

Brilliant! I felt so welcome and have enjoyed the dancers' company so much. I've been moved and inspired by their talent and ambition and by the quality of the work produced given limited training and resources.

Alys Williams (UK)

13 DVD productions and shows

13.1 Broadcast of '*My best interest*' episodes 1, 2 and 3

The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation purchased the right to broadcast Episode 3 and re-broadcast Episodes 1 and 2. This happened at the end of 2014. Subsequently, the films were broadcast on NBC.

On 3 May 2015, ‘*Why can’t I be like everybody else?*’ was broadcast. On FaceBook, Nesindano Namises wrote ‘Very powerful and important film on NBC right now. It’s called ‘*Moffie*’¹. I’m really proud to see such content on our National Broadcaster. Touching on the issues of discrimination, bullying, sexuality, homophobia, self esteem, friendship, tolerance, suicide and a lot more. Thanks OYO, brave cast (including Cho Psi, Mr Molapong, Elize de Wee and the main characters Tevin and Denzel²) and the crew (including Wojtek Majewski).

It is not easy to get the broadcast schedule from NBC unless someone spots the films on TV and e-mails OYO.

13.2 Facilitation of '*My best interest*' episode 4

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed to fund the production of episode 4 in 2014. This year it was extensively used in schools.

Episode 4 looks specifically at the issue of access to education for children living with disabilities. It follows the story of a young girl who has to deal with the passing of her parents, arriving at a new school and being bullied because she is in a wheelchair. Her uncle tries to look after her, but doesn’t manage to listen to her problems. She is on the verge of dropping out of school and losing her opportunity for education. What options does she have?

The DVD was used in schools this year, reaching 10 793 people.

It showed us how the social worker advised the girl and gave her good advice about school and told her how important school was. She also told her to have a positive attitude towards education.

Johanna, learner, Onesi SS

The bullies must be suspended from school and referred to the school board. They should go for counselling or be taught a lesson.

Pedro and Sophia, learners, Shaanika Nashilongo SS

Of note was the promising fact that the MoHSS bought copies of the DVD for use with its educational programs.

13.3 Production '*Pap and milk*

Once the global fund gave the go-ahead for the implementation of the new package, OYO had little time to create the relevant tools. Luckily a script on intergenerational sex was ready and could be used.

¹ Real title is ‘*Why can’t I be like everybody else?*’

² Proper names are Chops, Josef Molapong, Elize de Wee, TevinMusikubili and Colin van der Westhuizen.

The DVD follows a family of a teenage girl, her mom and her grandmother. Since the father passed away, the family has lost its source of income. The mother has never worked and is not willing to admit her living standards have to change. They now survive on the pension of the grandmother, which is not enough to cover all expenses. When the mother notices men look at her daughter, she suggests that she should start dating sugar daddies to bring income to the household.

Auditions and crew selection took place in September. Rehearsals ran from late September to late October, and the filming took place between 24 October 2015 and 3 November 2015. Following the filming, OYO immediately commenced with the editing. Early in December, the video was ready for post-production (sound mix etc.) and music. The DVD will be finished by late January, for use in schools from February 2016.

13.4 Facilitation of '*Now that I can talk about it*'

The DVD was presented in Erongo Region as part of the CSFN/EU funded project to 603 children and 81 adults.

13.5 Facilitation of '*Panado girl*'

The DVD was produced thanks to support from the Global Fund in December 2013. Between January and April 2014, the editing and post-production took place. In May 2015, the film was ready to be launched.

Unfortunately, in March the SBCC component of the Global Fund came to a standstill. The film was eventually launched on 21 May at The Warehouse Theatre, where it was extremely well received. Due to a lack of funding, it could not be used as extensively as OYO would have liked.

In 2015 OYO determined that it would use the DVD as much as possible, at every opportunity, despite the lack of funding. The DVD was therefore facilitated for 7 802 people.

14 Counselling

Thanks to the Elma Foundation, we could this year embark on an exciting new program. OYO travels extensively and visits numerous schools. Learners often come and confide in OYO staff and OYO dancers. Staff and dancers have therefore been trained in basic counselling and know how to do referrals. However it was often felt that OYO should travel with a trained counsellor.

In 2014 the idea was tested, when OYO travelled with a counsellor for lifeline/childline for one of its tours. It worked very well and the counsellor saw twenty learners during the tour.

