

# **Ombetja Yehinga Organisation**

## **Annual Report 2017**

## **Board members**

Dr Scholastika Ipinge (Chairperson) (University of Namibia (UNAM))  
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Dr Philippe Talavera (ex officio)

## **OYO staff 2017**

Philippe Talavera: Director  
Cecilia Petrus: General Manager  
Karolina Katumbo: Logistics Manager  
Monray Garoeb: OYO dance troupe leader  
Freddie Scholtz: Finance Manager  
Joshua Homateni: Production Manager  
Angela Thomas: Resource Mobilisation Manager  
Ivan 'Fly' Mueze: Youth Development Officer  
Nyandee Mbarandongo: Youth Development Officer  
Josef Motinga: Production Assistant  
Senior dancers: Jessica Augustus, El Junita 'Butterfly' Philander, Sageus 'Rodney' Isaac  
Dancers: Divine Naibas, Livy Naseb, Michelle Kandingua, Osysin Puteho, Desmond Kamarika, Nelawrence Somseb  
Finance assistant: Wilma Eckardt  
Administrative assistant: Imelia Mwengo  
Driver/ Messenger: Eben Aoxamub  
Counsellor: Petrina Shiimi  
M&E assistant: Letitia Bouwer

## **Acronyms and initialisms**

CS	Combined School
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
NAMCOL	Namibian College of Open Learning
NANASO	Namibia Network of AIDS Service Organisations
NAPPA	Namibia Planned Parenthood Association
ODT	OYO dance troupe
OSISA	Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
OYO	Ombetja Yehinga Organisation
PMTCT	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
RACE	Regional HIV/AIDS Committee in Education
RACOC	Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SS	Secondary School
SSOAN	San Support Organisations' Association of Namibia
UK	United Kingdom
WAD	World AIDS Day
YG	Youth Group

## **1 Message from the OYO Director**

2017 has been a critical year in the life of OYO. With the Global Fund no cost extension and acceleration plan, OYO had more funding. The organisation proved to itself and partners that it could expand its projects to more regions. OYO never had as many projects and never employed or contracted as many people as in 2017. The previous years of putting systems in place paid off and the year was successful. Unfortunately, this was not sustainable as the acceleration plan was only for 2017 and the Global Fund had indicated its 2018 budget would be much smaller. At the time of writing this report, the news that OYO will no longer be a recipient of the Global Fund in 2018 was received. Despite the bad news and unsustainability of the experience, 2017 is a milestone in the lifespan of OYO as the organisation reached its targets and proved that with the right budget, it can expand projects and reach more people.

As in the previous years, one of our greatest achievements was the Dance Troupe, which was the first and to this date is the only one in Namibia that offers dancers full-time employment. At one stage, we were employing ten fulltime dancers and twelve trainees. The Dance Troupe was in 2017 so active and under pressure that a junior dance troupe had to be created. Altogether, the Dance Troupe reached 150,488 people, created new pieces such as 'To take or not to take' and 'Always on my mind'. The internship programme was also particularly successful this year and welcomed dancers from other countries.

Our 'OYO, young, latest and cool' magazine was also very successful and in 2017 produced four editions, of which two were distributed and facilitated in six regions each and two were distributed and facilitated in three regions each. Learners – 21 649 in 2017 - who participated in the magazine sessions received a certificate and lauded the project for its success.

Another important component of OYO's operations is the DVD division that this year produced two. The most prominent internally and in local media was 'Salute' which was written in collaboration with inmates at the Windhoek Central Correctional Facility. Production was inevitably challenging, as the story explores the controversial topic of HIV transmission in correctional facilities but despite that featured a prestigious cast. Adriano Visagie, winner Namibian Theatre and Film Awards NTFA 2017 Best Male Actor in a Theatre Play; Odile Muller, winner NTFA 2017 Best Female Actor in a Film; Dawie Engelbrecht, winner NTFA 2014 Best Male Actor in a Film; and David Ndjavera, multiple awards recipient, featured in the film. This was also an opportunity for two of OYO's dancers, Monray Garoeb and Desmond Kamerika, to be involved and experience their first film production. The film sparked a lot of interest and is to date OYO's project with the highest number of hits on Facebook – the most popular social media platform in Namibia. Salute's trailer has been viewed over 75,000 times on other platforms such as YouTube and public screenings. The premiere was highly successful and the Ministry of Safety and Security that is responsible for correctional facilities in Namibia ordered copies to be used as part of its educational package for new inmates.

The second DVD was produced towards the end of the year and deals with the issue of child marriage. Like Salute, the story writing involved external input from community members (inmates) but unlike any other, it was directly a community project as actors included people from the Omega and Chetto communities. At the time of writing this

report, editing had reached a final stage and the DVD will be used in projects during 2018. Other DVDs produced between 2014 and 2016 were used extensively in 2017 and reached more than 48 294 viewers.

Due to the intensity of other projects, OYO in 2017 held less workshops with out-of-school youth groups than usual and only held some in Drimiopsis, Koes, Bethanie, Windhoek for the first time and one with the Ohangwena San YG. The groups toured different regions, reaching another 8 819 people.

Apart from the Global Fund, operations in 2017 again involved many other faithful partners such as the Valentine Trust, the Elma Foundation, Stichting Horizon, the Embassy of Finland, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) and the FNB Foundation. OYO this year also received support from the Canada Fund for Local Initiative (CFLI) and UNAIDS. We are thankful to all partners who support our work and help us reach our objectives.

None of this milestone year would have been possible without the dedication of our staff. Cecilia Petrus, our General Manager and my right-hand, oversaw the magazine team. Production Manager Josua Homateni worked tirelessly to manage all tours and productions across the country. Project Coordinator: Youth Development Ivan 'Fly' Mueze and Production Assistant Nyandee Mbarandongo continued to inspire youth groups across Namibia and took over the challenge to implement the 'In and Out' project in correctional facilities. Karolina Katumbo supported Cecilia and managed the logistics of all our projects with enthusiasm. Monray Garoeb, Dance Troupe leader, infused new energy into the group and stretched dancers to new levels of professionalism. Our dancers again reached numerous communities from all over Namibia. At the same time, administrative staff in Windhoek ensured the excellent execution of all projects and a special mention must be made of Finance Manager Freddie Scholtz, who introduced and implemented significant improvements in our systems. As a director am blessed to work with such wonderful people and have enjoyed every moment I with them.

Finally I would like to thank our Board of Trustees, Scholastika Ipinge (chairperson), Sandy Rudd (vice-chairperson), Kathleen Newton (finance), Peter Watson (legal), Carolin Guriras (marketing), Theopolina Kueyo (HIV and key populations) and Lendl Izaaks (media). OYO is privileged to have a board that is engaged, passionate and supportive.

Much was experienced and thus learned in 2017, and 2018 is an opportunity to reflect on the previous year, while scaling down operations. Growing and expanding - while exciting - can also be taxing when not enough time is available for people to look back and learn. The first few months of 2018 will be allocated to that task and formulating a future for OYO that is hopefully supported by sufficient funding for the organisation to achieve objectives.

Philippe Talavera (PhD)  
Director: Ombetja Yehinga Organisation

## **2 Background information**

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

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

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

The organisation's values are:

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

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

**Hon. Nangola Mbumba, Minister of Education, September 2009**

### **3 History of the Ombetja Yehinga Organisation**

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

Between 2003 and 2016, OYO was responsible for the following productions, publications and events:

- the magazine ‘OYO, young, latest and cool’ – its production stopped temporarily in March 2014 but resumed end 2015
- regional tours and annual youth festivals with youth groups
- the plays and DVD series ‘The hostel monologues’ (2006), ‘Five minutes of pleasure’ (2007), ‘We were young’ (2009), and ‘Sex and chocolate’ and ‘Teddy bear love’ (2010)
- the dance shows ‘The Namibian Odysseus’ (2008), ‘Fallen masks’ and ‘Modern love’ (2009), followed by the creation of the OYO dance troupe (ODT), which has toured nationally and internationally (in South Africa, the UK and Germany); the productions ‘Should I know?’ (2010), ‘Don’t leave me’ (2011), ‘Magda’ (2012), ‘I’m not alone’ (in collaboration with Zimbabwean musician Leonard Zakata – 2010), ‘Stigma’ (2012), ‘The dark Medea’ (2013), ‘He loved me’ (2013), ‘Ever since Helen’ (2014), ‘In and out’ (2014), ‘Teacher’ (2015), ‘Ania’ (2015), ‘Prison grove’ (2015), ‘Betrayed’ (2016), ‘Maria’ (2016) and ‘the phantom of Namibia’ (2016)
- the DVDs ‘A crack in the wall’ (2008), ‘One night’ (2011), ‘Now that I can talk about it’ (2013), ‘Panado girl’ (2014), ‘pap and milk’ (2016) 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 ‘Maturwisahinga’ (with the Putuavanga AIDS Awareness Club – 2003) and ‘Vital’ (with Namibian artists – 2004)
- the photographic projects ‘The caring Namibian man’ (2005), ‘Still life’ (2007), and ‘There’s no such thing’ (2010)
- the condom exhibition ‘Rubber soul’ (2006).

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

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 2017, OYO’s focus was on addressing teenage pregnancy and gender-based violence from January to June) and promotion of the Child Care and Protection Act, with special emphasis on child marriage and HIV’s impact on the youth from July to December. This was achieved through the extensive touring of its Dance Troupe that managed the repertoire of fifteen dance routines, the facilitation of DVDs (Pap and Milk, Now that I can talk about it, Left Alone and Panado Girl) and the facilitation of four issues covered by the OYO magazine.

The organisation also finalised Phase I of the ‘San Matter’ project that aims at addressing cultural-bullying by encouraging school-attending San children in the Omaheke and Ohangwena regions to remain in school. Based on lessons learnt, it paved the way for Phase II that started in July 2017.

OYO continued one of its most challenging projects, ‘In and Out’, in correctional facilities. The aim of the project is to encourage HIV testing amongst inmates every three months so as to garner information on the about the incidence and prevalence of HIV in correctional facilities. Four one-week workshops were organised in each of the twelve facilities participating in the project, which resulted in the HIV testing of over 600 inmates of which 99 could be followed up. A result-based paper was produced and endorsed by the Ministry of Safety and Security. The DVD ‘Salute’ was produced and premiered. It received extensive media coverage and was popular on social media platforms such as Facebook and YouTube.

OYO, for the first time, worked in some of Windhoek’s informal settlements and reached over 1 500 residents through a comprehensive programme for the local youth of six settlements.

Of all projects and divisions of OYO, the Dance Troup was OYO’s greatest achievement this year as they reached more than 150 000 people - a record for OYO.

Table 1. Achievements of OYO dance troupe

	Total
Teenage pregnancy projects	54 015
Campaign against gender-based violence	25 796
Promotion of the Child Care and Protection Act with special emphasis on child marriage	50 916

HIV and young people	11 099
Project ‘Growing strong in the Karas Region’	3 515
Performances in Windhoek informal settlements	1 370
‘In and Out’ project	3 777
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150 488</b>

OYO also supported youth groups in Drimiopsis, Koes, Bethanie and Windhoek, as well as with the Ohangwena San youth group. The Koes, Bethanie and Windhoek groups toured different regions, reaching another 8 819 people.

Table 2. Facilitation of OYO DVDs

	<b>Total</b>
Pap and milk	20 424
Panado girl	10 327
Now that I can talk about it	6 432
Left alone	10 671
Salute	440
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48 294</b>

Finally, OYO’s Director, Philippe Talavera, was first appointed as vice-chair and then acting chair of the Namibian Child Right Network (NCRN).

## **5 About the tools used by OYO**

### **5.1. About the OYO Magazine**

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

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

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

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

The OYO youth-friendly magazine remains one of OYO's strongest tools to date and access is easy. Most issues can be downloaded from the website. This year two magazines were produced: one on teenage pregnancy (issue January to June) and one on stigma and discrimination (issue July to December)

## **5.2. About the OYO Dance Troupe**

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

The dance troupe creates social awareness in young people utilising contemporary dance – in particular, physical theatre. The troupe creates performances for schools to address important social issues such as HIV/AIDS (Should I know?, Choices, To take or not to Take and What is love?), stigma and discrimination (Bin boy and Stigma), teenage pregnancy (Teacher, Ania, The Dark Medea), 'corrective' rape (Magda) and gender-based violence (Betrayed, He loved me and The Moirai)

Each performance in schools is followed by a discussion with learners to ensure that the message is clear. Referral systems are discussed for those who need help.

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

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

The following pieces were created in 2017: 'To take or not to take' on HIV treatment and PrEP; 'Thiasus' on alcohol and drug abuse and 'Always on my mind' on HIV transmission in correctional facilities.

## **5.3. About the OYO DVDs**

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

Once the script is ready, auditions at schools or within a community of out-of-school youth are held before four-to six-week-long workshops to train them as actors. A professional crew then captures the stories developed.

Once the DVDs are produced and ready for viewing, a tour of schools in Namibia for screenings commences. Every screening is followed by a discussion with a trained youth facilitator, who first ensures that the audience has understood the main issues explored in the DVD, and encourages learners to talk about them. OYO's DVDs to date include Past DVDs include 'Panado Girl' on teenagers living with HIV; 'Now that I can talk about it' on gender-based violence; 'Pap and Milk' on intergenerational sex; and the mini-series 'My best interest' on children's rights. This year featured the production of two DVDs: 'Salute' on HIV transmission in correctional facilities and a to-be-named DVD on child marriage.

#### **5.4. About the OYO Youth Groups**

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

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

In 2017 OYO supported youth groups in:

- the Ohangwena Region: the Ohangwena San youth group (with support from the Embassy of Finland)
- the Omaheke Region: Drimiopsis San youth group (with support from the Embassy of Finland)
- the Karas Region: Koes youth group (with support from Horizon) and Bethanie youth group (with support from the FNB foundation)
- the Khomas Region: Windhoek youth group (with support from UNAIDS)

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

#### **5.5. The package used (Global Fund model)**

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

Three tools are then created. For the Global Fund package, the tools are:

- the OYO youth-friendly magazine divided in five sections (one per sub-topic);

- the OYO Dance Troupe show comprising three pieces (addressing two or three of the sub-topics)
- and an OYO DVD (addressing one of the sub-topics)

The rationale for each tool is as follows:

- The Dance Troupe show allows OYO to reach an audience as large as a school body. Each piece is followed by a discussion that is moderated by a trained facilitator. The aim is to provide the basic information to as many learners as possible.
- The OYO magazine targets a group of 30 to 50 learners who are given a copy of the magazine and an hour per chapter to understand the topic. They are required to report to a facilitator after every of the five hours. This is to ensure that a core group of learners have in-depth knowledge and had undertaken a series of activities that promote a change in their attitude and behaviour. It is expected they will later share their copy of the magazine with other learners.
- The DVD allows OYO to carry out another session of information dissemination, specifically with learners staying in hostels as they are more vulnerable due to the absence of parental guidance.

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

## **6 The promotion of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture policy on the prevention and management of learners pregnancy**

As part of its programme targeting Adolescent Girls and Young Women, OYO focused on the promotion of this policy in schools because despite the policy's ratification and adoption years ago, some learners still don't know their rights and some schools are reluctant to allow mothers back into the system. Schools, despite the fact they should be tolerant and support learners as mothers, may be inflexible and make it difficult for such learners to study.

To that end, OYO used different tools:

- the OYO youth-friendly magazine divided in five sections (one per sub-topic);
- the OYO Dance Troupe show comprising three pieces: 'Teacher' about intergenerational sex, 'Ania' about teenage pregnancy and illegal abortion and 'The dark Medea' about baby dumping;
- a new OYO DVD 'Pap and Milk' about intergenerational sex
- numerous plays developed by youth group members.

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

### **6.1 The Global Fund approach**

OYO had developed tools in 2016 when addressing teenage pregnancy. Five sub-topics were identified:

- The female and male sexual cycles
- Early sexual debuts, the 'A-B-C' and the use of contraceptives
- Intergenerational sex and teenage pregnancy
- Teenage pregnancy, HIV, abortion and baby dumping
- PMTCT

The sub-topics formed the basis of this project, while tools were revised to include information about the policy on these topics. In the end, the policy was simplified into five sections and the language was also adapted for learners to understand.

Three tools have been created/revived/adapted:

- the OYO youth-friendly Magazine divided into five sections (one per sub-topic);
- the OYO Dance Troupe show comprising three pieces: ‘Teacher’ about intergenerational sex; ‘Ania’ about teenage pregnancy and illegal abortion; and ‘The dark Medea’ about baby dumping
- a new OYO DVD titled ‘Pap and milk’ about intergenerational sex.

To be counted as having been reached, a school must have benefited from:

- two activities (OYO Magazine and OYO Dance Troupe) if attending a day-school
- three activities (OYO Magazine, OYO Dance Troupe and OYO DVD) if attending a school with a hostel they reside in.

To be counted as having been reached, an individual learner must have attended at least five sessions. These could comprise:

- five encounters with the Magazine; or
- four encounters with the Magazine and one Dance Troupe show; or
- four encounters with the Magazine and one encounter with a DVD show; or
- three encounters with the Magazine, one with a Dance Troupe show and one with a DVD show.

The activities were organized between January and June 2017 in six regions.

### 6.1.1 Achievements with schools

The target is twenty schools per region. In order to account for schools that might drop out during the course of the six months, OYO started with twenty-three schools per region. The regions selected were Erongo, Omusati, Hardap, Omaheke, Kunene and Oshana.

Table 3: Achievements with schools

	Target	# of schools having received the full package	Percentage
Erongo	20	21	105%
Omusati	20	23	115%
Hardap	20	18	90%
Omaheke	20	20	100%
Kunene	20	20	100%
Oshana	20	22	110%
Total	120	<b>124</b>	<b>103.3%</b>

All the targets were reached or exceeded with the exception of Hardap. In Hardap, all Dance Troupe shows and DVD shows were conducted. Most schools were also visited with the Magazine but there was a problem with one of the facilitators who didn't have his attendance list stamped by the schools. Therefore despite the fact that the schools were visited, they could not be counted as reached.



*(Dance Troupe show – performing ‘Ania’)*

The aim of a Dance Troupe show is to reach the whole school. An ideal situation would therefore be to have reached 100% of the learners. It is not always possible to organize shows with the whole school because OYO cannot use school hours. This translates into addressing learners during the assembly from about 07h00 or after school. In some rural areas, schools ask children to return at 15h00 for the show. The Oshana Region was more challenging than other because most schools organise studies between 13h15 and 14h30, which meant that the only time available for them was 14h30.



*(Performing ‘Teacher’ in Oshana Region)*

Table 4: Reach by the OYO dance troupe

	# of shows organized	# of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Erongo	21	10,300	78%	Small audiences for the shows at Festus Gonteb, De Duine, J.P. Brand and Usakos JSS. Other schools had a large audience.
Omusati	23	13,237	90%	Excellent attendance and excellent support from the RACE office.
Hardap	24	4,964	35%	Very difficult to organize after school shows in the region as learners don't return for the activities. Extremely small audiences at Oanob PS, Rehoboth PS, Beukes PS, Mariental SS, Danie Joubert CS, M.K. Gertze SS (only 3% of the learners attended), Dr Lemmer HS, Tsaitsaib PS, Kalkrad PS, etc.
Omaheke	20	7,000	66%	Small audience for shows at Gqaina PS, Gobabis Project School, Mokaleng CS and C Ngatjizeko PS. Other schools had a large audience.
Kunene	20	7,994	91%	Excellent participation from all schools, except Orumana CS and Kamanjab CS.
Oshana	22	9,650	90%	Excellent participation from all schools (no schools with under 50% audience)
<b>Total</b>		<b>54,015</b>		

Hardap was extremely uncooperative and thus frustrating because the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture was very protective of school hours and school officials (principals and teachers) were not willing to stay after hours and be responsible for some of the activities or shows. In schools such as M.K. Gertze SS and others, OYO was told "You can come but we cannot guarantee that any learner will come". Indeed and in most cases, learners did not return to school after school hours. This made it frustrating and fairly expensive for only a few learners.

The aim of the DVD show is to reach all learners staying in the hostel.



*(Learners watching a DVD shows in a school)*

Table 5: Reach with OYO's DVD

	# of shows organized	# number of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Erongo	8	1,277	89%	All hostels reached – excellent response.
Omusati	11	6,572	92%	All hostels reached and excellent response, except Negumbo S.S.
Hardap	9	1,241	87%	All hostels reached and excellent response except Kalkrand PS.
Omaheke	11	3,433	64%	All hostels reached but weak attendance at Nosob CS (13%), Kandorozu PS and Mokaleng CS.
Kunene	10	2,905	73%	All hostels reached and excellent response except Okangwati CS and Braunfels Agricultural H.S.
Oshana	8	4,379	79%	All hostels reached – good response. Many hostels however not attending 100% but at least a 70% turnout.
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,807</b>		

### 6.1.2 Achievements with learners

To be awarded a certificate of attendance, a learner must have been present and participated in at least four sessions with OYO. To be counted, a learner must have attended and participated in five sessions. The target is that at least 40 girls per 20 schools per region must have received at least five interventions. The five interventions can be five sessions with the Magazine or four with the magazine and either Dance Troupe or DVD session; or three Magazine sessions with both a Dance Troupe and DVD session.



(Magazine facilitation)

Table 6: Number of female learners having received the full package

	Target	# of female learners having received the full package	Percentage
Erongo	800	637	79.25%
Omusati	800	898	112.25%
Hardap	800	457	57.1%
Omaheke	800	606	75.75%
Kunene	800	686	85.75%
Oshana	800	687	86.9%
Total	4,800	<b>3,971</b>	<b>82.7%</b>

Results are below expectation but it must be noted that when negotiated, YOY was not aware that the targets would include only girl learners. The target of 800 per region was agreed on the assumption that it would be include boy and girl learners. It was only discovered in April and with the quarterly report January to March that only girl learners would be counted as reached. It was too late to change the approach.

Table 7: Number of male learners having received the full package

	Target	# of boy learners having received the full package	Percentage
Erongo		309	
Omusati		538	
Hardap		376	
Omaheke		277	
Kunene		295	
Oshana		304	
Total		<b>2,099</b>	

A total of 6 070 learners attended the Magazine sessions, which is an in-depth intervention, and is regarded as a notable result that OYO is proud of, despite missing the target of girl learners.

### 6.1.3 Achievements with school management

Since the topic for this project was ‘the promotion of the MEAC policy on the prevention and management of teenage pregnancy’, it was important to add a session for teachers and school management. It would be detrimental for learners to be fully acquainted with the policy and not for teachers or school management. Therefore, two to three teachers were invited to attend a one-hour session with OYO facilitators.

Table 8: School management training

	Target	# of school staff attending the session	Remarks
Erongo	60	88	This is the region where most school staff refused to participate. De Duine SS, Festus Gonteb PS, Namib HS, Tutaleni HS, Kolin Foundation HS, Otjiperongo JSS, J.P. Brand PS and Atlantic JSS did not receive the session.
Omusati	60	80	Only Negumbo SS didn't participate. All other schools participated fully.
Hardap	60	115	Excellent participation from 16 schools

			involved. Dr Lemmer SS and Origo PS did not participate.
Omaheke	60	102	All schools participated. Excellent participation.
Kunene	60	88	All schools participated. Excellent participation.
Oshana	60	82	Only Kupila CS didn't participate. All other schools participated fully.
Total	360	<b>555</b>	

OYO is very proud of this result as more teachers/management staff than expected attended.

#### 6.1.4 Conclusion

The new package proved successful. Most learners are at least exposed to the theme (Dance Troupe show) and learners living in the hostel further benefit from an additional project (DVD show), while learners taking part in the Magazine sessions do return to complete the five sessions.

One of the difficulties experienced was linked to Magazine targets, as OYO had not strategized its intervention to reach only girls only on the premise that it is important to involve both sexes in discussions around teenage pregnancy. This made it difficult to reach the targets.

OYO will in the future follow up with the schools reached to find out if the policy is now better implemented.

#### 6.2. The project in the Karas Region

This project was again an interesting example of collaboration. The Horizon Stichting funded the tour of the Dance Troupe as well as the training and tour of the Koes Youth Group. The FNB Foundation further funded the training of the Bethanie Youth Group, while Elma Philanthropies funded the tour of the Bethanie Youth Group.

The package used in the Karas Region comprised of three elements:

- OYO Dance Troupe show
- Training followed by a performance by the Koes Youth Group.
- Training followed by a performance by the Bethanie Youth Group.