This year the Elma Foundation grant helped OYO to recruit a youth counsellor. The advertisement was put in newspapers in April 2017. Candidates were soon interviewed. OYO received fewer applications than anticipated. The selection process was difficult but OYO finally decided on Constance Chilao, a young counsellor with experience at Lifeline/Childline. Constance, originally from Zambia, had a work-visa. She started working with OYO and soon became an asset. Young people related to her; she was very

experienced, could relate to learners and knew when and how to refer them. She also started a telephonic follow up for learners who wanted to stay in contact with her.

Unfortunately Home Affairs rejected her work-permit. It also rejected her appeal, only expanding her work visa till the end of the year. Home Affairs was adamant OYO should employ a Namibian for the position. The position was therefore re-advertised in November. A new youth counsellor, Pefimbo Shipunda, was selected and is due to start in January 2016. OYO would like to take this opportunity to thank Constance for her hard work and for helping us in launching this component of our program.

When learners approach the counsellor, the most severe cases are referred and the counsellor then ensures the child reaches the service he/she was referred to (in most cases lifeline/childline). Other cases are dealt with by the counsellor herself. Some learners come mostly to ask questions or get more information and don't need follow up. For learners who need follow up, this is done through the phone and the counsellor records the number of times she follows up with the child. All information regarding the child is filed and kept confidential.

Summary for 2015 (May to December):

Table 27. Counselling cases

# of cases attended to	# cases referred	# cases dealt by the counsellor herself	# of cases followed up
124	15	109	65

Soon the phone number of the counsellor became popular with learners and even teachers sharing it among themselves. The counsellor therefore also attended to cases that she had never met face-to-face. One such example is:

31 July 2015 – a teacher from Karibib Private School who got my number from Joshua called me. He said he had a learner who was suicidal. She had tried to commit suicide. She was then sent to the hospital where she tested HIV positive but her pregnancy test was positive. She then had a scan. The doctor said she was not pregnant, but there was something wrong in her womb. It was not yet identified what. The learner didn't want to go home as she was afraid of her father. The teacher suspected rape or abuse. He wanted me to go and counsel her face-to-face but I was not in Karibib. I felt she needed trauma counselling. I then referred her to a counsellor at lifeline/childline who specialises in trauma counselling. Follow up on 5 August 2015 – the learner spoke to the counsellor. It was confirmed by both the teacher who was responsible for the child and the counsellor at LL/CL. Follow up on 17 August – the client is still having sessions with the counsellor.

Besides the work done in schools, during events such as World AIDS Day or the 16 days of activism, the counsellor often had information tables to inform community members about counselling in general and OYO in particular.

However, various lessons were also learned this year. For instance, because OYO needs to visit two to three schools per day so as to be cost effective with its trips, there is not always enough time for learners to come and talk to the counsellor. Learners also don't want to miss the show – therefore they stay for the duration of the show and only after

the show seek help from the counsellor. OYO will take those lessons and plan its trips differently in 2016, to ensure learners have got more time with the counsellor.

15 Sustainability

OYO has a successful track record stretching back over 10 years of creating dramas, dance shows, DVDs and magazines, with and for children and young people. Its niche is prevention – how to encourage attitude change and behaviour change through the memorable and vivid media of participatory arts.

As all NGOs in Namibia, it is heavily reliant on donor funding. However international funding is rapidly departing from Namibia, due largely to the World Bank reclassifying it as an upper middle income country. But its average per capita income disguises one of the world's highest Gini coefficient measures. This is a highly unequal society with wealth created by diamonds, zinc and uranium in the hands of a few multinational companies. Furthermore mining only employs 1.8% of the population. UNDP reports that 35% of the population live on \$1 per day and 56% on \$2 per day (2010 estimates).

As a result, OYO can no longer rely on international grant funding and must radically diversify its income base in order to survive.

Thanks to the Maitri Trust, OYO could this year invest in a resource mobilisation strategy. This was achieved through:

- the employment of the Resource Mobilisation Manager; and
- the drafting of a business plan.

The recruitment of the Resource Mobilisation Manager was difficult. The advertisement for the position was drafted in December 2014 but it was decided with the Board to postpone actual advertising for January, to increase the likelihood of attracting more candidates. The advertisement was posted in January, interviews were organised in February and the best candidate was contracted from 1 March 2015. The relevant candidate is not Namibian; she therefore needed to apply for a work permit. Mrs Chenayi Marangwanda was selected because of her knowledge of the southern African Development Community (SADC) and of the private sector. She has also lived in Namibia for the past eight years and is therefore very familiar with the country.