A similar approach had been used in 2016 and the theme was 'teenage pregnancy'. The objectives for 2017 were different but the methodology remained similar. The topic originally selected was 'stigma and discrimination' but upon approaching the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, OYO faced a challenge. The Ministry is facing a huge problem in this region with regards to teenage pregnancy and the media had covered the situation, criticising the Ministry heavily for not doing enough. This had the Ministry feel that more had to be done than the 2016 programme and OYO was asked to again focus on teenage pregnancy.

The idea then remained the same: to visit schools more than once to engage learners and help them reflect on their lives, values, self-worth and self esteem.

The package used in the Karas region comprises of three elements:

- An OYO Dance Troupe show – not repeating the previous year’s programme was identified as a challenge because OYO had not created a new piece on the same topic.
- Training followed by a performance by the Koes Youth Group that received training in 2016. The objective of 2017 was to strengthen the team and go further with the training
- Training followed by a performance by the Bethanie Youth Group. This happened thanks to additional funding from FNB foundation and Elma Philanthropies. Two members from the Koes youth group have been trained as trainers to support the Bethanie team. This is to ensure that young people gain knowledge on how to develop activities with youth groups, as OYO will not always be present in the region.

This program was therefore discussed with the Keetmanshop Youth Centre as well as the regional ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. Also various proposals were prepared and meetings organised to try and secure additional funding for the workshops of and tour by the Bethanie youth group. The Keetmanshop Multi-Purpose Youth Centre committed to support the project by offering free accommodation to the dance troupe and both youth groups when staying in Keetmanshop. They have to be commanded for this support.

#### **6.2.1. Preparation of the dance troupe tour**

Organising the tour was challenging. In 2016 OYO made teenage pregnancy its priority and the schools had seen the pieces. It didn’t have new pieces on teenage pregnancy ready for the tour. After discussion with the RACE coordinator, it was decided to use the same pieces as 1) some schools were not part of the 2016 program and 2) new learners are in schools and have not seen the pieces. The same pieces were therefore programmed

- ‘Teacher’, a piece looking at sexual relationships between teachers and learners.
- ‘Ania’, a piece looking at illegal abortion and its consequences
- ‘the dark Medea’, a piece looking at baby dumping and its consequences.

Last year facilitation focused more on teenage pregnancy itself. It was therefore decided to focus this year’s facilitation on educating both learners and teachers on the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture’s policy on the prevention and management of learners’ pregnancy.

#### **6.2.2. Dance troupe tour**

The tour took place between 02 and 07 April and targeted the same schools.



*(performing ‘the dark Medea’)*

Table 9: Number of people reached

School	Learners/youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
J.A Nel Senior Secondary School	142	99	2	2	245
J.S Herero PS	74	70	2	2	148
Kaitsi !Gubeb Combined School	62	63	1	0	126
Suiderlig Secondary School	104	100	0	1	205
Adam Steve CS	144	128	6	2	280
Oosterheim CS	87	106	10	4	207
P.K. de Villiers Senior Secondary School	175	55	2	2	234
Luderitz Christian School	5	9	2	1	17
Luderitz Secondary School	369	343	26	10	748
Marmar Primary School	35	28	5	1	69
Schmelenville Combined School	150	100	2	2	254
Ernst Jager CS	311	330	12	8	661
Karasburg Combined School	120	45	1	0	166
Lordsville Junior Secondary School	85	63	5	2	155
	<b>1,863</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3,515</b>

**In total 3,515 people saw the show and attended the facilitated discussion.**

At Adam Steve Combined School representatives from the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture were also present with a programme on teenage pregnancy. It was therefore a combined event, which gives it more weight. The dance troupe performed particularly well that day and received lots of praise.



*(performing 'Ania')*

It was the first time for OYO to perform at Lüderitz Christian School. Traditionally in Lüderitz, OYO performs for the two large public schools: Lüderitz Secondary School and Angra Pequena Secondary School. This year Angra Pequena had another programme and couldn't accommodate OYO. At first, OYO hesitated going all the way for just one school but Lüderitz Secondary School really wanted to benefit from the programme and suggested we approach the private school that only has less learners than the public ones. The school body there welcomes OYO and learners participated outstandingly well.

Overall, the show was well received and unlike in 2016, a couple of primary schools were included this year. The rationale of the ministry was to prepare younger learners – particularly those in Grade 7 – for the transition to secondary school. Learners – even the younger ones – received the show well and participated actively in the facilitated discussion.



(performing 'Teacher')

The group took the chance to also present OYO's DVD 'Pap and milk' in the hostels. This was to reinforce the message on teenage pregnancy and add value to the project. Three schools benefited from the programme. The DVD was usually presented straight after the Dance Troupe show.

Table 10: Number of people reach with the DVD

School	Learners/youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
J.A Nel Senior Secondary School	142	99	2	2	245
Suiderlig Secondary School	104	100	0	1	205
Lordsville Junior Secondary School	90	70	5	2	167
	<b>336</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>617</b>

**In total 617 people saw the DVD show and attended the facilitated discussion.**

### 6.2.3. Youth workshops – Koes Youth Group

The Koes Youth Group, also known as Kalahari Koes Youth Group, had received training from OYO in 2016 and again in 2017 when three one-week workshops were organised in May and June.

Table 11: Summary Koes youth group workshops

<b>Workshop</b>	<b>Average attendance</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
08 – 12 May 17	Between 12 and 15 participants per day	The first workshop was aimed at recapping the previous year’s activities, but since there were many new members it was treated as if the first. The group had a great sex imbalance, with mostly girls present. The week however went well and the group decided to challenge itself with a different type of show.
05 – 10 June 17	Between 13 and 18 participants per day	It was evident that the group had rehearsed after the first workshop, as their coordination was excellent, despite that many new members had to be taught. The group was learning fast and working hard as by the end of the week, they had almost finalised the performance.
12-16 June 17	Between 13 and 18 participants per day	By the end of the Monday, the show was finalised and Tuesday was spent polishing various sections. A pre-show was Wednesday presented to teachers, police officers and members of the community to get feedback. The remainder of the week was spent applying some of the advice received and finalising the show for the tour.

All together, it was evident that the group had benefitted from working with OYO the previous year. The many new faces at the beginning of the workshop posed a challenge to OYO and made it difficult for the workshop to go at the anticipated tempo but despite all of that, the group was dynamic and easily motivated. The youth facilitator in charge of the group, Ivan Mueze, tried a different approach with the group, in part to challenge himself as a director, and devised a non-verbal show that uses only movement, dance and singing. The youth group was quite excited about this challenge.



*(playing drama games)*

The Koes Youth Group was easy to work with, as they were eager to learn and create a performance that was better than the one from 2016.



*(Rehearsing the drama)*

Their production focused on a girl from a poor family, who was sent off to a boarding school. She was first serious with her education and followed the school rules until she got involved with the wrong friends and started using alcohol. She then socialised with an older man for money and got pregnant. The ‘sugar daddy’ didn’t accept the pregnancy and she had to return home. Her family first discriminated against the girl but thanks to the help of a counsellor, her father forgave her and harmony was restored.

#### **6.2.4. Organisation of the tour**

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, it was agreed that schools will be visited from 18 and 23 June, which was great timing as it was the beginning of the second school term. The authority made learners’ participation in OYO’s activities compulsory.

#### **6.2.5. The youth group tour**

After the visits by the youth group, the OYO Dance Troupe visited all the schools again to reinforce the message. The following results were obtained.

Table 12: Number of people reached by the Koes youth group

School	Learners		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
J.A Nel Senior Secondary School	122	86	1	1	210
J.S. Herero PS	74	70	2	2	148
Kaitsi !Gubeb Combined School	47	31	4	1	83
Suiderlig Secondary School	105	85	1	2	193
Adam Steve Combined School	300	190	8	3	501
Oosterheim CS	271	261	16	5	553
P.K. de Villiers Senior Secondary School	69	0	1	0	70
Luderitz Christian School	9	7	5	1	22

Luderitz Secondary School	365	340	24	18	747
Marmer Primary School	93	56	8	3	160
Schmelenville Combined School	90	80	3	3	176
Ernst Jager CS	425	321	18	9	773
Karasburg Combined School	110	110	2	1	223
Lordsville Junior Secondary School	99	70	3	1	173
	<b>2179</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4,032</b>

**In total 4,032 people saw the piece**, of which 3,886 were learners and young people.



*(Performing at Kaisi !Gubeb Combined School)*

The first show, J.A Nel Secondary School, was a bit difficult as the group was very nervous, particularly in front of a large crowd of 200 people but deliverance improved after the first performance.

Challenges experienced during the group's tour:

- At Kaisi !Gubeb Combined School, the contact teacher had forgotten about the visit but by chance, the school has a hostel and learners from there attended the show.
- At P.K de Villiers, the team wanted to perform for both girls and boys but upon arrival were informed that an audience can't be of both sexes. This meant they only performed for girls.
- At Marmer Primary School, one of the lead characters couldn't perform due to a tooth-ache and had to be replaced, which made the show not meet the standards.

Two members from Horizon Stichting, Rena and Jan, joined the programme and attended several shows. They had a chance to meet with members from the Koes Youth Group and engage with them on various matters. They also met with the Keetmanshoop Multi-Purpose Youth Centre and members from OYO's team while on tour (Joshua Homatani, production manager and Ivan Mueze, youth development coordinator, as well as the counsellor

recruited for the tour). They also met OYO Director Philippe Talavera in Windhoek. The young people involved enjoyed the presence of Rena and Jan and to date often ask when they would visit again.

The Koes Youth Group had the chance to perform at home for parents and learners to see their work. The school commended OYO for working with the youth. Some teachers were concerned as they were aware of some of the youth involving themselves in some of the irresponsible activities described in the drama. They pleaded with OYO to do more work with the youth to help them change their ways.



*(Watching a DVD with guests Rena and Jan)*

Additionally, the screening of some of OYO's DVDs was possible in some schools. It is worth mentioning 'Now that I can talk about it' that is about the rape of a learner by a family member. This was also a good opportunity to link the tour with the OYO Dance Troupe performance 'Betrayed' that echoes the topic and stimulates discussions around additional risks after rape, such as HIV and teenage pregnancy. The importance to report the rape, access to PEP – post-exposure prophylaxis – and the morning after pill were also discussed.



*(Guests Rena and Jan with some of the performers)*

### 6.2.6. Youth workshops – Bethanie Youth Group

This was not funded by Horizon but was made possible by the FNB Foundation, which meant that OYO could also train an additional group. The selection of Bethanie was made in connection with the Multi Purpose Youth Centre that was trying to reach out to that community. Originally, Lüderitz was recommended but due to the long distance and lack of success with the youth of the costal town, Bethanie was selected for five one-week workshops.

Table 13: Summary Bethanie youth group workshops

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
31 July – 04 August 17	Between 16 and 25 participants per day	The first workshop started with an official opening by Hon. Beukes, Village Councillor. The Village Council was very supportive and the Keetmanshop Multi-Purpose Youth Centre was instrumental in helping organise the workshop. The week started very well with 25 participants who created two dance routines and three songs. They also started working on the drama and as the week progressed, the group reduced to 16 which was not worrying as OYO could only afford to tour with 15.
14 – 18 August 17	Consistent 19 participants per day	Between 04 and 14 August, OYO was made aware of a problem. Apparently there was a big argument within the group regarding leadership and most members therefore quit. Those remaining, with support from the Village Council, took it upon themselves to recruit new members and train them. Indeed, when the facilitator came back he found only eight of the previous youth and 13 new ones - the number dropped to 11 by Tuesday. The new ones had been taught some sections but the week in many ways felt like starting again.

21 – 25 August 17	Between 14 and 17 participants per day	Since the two weeks were back-to-back, most young people present in Week-2 were also present Week-3. New sections of the show were developed and several parts could be linked. The youth was happy with the way the story was developing. The group was hardworking and it did not take much time for some to catch up. The youth from Koes invited to assist and be skilled as trainers were also active.
11-16 September 17	Between 12 and 21 participants per day	Again upon return, the facilitator faced a challenge that most youth didn't come back. Few got jobs but the majority didn't return because their parents forbade them. It transpired that Hon. Beukes, Village Councillor, is from DTA <sup>1</sup> and parents who are not voting DTA refused that their children continue with the programme, fearing it would turn into a political rally. Also, the church pastor spoke against OYO's activities as 'by bringing young people together we are promoting sex'. A meeting was held with the councillor and parents to clarify matters, after which some youth were allowed to return to the workshop. New members also joined and had to work extremely hard to catch up. OYO was aiming at selecting 15 members for the tour which did become a challenge as members left the group every day and OYO was left with 12 by the Friday. New members joined on Saturday but many did not get approval from their parents to go on the tour.
18 – 22 September 17	Consistent 15 participants per day	The week was used to finalise the performance and polish the show. Fifteen people were really motivated to go on tour and received good support from older members. It was however hard work to finalise the show before departure for the tour. This was made worse by the fact that few of them could not get the authorisation from their parents to go on tour. By Friday evening, only ten could go on tour. It was then decided to accept three who have been in and out and only knew songs. Two trainers from Koes then became performers.

Despite support from the authorities, it was difficult to bring the group together and signs of tension between the original members who started the workshop were clear, which meant that not many of those who started actually finished the programme. This made it very difficult as new members kept on joining and there was little development as time got shorter.

The drama that deals with the sensitive issue of teachers having sex with learners was mostly developed in Afrikaans, the common language in the area. When the schoolgirl falls pregnant, the teacher convinces her to accuse a schoolboy. The truth eventually transpires and the teacher is arrested because the learner was under 16.

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<sup>1</sup> DTA is a political party from the opposition.

Local Councilor Hon. Beukes who opened the workshop, was very supportive and encouraged the youth to take the opportunity seriously. His door was always open for OYO but his political affiliation in the end had the project backfire.



*(Opening day with the local councillor)*

The workshops in Bethanie became difficult to organise. The second week felt like the first and the fourth very intense, as there were so many new members who had missed the previous weeks of rehearsals and training. Exacerbating the problem, the youth facilitator was not honest with the OYO head office and did not disclose information on the situation and update OYO on the problems he experienced. He was focused on developing the show and making it work, which can be understood, but by no means is sufficient in successfully executing duties. OYO was made aware of the problems too late and thus dealt with staff through a disciplinary hearing after the tour.



*(Members of the Bethanie Youth Group working together)*

Remote areas such as Koes or Bethanie are often left out of programmes. Young people therefore have little experience and their parents don't necessarily understand such initiatives. They often think young people should stay home and take care of chores. In the end, the project worked well in Koes but was difficult in Bethanie, where the youth need much more support and activities need to involve their parents. It is a pity some young people who were motivated and attended the last week workshop till Friday could not in the end go on tour.

The two members from the Koes youth group who were selected to be trained as trainers also had complications, as they could not complete the programme after the first week. Nicodem Witbooi and Maceallo Tiboh were then selected as trainers from Week 2 to Week 5. Nicodem was responsible for creating and polishing songs and also helped with the staging of some drama parts. He had a good control over the group and showed good leadership skills. Maceallo mostly helped with the dances. He found it difficult to lead a group but had good dancing skills. Both were used in the end as performers to replace some of the youth who couldn't get authorisation from their parents to go on tour. This scheme is very successful as it helps some young people to learn leadership skills and get a better understanding regarding how dramas are developed. Once back in their communities, in this case Koes, they can share those skills with the fellow youth.

#### 6.2.7. Organisation of the tour

Originally, school exams were supposed to start after the 06 October but some started as early as 28 September). The Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture then sent a letter to all schools saying this activity should not disrupt exams and was therefore not compulsory. Schools could choose to attend performances or DVD screenings. It was therefore more difficult for OYO to organise the tour.

#### 6.2.8. Bethanie Youth Group Tour

The tour took place between 24 and 29 September and originally targeted the same schools.

Table 15: Number of people reached by the Bethanie Youth Group

School	Learners/ youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
J.A Nel Senior Secondary School	108	69	1	0	178
Aroab community	38	54	8	7	107
Oosterheim CS	390	340	24	11	765
St Theresia Junior Secondary School	74	74	1	2	151
Kaitsi !Gubeb Combined School	58	37	10	1	106
P.K. de Villiers Senior Secondary School	83	56	2	4	145
Angra Pequena Secondary School	80	50	8	3	141
Luderitz Secondary School	229	232	18	6	485
Marmar PS	36	47	5	1	89
Schmelenville Combined School	53	27	2	0	82
Ernst Jagger JSS	422	390	19	14	845

Karasburg Combined School	98	22	10	2	132
	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3,226</b>

**In total 3,226 people saw the show and attended the facilitated discussion.** That was a bit less than expected but it was due to the timing.

The group had problems with the first few shows and it was obvious that some members had been part of the group for long, while others had joined shortly before the tour. Their performance however improved as they staged more shows, particularly from P.K de Villiers Secondary School onwards and for whatever reason. An extra community show was organised in Aroab to test the group further. Their show at P.K de Villiers S.S. stood out for another reason, in that the Lifeskills teacher enjoyed the performance tremendously and said the message was loud and clear. At Lüderitz Secondary School, the show created a heated debate and it was obvious to the team that the theme was relevant.

One of the disappointing shows was at Schmellenville Secondary School in Bethanie, where group members had invited their friends and families but very few group members showed and no community members were present. The youth group was disappointed to note so little support from their own community, even though it was not entirely surprising, as little support from parents had been received during training. OYO thus did not have the opportunity to explain the activities and enlighten the community on the 2018 programme.



*(Bethanie Youth Group performing at Angra Pequena SS)*

Overall, the shows were difficult to organise, partially because exams were originally not supposed to start before 06 October and some had commenced by the end of September. This had many schools complain about the tour's timing and performances at on the Friday had very little attendance because hostel learners were sent home for a weekend with their families. Tours were this cut by one day (previously from Mon-Sat) and OYO could only reach nine out of the 14 schools that worked with the programme.

Some schools that had been part of the programme from the beginning (J.S. Herero PS, Suiderlig SS, Adam Steve CS, Luderitz Christian School and Lordsville JSS) could not accommodate it because of exams and the out-weekend for hostels. Surprisingly however, two schools that were not part of the programme (St Theresia JSS and Angra Pequena SS) agreed to have the last performance with the Bethanie Youth Group.



*(Bethanie Youth Group with their certificates)*

### **6.2.9. Conclusion**

Activities planned have been organised and mostly successful. The shows prepared are relevant, of good quality and can easily be performed in schools and communities.

In particular, the first two tours were highly successful – both Dance Troupe and work with the Koes Youth Group. Work with the Bethanie Youth Group was more difficult and much more support is needed with this group. Also, the last tour was more difficult to organise, due to the timing of the exams. This is a problem that OYO also encountered with other projects. Traditionally, September and the first week of October (beginning of the third term) were good times to work with schools doing work with schools this time of the year is becoming increasingly difficult. The Grade 10 and 12 learners are done with the exams by the end of October and are on holiday from early November to mid January, when they are most vulnerable to the social evils OYO is addressing. Engaging with them before the holidays and reminding them about the dangers they may face is of paramount importance. This issue will be discussed during a meeting with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture.

It is obvious at this stage that more work needs to be done in Bethanie, where young people are easily motivated to take part on such activities and the local authorities are supportive. Unfortunately, politics and religion make executing the project difficult. Many lessons have been learnt and in 2018 a different approach will be used in that specific community. Young people in Bethanie acknowledged being vulnerable and teenage pregnancy is relatively high in the area.

The Horizon project was a three-year cycle and is therefore coming to an end with this year's project. However, discussions took place during the visit from their delegates, in particular to discuss options for year-four. OYO feels it would be important to continue working with the three groups and bring them together. It appears to be even more important now that problems have been faced with Bethanie. Bethanie youth could benefit tremendously from an extra year and from interacting with the other groups. The 2018

proposed programme would focus on activities with all three groups leading towards the first Karas Youth Arts Festival. It is expected that such initiative will encourage youth interaction and peer education further.

OYO would like to once again thank the Stichting Horizon, FNB Foundation and Elma Philanthropies for their support. Due to its large area and small population, the Karas Region is often neglected. Any effort to reach those corners are therefore highly appreciated.

## **7 Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Namibia**

This was a project funded by the Global Fund under the SBCC component. The same approach was used as with the teenage pregnancy project, using a similar package. This project took place between January and June 2017.

Three tools were applied in this package:

- the OYO youth-friendly magazine divided in five sections (one per sub-topic);
- the OYO Dance Troupe show comprising three pieces: ‘Betrayed’ about abuse by a family member and the link with HIV, ‘The Moirai’ about services available and ‘Ever Since Helen’ about jealousy and the roots of GBV
- and a new OYO DVD titled ‘Now that I can talk about it’ about GBV, HIV and social services available

### **7.1 Achievements with schools**

The target is twenty schools per region. In order to account for schools that might drop out during the six-months course, OYO started with twenty three schools per region. The regions selected were Erongo, Omusati, Hardap, Omaheke, Kunene and Oshana.

Table 16: number of schools reached

	Target	# of schools having received the full package	Percentage
Ohangwena	20	22	110%
Otjozondjupa	20	20	100%
Zambesi	20	21	105%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>105%</b>

All the targets were reached or exceeded.



*(Learners attending an OYO Dance Troupe event)*

The aim of the Dance Troupe show is to reach the whole school but because OYO cannot use school hours, it's difficult. OYO only has access to the school body during the morning assembly or after school. Some rural areas do ask learners to return at about 15:00 for the show and in some such as the Otjozondjupa and Zembezi, the long distances between schools and homes make it even more difficult. Some locations like Tsumkwe in the Otjozondjupa also lack affordable accommodation for the tour group and visiting them would have been over the budget.



(Performing 'Betrayed' in Ohangwena Region)

Table 17: Number of learners reached during the dance troupe tour

	# of shows organized	# of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Ohangwena	22	10,877	90%	Excellent support from the RACE and schools. Very good results obtained.
Otjozondjupa	20	7,587	47.6%	Very difficult region to work with. At Groofontein SS, we could only reach 90 out of 684 girls in the hostel. At Otjiwarango SS, only 45 out of the 623 learners attended. Grootfontein was very difficult as they had a meeting and decided to cancel all extra mural activities.
Zambezi	21	7,332	83.8%	Region well organized with a good response from the schools and RACE. Only Kapani CS was disappointing. Mafwila SS and Shesheke CS had between 40 and 50% of learners reached only. Other schools had outstanding attendances.
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,796</b>		

We had an additional problem in the Otjozondjupa Region with one dancer falling sick. OYO had to substantially change the planning for some of the shows and it may have contributed to some of the failures.



(DVD show in a school)

Table 18: Number of learners reached with the DVD

	# of shows organized	# number of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Ohangwena	6	3,754	83.5%	Very good response from all hostels. Only at Haimbili Haufiku SS were only 65% of the hostel learners reached
Otjozondjupa	9	1,796	80.8%	Overall good response. Only at K.J Kapeua did the team reach less than 50% of the hostel learners.
Zambesi	2	882	99%	Two hostels reached with excellent response. Mawfila SS however could not be reached.
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,432</b>		

## 7.2 Achievements with learners

The target is that 40 learners per school have received at least five interventions at 20 schools per region



(Magazine facilitation)

Table 19: Number of learners having received the full package

	Target	# of learners having received the full package	Percentage
Ohangwena	800	1,119	140%
Otjozondjupa	800	925	115.5%
Zambesi	800	1,580	197.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>151%</b>

Results are over our expectation, especially in the Zambezi team were complimented for excellent work done. This is an in-depth intervention that has reached over 3,500 learners.

### 7.3 Conclusion

The new package proved successful. Most learners are at least exposed to the theme through the Dance Troupe, learners living in the hostel further benefit from the DVD show and learners taking part in the magazine sessions do return for the five sessions.

Dealing with the Otjozondjupa Region was harder than expected, especially around the Grootfontein area. OYO understands the need for schools to improve on their performance but cancelling extra-mural activities for meetings only creates another problem; learners are not exposed to the much-needed life-skills through access to information.



*Figure 18. Performing 'Betrayed'*

## **8. Promoting the Child Care and Protection Act, with special emphasis on child marriage.**

This project was funded by the Global Fund and the theme from July to December 2017 is 'The promotion of the Child Care and Protection Act with special emphasis on child marriage'. Five sub-topics have been identified:

- What do I know about this act?
- Age of consent for medical procedures (including HIV testing)
- Orphans and vulnerable children
- Child Marriage
- Corporal punishment

Three tools were applied:

- the OYO youth-friendly Magazine divided in five sections (one per sub-topic);
- the OYO Dance Troupe show comprising three pieces: 'Maria' about child marriage, 'Concrete Angels' about vulnerable children and support systems available and 'The Phantom of Namibia' about orphans

- and the OYO DVD titled ‘Left Alone’ about orphans and vulnerable children, while a new DVD on child marriage was being developed

### 8.1. Achievements with school

The target is twenty schools per region. In order to account for schools that might drop out during the six-months course, OYO started with twenty-three schools per region. The regions selected were Erongo, Omusati, Hardap, Omaheke, Kunene and Oshana.