The income generation strategy was then extensively discussed during the board meeting in Namibia in May 2015. It was agreed to have an overall strategy for three years, combining the more traditional source of funding (potential grants) but expanding our research more widely around SADC, with a more innovative approach and new customers. It was therefore decided to work at three levels: 1) brainstorming ideas, in particular how to attract new potential donors; 2) securing the services of a consultant to help us develop a business plan and strategy to attract new customers (to complement the skills and experience of the new Resource Development Manager, in particular, as it involves looking at financial implications such as VAT and other taxes that apply to businesses) and 3) developing a social media strategy. Ultimately the outcomes of the three approaches will inform the income generation strategy.

The brainstorming took place and ideas were developed and shared with OYO UK. The consultant was contracted and a first draft business plan was prepared. Various drafts were then prepared and reviewed. In particular, OYO is struggling with the selection of

clients to approach. Can OYO work with a mine if the mine is not environmentally friendly? What criteria should OYO select when approaching potential clients? And how to ensure this doesn't take too much of OYO's time?

By the end of 2015, the following was still being discussed:

In order to expand its sources of income, OYO wishes to approach the corporate sector and sell some of its expertise and opportunities. From a legal point of view, in order to do so, OYO will need to create a separate company, OYO Marketing and Promotions.

The mission of the OYO Marketing and Promotions is to improve brand value through targeted interaction with grass root consumers by bringing the brand to the communities through multi-level interaction that adds value to the brand and connects to consumers at various emotional levels. It will be the business arm of the OYO trust and therefore the profits will be reinvested into the OYO trust to execute most of their objectives.

The new company services will include:

- *Market activation and branding campaigns: We will offer the use of our dance troupe to corporates as a marketing vehicle to reach out to potential customers. We will display their banner and distribute their promotional material during our events. We will reach communities that would cost them much more to reach otherwise. The OYO dance troupe is very popular with young people. We can therefore guarantee our reach. It will not affect our operations – it is a way to make use of what we do already and generate income from it.*
- *Corporate dance functions: we can perform our themed pieces during company employee health awareness days/events (global safety day, world AIDS Day, and so on), or perform at their year-end functions for their guests' entertainment.*
- *Selling of OYO's material: we can sell some of the products we are already developing, such as our DVDs, or create new products to sell, such as Tshirts.*

The basic idea behind the plan is:

- *not to approach the corporate sector on their corporate social responsibility funds – as they are notoriously difficult to access in Namibia – but rather to offer to partner them in their marketing/ advertising strategies;*
- *to focus on reaching out to advertising agencies, not to corporates directly, for the market activation and branding campaigns.*

First steps would then be:

- *registration of the company OYO Marketing and Promotions;*
- *preparation of a presentation tool kit for advertising agencies and corporate;*
- *organisation of meetings to sell the concept; and*
- *evaluation of results after three months.*

In parallel the Resource Development Manager did extensive research of potential partners in Namibia and SADC for grants for which OYO can apply. The potential partners have been ranked and a timetable has been agreed upon to complete proposals. The Resource Development Manager worked on various project proposals. Of note are the following successes:

- A grant with the Finnish Embassy (based in Namibia) was concluded, for the 'San Matter' project. This is an exciting new partner for OYO and an exciting new project.

- A small grant with the Canadian Fund for Local Initiative (based in South Africa) for the 16 days of Activism project was concluded.
- OYO's director also approached OSISA (based in South Africa) and submitted a proposal that is currently being negotiated.

This is a positive development, as they mark the first SADC grants.

Finally OYO also tried to make use of an intern to work on the social media strategy. A first draft has been prepared but the intern couldn't finish the review on time. More work will be needed in 2016.

Despite such progress, two problems emerged at the end of the year:

- first the Maitri Trust indicated that unfortunately they could not renew their contract for 2016, as they had to change their strategic plan;
- then, at the end of the year, Home Affairs rejected the application for a work permit for Mrs Marangwanda and stipulated that OYO needs to employ a Namibian.

Maitri trust agreed to allow OYO a no-cost extension in order to find alternative sources of funding in 2016. In parallel OYO Scotland was actively trying to secure new grants for other potential partners. OYO is therefore confident it will be able to continue with this important component in 2016.

OYO re-advertised the position in November 2015 and conducted interviews in 2016. A relevant candidate, Angela Thomas, was selected and is due to start on 1 March 2016. Much work therefore needs to be done in 2016 to continue with this component.

Finally OYO would like to thank the Valentine Trust for its continued support. The Valentine Trust support is fundamental in helping OYO sustain the OYO dance troupe, as it provides much needed gap funding and funding to advertise for the dance troupe and publicise its work.