Table 20: Number of schools reached

	Target	# of schools having received the full package	Percentage
Zambezi	20	20	100%
Otjozondjupa	20	18	90%
Kavango East	20	20	100%
Kavango West	20	23	115%
Kunene	20	24	120%
Oshana	20	17	85%
Total	120	<b>122</b>	<b>101.7%</b>

Most targets were reached or exceeded with the exception of Otjozondjupa and Oshana. In Otjozondjupa, twenty-two schools received both the Magazine and Dance Troupe but four DVD shows were missed. In Oshana Region, twenty-schools received both the magazine and Dance Troupe show but one school missed the DVD show.



*(Dance Troupe performing ‘Concrete Angels’ in the Otjozondjupa Region)*

The aim of the Dance Troupe show is to reach the whole school but because OYO cannot use school hours, it’s difficult. OYO only has access to the school body during the morning assembly or after school. Some rural areas do ask learners to return at about 15:00 for the show but it was made even more difficult in the Oshana Region because most schools organise studies between 13h15 and 14h30. The only time available to OYO was 14:30.



(Performing 'Maria' in the Oshana Region)

Table 21: number of learners reached by the dance troupe tour

	# of shows organized	# of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Zambezi	21	6505	78%	Mostly good participation from schools except Sibuki CS, 4%; Lizauli CS, 24%; Ikumwe CS and Lisikili CS, 39% each.
Otjondjupa	22	7,441	50%	Overall poor participation from schools, especially Waterberg JSS, 5%; Omulunga PS, 7%; Okahandja SS, 12%; Monica Geingos JSS, 22%; Maghetti Dune CS, 23%; Okamapati CS and Coblenz CS, 24 each; Makalani PS, 25%; and K.J. Kapuea CS, 32%.
Kavango East	20	8,856	70%	Good support from the schools except Noordgreens CS, 8%; Martin Ndumba CS, 16%; and Omega CS, 22%.
Kavango West	23	11,906	73%	Good support from the schools except Katjina Katji CS, 26%; Siya CS, 33% and Mupini CS, 40%.
Kunene	25	7,937	69%	Overall good support from the schools except Kamanjab CS 23%; Putuavanga JSS, 25%; Welwitschia JSS, 27% and Outjo SS (33%)
Oshana	20	8,271	81%	Excellent participation from all schools. Only Charles Anderson CS disappointed with 30% attendance.
<b>Total</b>		<b>50,916</b>		

The second semester is always more difficult and OYO can work with schools only in July. August is not possible because learners write tests and go on a break. September is again a good month but exams for Grade 10 starts from 29 September. It is not possible to visit schools from October to December, which means OYO has merely two months to reach its targets. Flexibility is limited, as the schedule cannot be changed easily to suit schools, even

though some do compromise. OYO would however appreciate more compassion from schools for them to understand and more effort to accommodate a proposed date.

The aim of the DVD show is to reach all learners staying in the hostel.



(DVD show in a school)

Table 22: number of learners reached with the DVD

	# of shows organized	# number of learners reached	Comments
Zambesi	4	1,089	All hostels reached – good response especially from Simataa SS
Otjozondjupa	9	1,373	As with the dance troupe, difficult situation at Waterberg JSS only 16 learners attended. Otjiwarongo SS., G.K Wahl CS, Maghetti Dune CS and Gam SS hostel learners were not reached.
Kavango East	5	1,096	All hostels reached
Kavango West	5	2,000	All hostels reached with excellent attendance
Kunene	13	2,615	All hostels reached except Jacob Basson CS. Good participation from most hostel learners
Oshana	6	2,498	Most hostels reached – good response. Oshakati SS and Iipumbu SS not reached.
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,671</b>	

Important note: some schools reported the number of learners reached against the total number of learners in the school - instead of the total number of learners staying in the hostel. It was therefore not possible to find out how many learners were reached in total among the hostel population.

## 8.2. Achievements with learners

The target is 40 girls per school reached through at least five interventions; 20 schools per region.

Table 23: number of female learners having received the full package

	Target	# of female learners having received the full package	Percentage
Zambesi	800	933	116.5 %
Otjozondjupa	800	902	112.75%
Kavango East	800	1,012	126.5%
Kavango West	800	1,228	153.5%
Kunene	800	763	95.3%
Oshana	800	737	92.1%
Total	4,800	<b>5,575</b>	<b>116.1%</b>

Results are over our expectation. At the beginning of the no cost extension, OYO was not aware that only girl learners would participate and the target of 800 per region was set on the premise that all learners would attend sessions. Despite the initial misunderstandings, OYO rectified circumstances and the target was not reached but exceeded. Results could have been better in Kunene and Oshana, had one of the two facilitators not given up. Schools in that region were thus only visited once and not twice as in other regions.

Table 24: number of male learners having received the full package

	Target	# of male learners having received the full package	Percentage
Zambezi		708	
Otjozondjupa		543	
Kavango East		855	
Kavango West		775	
Kunene		372	
Oshana		449	
Total		<b>3,702</b>	

OYO appreciated the eagerness of boys to be part of the Magazine project and even though they could not be counted as targets, whoever was eager was accommodated. OYO feels it is important to involve both young girls and boys in discussion.

In total 9,277 learners attended all the Magazine session. This is an in-depth intervention that is very intensive. OYO is very proud of this result.

## 8.3. Conclusion

The new package proved successful. Most learners are at least exposed to the theme through the Dance Troupe show, learners living in the hostel further benefit from an additional project (DVD show) and learners taking part in the Magazine sessions do return for the five sessions.

One of the difficulties experienced is linked to the counting of hostel learners. Some schools reported for the hostel DVD show as they reported for the Dance Troupe show. The Dance Troupe show is evaluated comparing the number of attendees to the total number of learners at the school dance troupe show tries to evaluate the number of learners reached versus the total number of learners at school. The DVD shows tries to evaluate the number

of learners reached versus the total number of learners staying in the hostel (not including the day learners). Should OYO continue with this intervention in the future, this would have to be addressed to find better ways to measure the reach.

A substantial improvement was noted with the magazine targets, after the first semester. The new strategy put in place was successful.

## 9. HIV and young people in Namibia

Despite a lot of progress made, it is generally acknowledged that young people remain vulnerable and most new infections occur among young people.

### 9.1. The Global Fund package

The theme for the period July to December 2017 is ‘HIV and young people’. Five sub-topics have been identified:

- What is HIV?
- HIV prevention and young people
- HIV testing and young people
- ARVs and young people
- Stigma and discrimination

Three tools have been applied:

- the OYO youth-friendly Magazine divided in five sections (one per sub-topic)
- the OYO dance troupe show comprising three pieces: ‘Should I know?’ about HIV testing and young people; ‘To take or not to take’ about ARVs and young people; and ‘What is love?’ about both ARVs, stigma and discrimination
- and an OYO DVD titled ‘Panado Girl’ about both ARVs, stigma and discrimination

#### 9.1.1. Achievements with school

The target is twenty schools per region but to account for schools that might drop out during the course of the six months, OYO started with twenty-three schools per region. The regions selected were Erongo, Khomas and Omusati.

Table 25: number of schools reached

	Target	# of schools having received the full package	Percentage
Erongo	20	17	85%
Khomas	20	15	100%
Omusati	20	22	110%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>90%</b>

This project was very difficult, in part due to a late disbursement and a clash with production of the ‘Salute’ DVD. This had the Magazine production fall behind and instead of being printed in June, it only got printed at the end of July. The Dance Troupe could start its programme 01<sup>st</sup> July as scheduled but the Magazine could only start later. Furthermore, Erongo and Khomas are two regions where it is notoriously difficult to reach learners in Windhoek and Walvis Bay because they do not stay after school or return; they are collected by parents or take a taxi home immediate after school ends. This was addressed during a meeting with the Ministry of Education’s Permanent Secretary at the

end of November. Exams (orals) also started early by the end of September and schools thus cancelled all after-school activities.



*(Performing ‘to take or not to take’ in Omusati region)*

The aim of the Dance Troupe is to reach the whole school. But that is not always possible when OYO is not allowed to use school hours and may only present shows and DVDs after school between 13:00 and 15:00 or in the morning assembly from 07:00. Reaching learners at schools in Windhoek, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay are particularly difficult as no learners return, unlike in rural areas where schools ask learners do return and some do.



*(Performing ‘What is love?’ in Khomas region)*

Table 26: number of learners reached with the dance troupe show

	# of shows organized	# of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Erongo	20	7,226	77%	Excellent support from the RACE despite some difficulties encountered with the schools. Overall good participation from the schools except Atlantic HS (32%)
Khomas	17	6,012	59%	Very difficult region to work with; both the RACE and some schools tried their best but it was challenging to reach the whole schools. In some cases, shows happened for a very small audience such as Hage Geingob HS (only 8%), Ella du Plessis HS (19%) and Jan Jonker Afrikaner HS (31%).
Omusati	22	11,099	90%	Region well organised with a good response from the schools and RACE. Lowest attendance was at I.K. Tjimuhiva CS (41%) but otherwise most schools had over 90% coverage with this activity.
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,337</b>		

Having three big towns (Windhoek, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay) in that cohort made it very difficult to manage. This taught OYO the lesson that Khomas and Erongo should not be in the same cohort. OYO cannot be very flexible with its tour so trying to juggle between the three towns was almost impossible.

The aim of the DVD show is to reach all the learners staying in the hostel.



(DVD shows in a school)

Table 27: Number of learners reached with the DVD

	# of shows organized	# number of learners reached	Comments
Erongo	8	1,435	Very good response from all hostels reached. Walfrieden, Karibib Private, Karibib JSS and Ubasen PS hostel have not been reached.
Khomas	5	540	Overall good response. Only hostel at People's PS has not been reached. Smaller audiences but good participation.
Omusati	12	6,840	All the hostels have been reached. Excellent support from RACE and the schools. Excellent results obtained
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,815</b>	

### 9.1.2. Achievements with learners

The target was again to reach at least 40 learners per school through at least five interventions at 20 schools per region

Table 28: number of learners having received the full package

	Target	# of learners having received the full package	Percentage
Erongo	800	873	109%
Khomas	800	741	92.6%
Omusati	800	2,312	289%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>163.6%</b>

Extremely impressive results were obtained from the Omusati Region. Facilitators were extremely well organised; schools were very receptive and were visited two to three times. Learners were eager to receive the Magazine, which remains a very popular as well. Results are therefore far over our expectation. Considering the difficulties encountered in both Erongo and Khomas regions, results obtained are good. This is an in-depth intervention that has reached over 3,900 learners.

### **9.1.3. Conclusion**

The new package proved successful. Most of the learners are at least exposed to the theme (Dance Troupe show), learners living in the hostel further benefit from an additional project (DVD show) and learners taking part in the Magazine sessions do come back for the other five sessions.

Dealing with the Khomas and Erongo regions has been harder than expected, especially as exams were moving closer. Keeping learners in schools for the Dance Troupe intervention is a challenge in the Windhoek, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay areas. In contrast, the Dance Troupe is extremely popular in the Omusati and Erongo regions' rural areas. The delay in the production of the Magazine was also a challenge but the team in the Omusati deserve recognition for their excellent work.

## **9.2. The UNAIDS Project**

OYO hasn't reached out to young people in the Khomas Region, particularly in Windhoek. Windhoek has over the last few years experienced a drastic increase in its population, presumably due to urbanisation, and many young people live in informal settlements. Such young people need to be reached with prevention messages. UNAIDS therefore approached OYO to implement a project aimed at young people in Windhoek's informal settlements.

**Overall aim of the project:** To inform young people in Windhoek's informal settlements through messages on prevention to help them adopt better behaviours.

### **9.2.1. Preparation**

Various meetings were organized with the City of Windhoek and local councillors to identify areas that should benefit from the project. Six areas were agreed upon: three spots in Havana and one in Ombili, Otjomuise and Tobias Hainyeko each. A programme was identified and shared with the interested parties.

Various meetings were also held to identify a suitable youth group to benefit from the training that proved harder than anticipated. Various meetings took place at the Youth Centre, but young people there wanted remuneration. Other areas also presented other challenges. Eventually, a group of volunteer from NAPPA was identified as a possible core group around which young people from other areas could gravitate towards.

### **9.2.2. Presentation of Dance Troupe shows and DVD screenings followed by facilitated discussions.**

Performances were scheduled between 27 and 29 July – two performances per day. Unfortunately on the 26 July, one lead dancer fell sick and was booked off by the doctor. One of the performances (Havana, in front of U-Save) could not easily be postponed so OYO deployed its dance trainees, who also know the pieces. It was frustrating to organise because OYO had to change the time, which didn't please the local counsellor. Despite that the event was well attended and included two UNAIDS interns.

Other performances could be postponed and happened between 04 and 08 August. Overall, the performances worked well.

Table 29: Number of people attending the dance troupe performance

Venue	Children		Youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Havana (U-save shop)	55	45	163	142	40	30	475
Omupanda Ombili	12	10	39	30	45	36	172
Havana soccer field	68	79	80	69	71	80	447
Otjomuise 8 de Laan	28	20	27	30	10	15	130
Hakahana Open arena	29	13	15	10	8	7	82
Greenwell Matongo	14	22	4	19	3	2	64
	206	189	328	300	177	170	1,370

1,370 attended the performance, of which 1,023 are children and youth (and of which 711 or 52% are female)



*(OYO dance troupe performing ‘to take or not to take’)*

At Omupanda Ombili, the audience was smaller, which meant that less of the community could see the performance and clearly understand the message. On top of that, one venue on the programme couldn't be used properly as it was very close to the road and a performance would obstruct traffic and endanger lives. The team then had to negotiate

another venue, which is how Havana soccer field - initially not on the list – happened and proved to be a good venue. Otjomuise was extremely dirty and very few people came, which was disappointing. The show at Hakahana and Greenwell were similarly disappointing, as the audiences were also small. One of the reasons could be that people leave home early to work or look for work and come back late, often after night falls. This was a problem since our activity had to take place during daylight and it was winter.

DVD shows were scheduled for the last week of August, with the exception of the one at Hakahana that took place on 27<sup>th</sup> July. Others took place between 28<sup>th</sup> August and 01<sup>st</sup> September. The DVD presented was ‘Panado Girl’ about a teenage girl who is living with HIV but staying at the school hostel. She keeps her ARVs secret but one girl discovers the medicine and starts blackmailing her.

Table 30: number of people attending the DVD

Venue	Children		Youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Havana (U-save shop)	12	34	6	46	1	2	101
Omupanda Ombili	98	132	163	229	22	41	685
Havana soccer field	86	101	92	123	12	18	432
Otjomuise 8 de Laan	32	40	18	37	8	5	140
Hakahana Open arena	38	33	0	0	30	25	126
Greenwell Matongo	4	16	6	0	1	1	28
	270	356	285	435	74	92	1,512

1,512 attended the show, of which 1,346 are children and youth (and of which 629 or 42% are female).

In some places, evening activities worked less well than day activities (e.g. Havana U-shop), while in other places they worked better (Omupanda Ombili). City Police was present at Otjomuise 8 de Laan which helped, as the area can be difficult at night. Greenwell Matongo was again a deception. Despite the fact that the venue was selected by the local councillor, it is not a strategic point to gather community members. In the future, another venue should be selected.

### **9.2.3. Youth Workshop**

The first workshop took place between 17 and 21 July at the Windhoek Multi-Purpose Youth Centre. It was attended by a group of 15 young people, of which five had to attend classes at NAMCOL a few times a week, which made it difficult. Furthermore, the workshop was supposed to take place at NAPPA Hall but on the Monday, the hall manager (not NAPPA staff) changed her mind and the group had to move to the Youth Centre. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Youth Centre for their support. OYO’s youth officer managed to work out a programme around this challenge. During the first week, the group got to know each other, discussed the theme, received basic training on HIV/AIDS, created songs on HIV prevention and learnt basic dances.

The second workshop took place from 31<sup>st</sup> July to 11 August at the Youth Centre. It was very challenging as some youth were writing exams (NAMCOL) and with only two weeks to put up a show, the OYO youth officer had to be strategic. Young people not part of NAMCOL were cast in the main part, while those writing exams were used for supporting sessions. The workshops were attended by 17 youth (14 girls and 3 boys). The youth also benefited from two sessions with foreign dancers due to OYO's internship programme that this year welcomed five young dancers from the USA, UK, Netherlands, Sweden and Germany. They spent two sessions of two hours with the group, to train and motivate them.



*(youth group members with interns)*

The story developed by the youth focuses on a teenage girl who, despite knowing all about HIV, agrees to start an affair with an older man for money.

The group was hard working and should be complimented for its dedication. The gender imbalance was challenging in terms of developing a story with only three male characters. Despite that challenge, the story created was relevant and the message was clear. Most of the youth members are linked to NAPPA, which means that part of the group will continue after the project. The other youths were encouraged to join the NAPPA project in order for the group to continue. Transport is a problem to some youth.

#### **9.2.4. Presentation of the youth performance followed by a facilitated discussion.**

The youth had an opportunity to present their performance between 15 and 17 August. They complained about transport, and since for rehearsals many arrived late, OYO approached the Windhoek Multi-Purpose Youth Centre to allow them to stay over for two nights. They could then focus on the project and it also helped work on the team.

Table 31: number of people attending the performance by the youth group

Venue	Children		Youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Havana (U-save shop)	66	48	71	80	36	19	320
Omupanda Ombili	108	156	121	156	37	18	596
Havana soccer field	124	103	67	35	18	6	353
Otjomuise 8 de Laan	51	39	23	19	8	6	146
Hakahana Open arena	29	13	15	10	8	7	82
Greenwell Matongo	14	22	4	19	3	2	64
	392	381	301	319	110	58	1,561

1,561 people attended the show, of which 1,393 are children and youth and 803 (51.5% are female).

The first performance by the youth group (Havana U-save shop) was difficult as most of them were very nervous - it was their first time in front of an audience. The group had the energy but they made the drama too long. A guest from Elma Foundation (South Africa) was present as well as OYO's Director. From the second show onward, their performance kept improving.



*(youth members performing at Havana, U-save)*

At Omupanda Ombili during the first show (Dance Troupe), a lady came to see the counsellor and explained she is in a discordant relationship and was afraid of her health. She was referred to the Ministry of Health and Social Services. At the youth group's performance, she came back to thank the counsellor. She had indeed been helped and is now on PrEP. UNAIDS representatives attended the show at Havana Soccer Field. NAPPA collaborated with OYO and attended four of the events, offering free testing (Havana U-

shop, Omupanda Ombili, Havana Soccer Field and Otjomuise 8 de Laan). This was a great added value as it reinforced the message given by the youth and a good example of collaboration between NGOs.

### 9.2.5. Conclusion

The project has been successful as most targets were reached:

Targets	Achieved
<b>Expected result 1:</b> 5 dancers and 5 dance trainees have rehearsed OYO's performance on teenage pregnancy.	<b>Achieved:</b> pieces rehearsed and presentations done.
<b>Expected result 2:</b> 1,000 young people in Windhoek's informal settlements have seen the performances and learnt from them.	<b>Exceeded:</b> for each activity, over 1,000 children and youth attended (1,370 with the Dance Troupe, 1,512 with the DVD and 1,561 with the youth group show)
<b>Expected result 3:</b> 20 unemployed young people in Windhoek's informal settlement have taken part in OYO's workshop and have become an agent of change in their community.	<b>Failed:</b> only 17 youth attended the workshop and the result was not achieved despite their commitment and hard work.

Also the linkage with NAPPA through some members of the youth group is very useful, to ensure sustainability, as the experience gained by the young people can further be used by NAPPA during events and outreach events. Sustaining a youth group in Windhoek is difficult, as young people need transport money to attend events and workshops. However, it is not impossible either.

## 10. 'San matter' – an anti-cultural-bullying project

### 10.1. Closing down San Matter phase I – Ohangwena and Omaheke regions

Most activities took place in 2016 and in 2017, the following happened:

#### 10.1.1. Continued support to the youth groups

In part because of the exchange rate that was in OYO's favour, funds were remaining after the competition was completed. Since OYO was working on a concept for a second phase, it suggested to have an additional workshop with both the Drimiopsis and Ohangwena San youth groups, to find out how the groups were doing and help them with their planning.

#### Drimiopsis youth group

The workshop took place from 20 February to 03 March and was attended by 20 out-of-school youth - 11 school-going youths also joined regularly.

The group is still exists and old members are still present. They even had created their own performance for the observation of World AIDS Day 2016 and could still remember part of it. They have also invited some school children to join when not at school. Rehearsals with the out-of-school youth were usually from 9h00 to 16h00 and with the school-going learners from 16h30 to 19h00. During the two-weeks workshop, they created a show about the issue of age of consent and rape. The performance was presented to the village committee and they were happy about the show.

The lead facilitator reported that the workshop was very good and well organised. The youth had much fun and were really committed (...) The show can be an eye opener for community members who think having sexual relationships with a girl under the age of 14 is acceptable. The drama follows two girls who had sexual relationships with older men and have no respect for teachers. After being expelled from school, they try to influence other learners. However, one falls pregnant and the older man denies the pregnancy. The other girl contracts HIV. Since the girls were under age, they reported the two men who ended up behind bars while the community learnt to help the girls.

An incident was reported during the workshop. One of the out of school girls was beaten up by a boyfriend for spending too much time with the youth group. She didn't want to report him and was afraid. This led the group to have a discussion around this issue and helped the facilitator understand why such abuse in this community is not reported. It also influenced the development of the concept for phase II: it was then felt very important to have special workshops with San girls to address specific issues, fears and abuse they face.



*(Rehearsing in Drimiopsis)*

The group was also tasked to prepare a programme till the end August. As OYO was working on phase II, it knew it could not support the group further before the second half of the year. However, it was felt important to ensure the group could sustain itself. A programme was drafted with the group and members were appointed as responsible persons for the activities. The programme is as follows:

- Present the show in schools at Drimiopsis PS (March), the Drimiopsis committee (April), the Drimiopsis Soup Kitchen hall (May), the Christ Vision Integrity group (June) and Mokganeti Thlabanello SS (July)
- Dance and singing competition (August)

The group is committed and would like to continue being trained and make a difference in their community.

### **Ohangwena San youth group**

The workshop took place from 13 to 22 March at the Eenhana Youth Centre. As with last year, it was a combined effort:

- The Regional Council organised transport to collect the youth from their various communities
- The Multi-Purpose Youth Centre offered free accommodation and provided blankets
- OYO provided the facilitator and all meals.

Seventeen members attended the workshop.

During the workshop, the following was achieved:

- The youth group prepared a year plan
- Youth group members received training on self esteem and personal development
- A show was created, to be used in schools and communities
- Board members for the group were elected



*(Rehearsing in Eenhana)*

As with last year, alcohol remained a problem, with some youth jumping over the fence at night to have a drink.

As explained by the facilitator, “I believe this time around with the right support the group can help themselves and their community. They want to change their parents’ beliefs to help the young ones to stay in school and educate their parents about why school is important”. Furthermore considering their own problems, they selected ‘alcohol and drug abuse’ as the theme they want to focus on this year.

Finally, the group decided to split into two – albeit both groups would work hand in hand. One group wants to focus more on events and deal more with drama and dance. This is to ensure that those who are not so good with drama and dance can still have an important role to play.

### **10.1.2. Evaluation of the project**

An evaluation of the activity was carried out. Through the San Matter Phase I project, OYO's aim was 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. According to the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), the San population is between 27,000 and 34,000, and represents between 1.3% and 1.6% of Namibia's population.

The project duration was one year (August 2015 - April 2017) and 12 schools in the Ohangwena and Omaheke regions participated in the San Matter Phase I Project. In parallel, research through case studies and interviews were undertaken to obtain much needed data to prepare a report for the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture.

The schools involved were visited and the children were invited to answer a simple questionnaire to help OYO understand the situation in those specific schools. Children of San and non-San descent took part in the survey to establish perceptions. Specifically, OYO tested cultural identity and tolerance in schools.

Research showed that not all schools should be ranked the same. Some schools experience more problems than others and in some schools; San learners are more likely to be bullied than in others. San females are the most vulnerable and are more prone to be bullied by others than any other group. Additionally, results obtained clearly showed that San learners can also be the bullies (perpetrator). They are therefore like any other group of children and should be treated as any other group. Thus, programmes about bullying should involve them.