The Valentine Trust in addition helps with the overall sustainability of OYO as its funding is also used to free some time for the director to work on issues such as strategic planning, building of relationships with key stakeholders and attending vitally important meetings and networks.

16 Institutional support

16.1 Staffing

In a good year for OYO, in 2015 it was staffed as follows:

- Director: Philippe Talavera
- Finance Manager: Freddie Scholtz
- Operations Manager: Cecilia Petrus
- Production Manager: Joshua Homateni
- Resource Mobilisation Manager: Chenayi Marangwanda
- Youth Development Officer: Ivan 'Fly' Mueze
- Youth Development Facilitator: Nyandee Mbarandongo
- Production Assistant: Winslow Gariseb
- Counsellor: Constance Chilao
- Administrative Assistant/ PR to the Operation Manager: Karolina Katumbo

- Driver/ Messenger: Eben Aoxamub
- Senior dancers: Jessica Augustus, El Junita ‘Butterfly’ Philander, Sageus ‘Rodney’ Isaac
- Dancers: Divine Naibas, Livy Naseb, Anderson Tsowaseb
- Trainee dancers: Michelle Kandingua, Monray Garoeb, Osysin Puteho, Nelawrence Somseb

At the end of the year OYO had to let go of both Chenayi Marangwanda and Constance Chilao, as their work permits could not be secured. They will be replaced in 2016 by Angela Thomas and Pefimbo Shipunda. The contract of Winslow Gariseb came to an end and it was decided to freeze the position. The contract of Anderson Tsowaseb also came to an end and will not be renewed at the beginning of 2016. Divine Naibas and Monray Garoeb were promoted at the end of the year to the status of senior dancers, and Michelle Kandingua, Osyrin Puteho and Nelawrence Somseb, to that of dancers.

16.2 Transport

Despite putting its SBCC activities on hold, the Global Fund did purchase a bus for OYO, and delivered it in October 2014. The Global Fund chose not to purchase a local vehicle, but imported a new 14-seater Ford model at great cost from Europe. The bus arrived with a crack in the front windscreen. Since the model is unknown in Namibia, it proved to be impossible to replace the windscreen. Most of 2015 was spent trying to sort out the problems with the bus. As a result during the course of the year the vehicle lost its road-worthy licence. In November 2015 the screen was finally replaced and a licence for the bus could be obtained.

16.3 Offices

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

The Resource Mobilisation Officer spent efforts trying to secure a better office for OYO. The current office is convenient as it is large enough and in a quiet area. However it does not have a hall for the dancers. As a result dancers and staff are never together – creating a split in the organisation. Also for the staff working with the dancers (mostly the director, production manager and youth development facilitator) it makes things difficult, as they have to operate from two different venues. Towards the end of the year the Resource Mobilisation Officer started an interesting discussion with the City of Windhoek in this regard, which is expected to be resumed in 2016.

16.4 Staff training

16.4.1 OYO quarterly training

OYO traditionally organises staff training for all staff members once every school term, providing an opportunity to reflect on achievements and plan for the quarter to come. This year, due to a lack of funding, it was not possible to organise such regular training. A staff training programme was held from 10 January 2015 to 12 January 2015. During the training, OYO’s structure was explained at length, and knowledge gained during previous years on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections was reviewed. Staff were also trained on GBV-related issues, as this was the focus for 2015.

16.4.2 Training freelance magazine facilitators

Once it was confirmed that the magazine on teenage pregnancy would be ready for early January 2016, OYO recruited freelance facilitators: four from Kavango Region, two from Ohangwena Region and two from Khomas Region.

Training was organised from 01 December 2015 to 3 December 2015, with the aim of:

- explaining the new package on teenage pregnancy as agreed with the global fund;
- explaining the new structure of the magazine and how facilitations will be organised in the schools;
- training the freelance facilitators on each of the five subtopics:
 - ✓ male and female sexual cycles
 - ✓ early sexual debut, ABC and contraceptives
 - ✓ intergenerational sex and teenage pregnancy
 - ✓ teenage pregnancy, HIV, abortion and baby dumping
 - ✓ prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT); and
- together with the freelance facilitators, creating facilitation tools for each of the subtopics.

The training was successful. A follow-up training, looking in greater depth at facilitation skills, will be organised in January 2016 before facilitators go to the schools.