A report was prepared to interpret the results gathered from the pre- and post-questionnaires that both San and non-San learners from schools in the Ohangwena and Omaheke regions were asked to complete. The same questionnaire was used for the pre and post periods. This was done in order to determine, whether their opinions and views of matters changed after they underwent the OYO San Matter intervention. These results were crucial in determining whether the current San Matter programme was successful and if it should be adopted to diminish cultural discrimination in schools.

## **10.2. San Matter phase II – Ohangwena and Omaheke regions**

During the first phase of the project, many lessons were learnt. They include:

- ✓ The fact that an intervention in schools around cultural discrimination is important. For example, Ohakafiya Combined School's feedback from the San children was heart-warming. They unanimously said their school is much more San friendly since OYO started coming. Other learners do not any longer bully them and teachers have stopped beating them and calling them names.
- ✓ Changing school mentality is not enough: parents need to be reached as well in order to make a difference. Hence, such projects cannot be a one-year intervention but need to be a long-term commitment.

- ✓ San girls are more vulnerable than San boys, as it is expected that soon after starting menstruation they get married and start the process of child bearing. Keeping San girls in primary school should be possible but special interventions will be needed to target adolescent San girls.
- ✓ Some schools are still reluctant to change and continue discriminating against San children through corporal punishment, as was witnessed by the San Friendly School competition judging team.

**The need for further intervention is recognised by various stakeholders.**

OYO has extracted four pieces of print media evidence that justify the implementation of the San Matter project and why it should continue. Here we have included only one piece of evidence. The remaining three are discussed in the detailed project plan.

- *Source:* The Namibian newspaper, page 6-7, Friday, 20 January 2017
- *Proof of identified need:* A community at Ombili in Eenhana (Ohangwena region) grapples with poverty, teenage pregnancy and alcoholism. The situation is so bad that it needs intervention from concerned citizens
- *How the San Matter Project will address the needs:* A) If more San learners remain in schools and access basic education, they are more likely to become employable. As a result, the cycle of poverty among the San population will be broken. B) If San girls in particular remain in schools and access information about sexual and reproductive health, they are less likely to fall pregnant at an early age. C) If unemployed out of School San Young People attend workshops<sup>2</sup> focusing on social issues which are negatively affecting the San community, they are less likely to fall prey of alcoholism.
- *Integrating Finland's development priority policy:* A) Focusing on the rights of women and girls. B) Generating well-functioning societies

During an evaluation meeting held on 28 October 2016 with the MEAC Permanent Secretary, Mrs Sanet Steenkamp, a delegation from the Embassy of Finland, representatives from other organisations working with San communities and representatives from OYO, the following was agreed upon:

- ✓ It is important to continue with the San Matter project in the same regions (Ohangwena and Omaheke) with the same schools to reinforce messages and ensure the change is adopted and sustainable.
- ✓ The project should work in close collaboration with other stakeholders such as FAWENA to have a bigger impact.
- ✓ San friendly schools should be promoted as a model and other schools should learn from them. OYO should also report cases of corporal punishment or cultural discrimination to the regional offices to ensure that measures are taken.
- ✓ A special effort should be made to work with the San girl, particularly the San adolescent girls.

Based on that information, the proposal of San Matter phase II was prepared and approved. San Matter phase II started 01<sup>st</sup> July 2017.

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### **10.2.1. Planning and meeting with key stakeholders**

The first part of the project was to inform key stakeholders about the project. Between July and August, OYO's general manager approached the director for education in both the Ohangwena and Omaheke regions to start negotiations. The general manager and lead facilitator visited all schools involved and stakeholders in the Ohangwena from 09 to 13 October and in the Omaheke from 16 to 20 October.

In the Ohangwena, meetings took place with representatives from the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service and the the Office of the President. The project and logistics, in particular for the forthcoming San girls camp, were discussed. The MSYNS agreed to accommodate youth and San girls for both the workshops and camps. All the schools involved in the 2018 programme were visited and the project was explained.

In the Omaheke, a similar meeting took place with representatives from the MEAC and the MSYNS. All schools part of the project were visited, as well as the Drimiopsis youth group. A delegation of the Embassy of Finland was also present to meet with the youth group and Drimiopsis Primary School. Various comments and challenges were highlighted and will be taken into consideration for the 2018 implementation plan.

Furthermore, the team approached the two youth groups part of the project. The idea was to have a two-weeks workshop with each group in 2017 to motivate and encourage it to continue with its activities while planning for 2018. It was agreed that the Ohangwena San Youth Group's workshop will take place 04 to 15 September, while the Drimiopsis Youth Group's workshop will take place 02 to 13 October.

### **10.2.2. Preparatory workshops with Ohangwena San youth groups**

The Ohangwena youth group is a group comprising young San people from different settlements: Oshisho, Ekoka, Onamata and Ouhalamo. The group has been consistent and received support from other stakeholders. In particular, the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service (MoSYNS) has used the group in the region for different events, keeping it active.

This workshop was again made in collaboration with:

- The Ohangwena Regional Council that provided transport to collect the youth from the settlements and bring them to the Eenhana Multi-Purpose Youth Centre (EMPYC)
- The MoSYNS that accommodated youth, the facilitator and the EMPYC for free, and provided the youth with blankets.
- OYO that provided the facilitator and all catering thanks to support from the Embassy of Finland. OYO also paid for DSTV to keep the youth busy in the evening and avoid having them running away from the hostel.



*(Rehearsing at the Eenhana Multi-Purpose Youth Centre)*

Few new members had joined for this workshop. They were active and quickly caught up. Eighteen youth took part in the programme. The following was achieved:

- A recap training on HIV and the trainer added information about PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis);
- Training on Sexual and Reproductive Health, in collaboration with NAPPA (Namibian Planned Parenthood Association). Boys and girls were separated for that training;
- A training on self-confidence took place;
- The lead trainer is a certified counsellor and organised a group counseling session for the young people part of the group to express some of their feelings;
- The group worked on traditional San dances as part of the programme to promote their culture and embrace their cultural heritage;
- Finally, the group worked on a short show on HIV transmission and prevention. The short show was presented to NAPPA and the EMPYC that committed to use the group for the celebration of the World AIDS Day (01 December)



*(Working on traditional songs)*

NAPPA offered free voluntary HIV testing to the youth attending the workshop. They all got tested.

An intern from the Netherlands, Eva Lobker, who had been working with the OYO Dance Troupe also joined the workshop for a week and shared her skills with the youth. She worked with the group on drama and dance.



*(Working on dances with Eva)*

### **10.2.3. Preparatory workshop with the Omaheke San Youth Group**

This workshop took place between 02 and 13 October. This group has been difficult, as it traditionally comprises a mixture of out-of-school youth and in-school youth. During the first week, 12 out-of-school and 8 school-going youth attended. Two of the school learners attended most of the days, as they were off classes and getting ready to write exams. The others attended afternoons only. During the second week, the report stated that the number of out of school youth had increased to 14 but the attendance register suggested it increased to 22.

During the two weeks of the workshop, the group was invited to reflect on the importance of school and prepare a short drama. They linked it to poverty and the lack of food at home. Additionally, they also created songs and dances, and in particular for this workshop they focused on traditional dancing.



*(Rehearsing in Drimiopsis)*

The issue of reporting from the lead facilitator led to questioning. He is more concerned about the show and message than about the process. OYO does not traditionally involve school learners during those workshops. It is not a good practice. When receiving the attendance list, OYO was satisfied that 22 youth had attended but later discovered that the attendance list was not a true reflection of what was happening: only 14 of them are youth; and eight of them only joined in the afternoon. Of the 14 youth, only 9 appeared to be really motivated, which cast a shadow with regard to the sustainability of the group.

Additionally, the local school complained that learners involved in the afternoon workshops are not concentrating in class as they think about the workshop more than their school.

The issue of inaccurate reporting was addressed with the lead facilitator and dealt with according to OYO's code of conduct. It was decided that no school-going youth should be involved. This means the group would have to be evaluated in early 2018 to see if it is a viable option and can proceed with the programme.

#### **10.2.4. Preparation of the Dance Troupe show**

One of the first activities in 2018 is to tour the OYO Dance Troupe to all the schools part of the programme and to initiate a dialogue around cultural bullying. During the quarter, the OYO Dance Troupe was therefore very busy.

It created a new piece, looking at the link between hunger and school drop out. Many learners and schools explained that hunger leads to school dropout, despite ministry's school feeding programme. In the Ohangwena Region, it was also mentioned that cuca shop owners often send San children to fetch water for them but pay them with tombo (a traditional alcoholic beverage). The children then become addicted to tombo and soon don't want to go to school anymore but work for the shop. This serves as a basis for the piece 'I am hungry'. By December, the piece was almost finalized, with only a final section to add.

It also localized its piece 'Maria' about child marriage. Originally created to be performed in the Kavango and Zambezi regions, the piece was reworked to the San culture – the issue of child marriage being often mentioned as one of the main reasons why the girl child drops out of school.

Finally, the piece 'Bin boy', about cultural bullying and performed as part of San Matter phase I, was revived to create a link between phase I and phase II.

### **10.3. San Girls Camp – Otjozondjupa Region**

As part of San matter phase II, it was suggested to host a San Girls Camp. It was realized that the San girl child faces particular challenges, including child marriage and teenage pregnancy. The idea of the camps, taking place over weekends, would be to allow San girls to share experience, learn from one another and strategize to find solutions adapted to their own conditions. A proposal was submitted to the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives and approved.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture (MEAC) in the Otjozondjupa Region, schools to be part of the project were identified. They are: Omatako Primary School, Tsumkwe Senior Secondary School, Mangetti Dune Combined School, Coblenz Combined School, Okahandja Secondary School and Otjiwanda Secondary School.

Principals from the selected schools were approached and briefed on the project. In collaboration with their school management, they selected San female learners to benefit from the project.

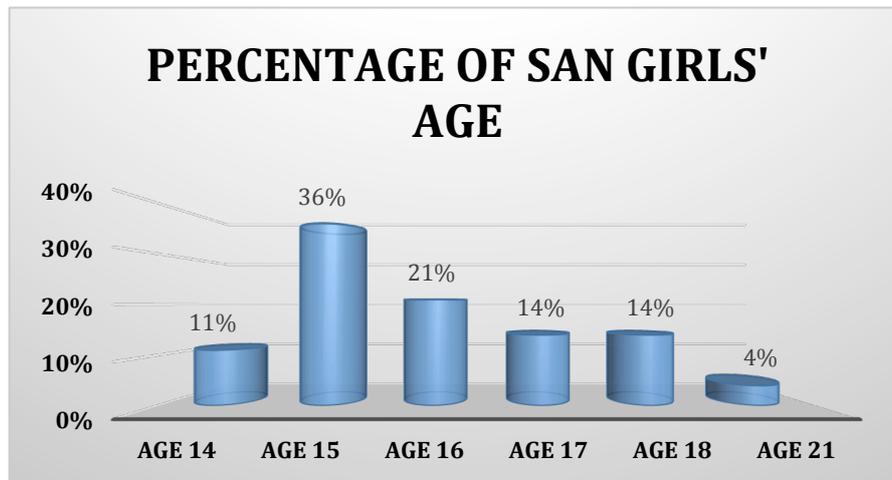
In parallel, the Otjozondjupa Regional Council was approached to support the initiative with transport. This is a scheme OYO used successfully in the Ohangwena Region (as part of its Finnish funded project). Regional councils have a special mandate to support minorities and the Otjozondjupa Regional Council was very supportive in the beginning to negotiate and ensure transport.

Finally, the logistics were organised (accommodation and catering etc). OYO, as part of its Finnish funded project, had the opportunity to meet with the N/a'an ku sê Foundation that's mission is to conserve the land, cultures and wildlife of Namibia, Africa. It is in particular supporting Namibia's culture through its San community support. Through each of its projects, N/a'an ku sê provides an important source of employment, accommodation, education and healthcare to several San families. The N/a'an ku sê Foundation agreed to add value to our project: two San women part of the foundation joined the workshop.

A last minute setback was experienced when shortly before the weekend, the Otjozondjupa Regional Council failed to provide transport. All the schools were informed, learners were ready and all logistics was organised. It was therefore difficult to cancel the project. OYO quickly tried to organise alternative transport and two private mini-buses were rented. This represented a substantial unforeseen expense.

Thirty San girls had been invited to the camp but only twenty-eight came. They were between the ages of 14 and 21 and were enrolled between Grade 5 and Grade 10.