16.5 OYO trustees' meetings

Full OYO Board meetings took place on 25 February 2015, 27 May 2015, 3 September 2015 and 19 November 2015. Regular meetings with Board members took place throughout the year.

17 Other important activities

17.1 Annual audit and report

During January 2015 and February 2015, OYO's accounts were audited. The process was more difficult than in previous years, since Freddie Scholtz had taken over from Hendrietta du Plessis halfway through the year. As usual, however, the auditors were satisfied with the results of the audit and the way in which OYO had handled its finances in 2014.

Throughout the year, various Global Fund audits were also conducted.

The 2014 Annual Report was prepared in January 2015 and February 2015. Language editing and layout were performed in March, and the report was ready for distribution by the end of March. Due to the lack of funding, however, it could not be printed. It was shared electronically with OYO's partners, and put on OYO's website.

17.2 OYO Scotland

OYO Scotland was instrumental in 2014 in negotiating the Maitri Trust grant. OYO's Scotland trustee, Jane Salmonson, was therefore instrumental this year in following up with the Maitri Trust and helping with the implementation of that grant. In parallel, Jane also worked on a proposal for the Network for Social Change, to try and transfer

from the Maitri Trust in 2016. Jane was successful in the first stage of the proposal and submitted a full proposal. An answer is expected in early 2016.

Claire Crowley, who was a VSO volunteer with OYO and has been instrumental in the management of the OYO dance internship project since 2011, has agreed to join the board of OYO Scotland. As a result the OYO dance internship scheme has now officially become OYO Scotland's project.

Discussions were held to change the organisation's name from OYO Scotland to OYO UK.

OYO's director was unable to organise a trip to the UK this year. This is unfortunate, as those trips are always good opportunities to meet with the OYO Scotland trustees and foster interesting discussions. However various Skype meetings happened, either with all the trustees/friends of OYO Scotland or with individual members.

OYO would like to thank all those involved with OYO Scotland – either as trustees or as friends – for their support and time. They are Jane Salmonson, Jo and Alan Hobbett, Fiona Morrell, Claire Crowley and Wieke Eringa.

17.3 Residency

The Prince Claus Fund invited two dancers to be part of the '*Get lost*' residency program in the Netherlands. Dancers are invited for two weeks to meet with other artists. This is a wonderful opportunity. Since OYO has ten dancers, it invited them to apply. Four applied. Guidelines were put in place for the selection of the two dancers. In particular a series of tasks were given. In September El Junita Philander and Monray Garoeb were selected to attend the residency.

Originally planned for December 2015, the residency was postponed to the second half of March 2016. We would like to thank the Prince Claus fund for giving this opportunity to two of the dancers.

17.4 Other events and meetings

OYO is still part of the Child Rights Network of Namibia. Early in the year, OYO's director was re-appointed in the board of the network. Various meetings were held during the year.

OYO became part of the San Support Organisations' Association of Namibia (SSOAN). It was deemed to be important, as part of the '*San Matter*' project, to join the network, and OYO therefore attended network meetings, during which OYO also met with the //Ana-Jeh San Trust and invited some of the members to help with the '*San Matter*' project. In particular, OYO worked with a San dance youth group towards the end of the year, and hopes to develop longer-lasting relationships in the future.

Various meetings were held with NANASO, the City of Windhoek, and various government ministries.

18 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 2015 from:

- the Canadian Fund for Local Initiative
- the Civil Society Foundation of Namibia (CSFN) / European Union (EU)
- the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- the Elma Philanthropies
- The Finnish Embassy
- the First National Bank of Namibia Foundation
- the Horizon Foundation
- the Maitri Trust
- the Namibia Networks of Aids Services Organisations (NANASO), through the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- the Prince Claus Foundation
- the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- the Valentine Charitable Trust

We would also like to thank:

- Lifeline/Childline, for agreeing to support the tour of the ODT to Hardap Region in 2015
- the Goethe Centre, for supporting our rehearsals, in particular during the Summer Internship project
- the interns who came to Namibia and made sure the Summer Internship project was a resounding success
- all the institutions and companies that supported the shooting of our DVD film project, in particular Khomastura SS, Waltons, the !Gao!gaseb family, the Angula family, Silvanus Hauwanga
- the City of Windhoek – in particular, the Community Development Division, for offering us rehearsal space
- the Ministry of Education – in particular, all the regional AIDS Committees for Education that helped us organise our tours
- all experts who have contributed articles to the magazine *OYO, young, latest and cool*

Finally, our thanks are also due to all the volunteers and youth who have, in one way or another, contributed to our projects.