**The percentage of the San girls' age who participated at the camp**



The girls present at the camp each spoke a different San dialect and it is common for them to not understand each other at all. Most San girls could speak a decent level of English and were happy to help one another with translation for the few who couldn't interact well in English.

The following topics were discussed: a) The importance of education b) School retention c) HIV transmission, prevention and treatment d) Child marriage e) Peer pressure and f) Culture. Discussions were facilitated by OYO's General Manager, Ms Cecilia Petrus and OYO's Youth Development Officer, Mr Nyandee Mbaradongo. To make the girls feel more at ease, two San guest speakers acted as role models emphasising the importance of completing school, which should run concurrently with being proud of the San culture. The guest speakers were 29-year-old Ms Lientjie Lodewyk who is a nursing mother employed as a chef at N/a'an ku sê Lodge and, 60-year-old Ouma Lena /Kuntn who lives in the Ancient Skills Village.

The guest speaker, Lientjie Lodewyk (LL) did a presentation on "What makes us proud of our San culture". She said the girls should be proud of their culture because they are able to survive in the bush with their nomadic lifestyle and consuming traditional foods, especially the fruits, make them health conscious and assists the body in healing. LL also included the importance of San people's traditional attire that with the lifestyle and culture contributes to the Namibian economy through tourism. She encouraged the San girls to "leave the boyfriend story" until their education was complete and to focus on finishing their education before falling pregnant. By the same token she told the San girls to refrain from 'alcohol and smoking' as these factors do not secure a prosperous life and encouraged them to void being shy and falling prey to bullying. LL noted how shocked she was that some San girls, not necessarily those present at the camp, refer to themselves as Nama or Damara – two tribes that look similar to the San. She said the girls should not be embarrassed of their cultural identity and should feel honoured to be known as a San girl.

On Saturday, 23 September 2017, Mr Frans Thitaka, a Life Skills Teacher at Tsumkwe Secondary School, joined in the workshop. Mr Thitaka was not initially invited but was visiting nearby and decided to see what the San girls camp was about. He was impressed with the workshop's content and surprised at how OYO got the girls to attend and engage on topics similar to those covered in Life Skills, which they tend to run away from.

At the end of the camp, the San girls promised to pass the school year by signing a pledge, which stated that they would be promoted to the next grade for the 2018 academic year. Overall, the children and guest speakers felt enthusiastic about the camp and are looking forward to attend the second camp session scheduled to take place from 26 to 28 January 2018.

#### **10.4. Conclusion**

This project is one of OYO’s most successful thus far. OYO started with the second phase, paving the way for 2018. The following activities are scheduled for 2018:

- January to March 2018: tour of the OYO Dance Troupe, first San girls camp in Omaheke and Ohangwena to encourage peer learning among learners; exchange visits between schools participating to encourage peer learning among teachers and school management; and start with the San youth workshops in Ohangwena Region.
- April to June 2018: finish workshops with San youth group in Ohangwena and tour of the group; start with the San youth workshops in Omaheke Region, the second San Girls Camp.

OYO would like to thank the Embassy of Finland and the Canadian Fund for Local Initiative for supporting this project.

### **11. ‘In and out’– an HIV project in correctional services**

Through this project that started in 2016, OYO implements one-week arts workshops every three months with small groups of inmates in twelve of Namibia’s thirteen correctional facilities. The aim is to encourage inmates to go for an HIV test every three months in order to maintain their zero-status or respond on time if otherwise. Inmates are through the workshops and voluntary tests provided with information on important topics such as HIV, STIs and self-esteem. They are also provided with the opportunity to share stories and learn from experiences. Workshops 1, 2, 3 and 4 took place in 2016.

Workshops were scheduled during weekdays as follows;

- Monday to Wednesday, offenders were trained on HIV (week 1), STI (week 2), Self Esteem (week 3) and Opportunistic infection including TB (week 4)
- Thursday was the HIV voluntary testing day
- Friday was used as a presentation day, presenting the work of the week to other offenders who were not part of the workshop. This was to raise awareness, educate and encourage offenders to take part in future workshops.

#### **11.1. Workshops with inmates**

##### **Feedback workshop 3**

Four workshops were held in 2016 and the remaining eight workshops took place at the beginning of 2017. Workshop three was funded by the German Embassy and OSISA.

Table 32. Feedback workshop 3, correctional facilities

Lüderitz	16 to 20 January	30 to 40	Good support from the Officers and nurse. The group was fairly large but the space adequate. Recap was done on HIV and STIs before the group moved on to self-esteem. A short performance was prepared and presented to 150 inmates and 12 officers.
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*OmbetjaYehinga Organisation – Annual Report 2016*

E. Nepemba	16 to 20 January	21	The week was well organised. Inmates were on time and workshop took place daily from 08h45 to 15h45. Inmates enjoyed the workshop, the testing day was a success and most officers attended the event on Friday. The facility requested to include officers in the training on HIV as they too need to receive information.
Oluno	23 to 27 January	28 to 36	The facility was welcoming but had no water. This was a challenge as inmates had to collect water in the afternoons, disturbing the workshop. Despite this setback, both inmates and officers were excited about the workshop. Training took place, the testing day was a success and the presentation of results too. The officer in charge gave a great speech to bring HIV transmission at Oluno to zero.
Grootfontein	30 January to 03 February	42 to 49	This is always a large group with many inmates not speaking English. Three translations usually have to occur – training sessions can then be quite lengthy. However, the group was motivated. The facility management was not quite supportive of this workshop and no space was allocated: it had to happen in a small room. The show at the end could not happen due to rain.
Divundu	20 to 24 February	24	Again, excellent support was received from the facility. The rain was challenging but inmates were very motivated. The workshop took place daily from 07h45 to 15h45, allowing enough time for the facilitator to interact with inmates. The testing went smoothly. On Friday, inmates presented their work to others and over 20 officers. The Assistant Commissioner made a speech and presided over the certificate hand-over. The facility even gave refreshments that day to inmates who had received their certificates to congratulate them.
Walvis Bay	27 February to 03 March	20 to 25 Plus the female section (50)	This time around, the facility was not well organised and didn't give enough support, in part because the officer usually supporting the activities had resigned and a new person had to be briefed. Some trainees were booked for activities outside and couldn't attend. However after a couple of days, things went better. The testing day was a success thanks to the good work of a nurse and doctor. Presentation of the work done on Friday was successful.
Swakopmund	06 to 10 March	22 to 26	This facility also supports the programme extremely well. The workshop was well organised, recap on HIV and STI was done before to move to self-esteem, the testing day was successful and a good performance was prepared about stigma and discrimination against inmates living with HIV. The performance was presented on the last day. The certificate ceremony was also well attended, in particular by the management team of the facility.
E. Shikongo	13 to 17 March	Average 33	This facility has three units and inmates from different units cannot mix. Therefore the officer in charge asked for the day to be divided in three: 09-11h00, 11h30-13h00 and 14h00-16h00 so that each unit can benefit. It is therefore harder on the facilitator who has less time with each group.

			However, more inmates joined for the test and learnt from the project. Very good support received from the facility.
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At the end of week-three, inmates who had attended three workshops received a certificate of attendance. In most facilities, this was a source of celebration and encouraged inmates to continue participating, while motivating new inmates to join in the programme.

#### **Feedback workshop 4**

As workshops became more and more popular in various facilities, a fourth workshop was organised. This was mostly made possible thanks to funding from the Global Fund. During the workshop, previous topics were recapped (HIV, STIs and self-esteem). The training focused on opportunistic infections. As always, training on drama, dance and singing also took place, with inmates invited to write their own role-plays.

Table 33. Feedback workshop 4, correctional facilities

Windhoek	06 to 10 February	18	This workshop was well organised and inmates participated fully. Inmates challenged themselves to go and perform for Unit 7. They are the long-term inmates, many of whom are feared. Inmates from Unit 7 behaved well, enjoyed the show and asked to be included in the following workshops. The testing day was well organised.
Keetmanshop	29 May to 02 June	20 to 25 Plus the female section (50)	The morning time was allocated to the male inmates and from 14h00 to 15h30 activities took place with female inmates. Male inmates continued with the programme and testing, while female inmates received training on HIV. The counsellor was on leave but NAPPA agreed to support the testing day.
Hardap	27 to 31 March	16	The facility was better organised than during previous workshops. The group was small but inmates were on time and officers supportive. The testing day was successful as well as the presentation on the last day.
Omaruru	06 to 10 March	Average 29	This facility was well prepared. Many inmates wanted to participate. The space is small in the facility, making rehearsals difficult. However, the training itself went well. Many offenders don't speak English so there was often a need for translation. The testing day was organised with the help of the local hospital. On Friday, the show was presented and well received.
Luderitz	24 to 28 April	20 to 30	This facility is always extremely well organised and the workshop started well. However, eight inmates were caught stealing cigarettes from the officers' bar and were expelled from the workshop. Other inmates got angry their colleagues could not attend anymore and the workshop was almost cancelled but after discussion, it proceeded with those present. The testing day was a success. No performance could take place on the last day, as those expelled could not be replaced on time. However, a story had been created and can be used in the future.

*OmbetjaYehinga Organisation – Annual Report 2016*

E. Nepemba	03 to 07 April	20	The week was well organised from the facility, even though the lead facilitator got sick and had to be replaced. The workshop was not disrupted but inmates had to get used to another facilitator. The testing was organised over two days as the nurse had another programme. The training was organised and the show presented at the end of the week.
Oluno	05 to 09 June	40 male and 7 females	As always, the facility was well organised and ready for the programme. Many inmates attended and were very happy. Classes were done, testing day was successful and a counselling class was added. For the first time, female inmates were authorized to join. Internally, both the counsellor and the programme officer claim the group is his, leading to some tension. It was explained that both can support the group to ensure its sustainability.
Grootfontein	03 to 07 July	21	The facility was well organised and the counsellor very supportive. The training took place, albeit as always it needs translation into three languages as many offenders don't speak English and many languages are represented in the facility. The testing day was well organised. On Friday, the show was presented but there were some problems because of the T-shirts, as not every inmate got one. The show did take place and was well received.
Divundu	10 to 14 July	19	The facility was as always welcoming but this time the counsellor was not present as he was attending training outside the facility. Inmates participated fully, especially in the drama, singing and dancing. Classes went well. The DVD 'Pap and milk' was facilitated and led to interesting discussions. A counselling class was added. The testing day could not happen because the counsellor was away but was postponed to the following day. It happened in the absence of OYO but results were shared.
Walvis Bay	19 to 23 June	26 to 32 male and 10 to 43 females	The facility was better organised this time. It was cold so getting some inmates to come in the mornings was difficult but those present were active and the females enjoyed it. The DVD 'Pap and Milk' could be presented, as an additional activity, and was well received. The newspaper 'the Namib Times' was present to witness the work done. The presentation on Friday went well and the testing day was a success.
Swakopmund	26 to 30 June	34	This facility was also again very well organised. Again the DVD 'Pap and Milk' could be presented and discussed. The training was successful, as well as the testing day and the presentation on Friday. NBC TV news was in attendance to cover the event and indeed broadcasted a report. Officers in charge are always supportive.
E. Shikongo	24 to 28 July	25 to 30	Again, the officer in charge asked for the day to be divided in three: 09-11h00, 11h30- 13h00 and 14-16h00 so that each unit can benefit. It is therefore harder on the facilitator who has less time with each group. Unit 1 and 3 could finish the programme and present their performance on Friday. Unit 2 still needed time to finalise their work. They postponed

			their performance. HIV testing went well, with some officers also being encouraged to learn their status.
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Inmates who had attended four workshops were presented with a T-shirt as a token of appreciation. The T-shirt was designed by inmates. During Workshop 3, inmates were invited to submit ideas for T-shirts from which two designs were selected and used. The T-shirts were always well received – albeit at times they created a little bit of tension with other inmates also wanting.

## 11.2. Research

The original aim of the research was to answer two questions:

Is HIV transmission occurring in correctional facilities (meaning does it happen that inmates enter the facility HIV negative and get infected while in the facility).

If yes, how does transmission occur?

### 11.2.1. Research Question 1

Participation in the survey was voluntary. The sample included inmates with sentences longer than one (1) year who are HIV negative or with unknown status. Those who are known as HIV positive were not part of the survey.

HIV Prevalence is the number of people living with HIV at a given time – in the case of this survey, at the time the workshops took place. Since the sampling was not random - known HIV positive offenders were not part of the exercise - this project cannot accurately indicate prevalence. It can however affirm the number of inmates found HIV positive in the sampled population.

During the first workshop, 315 offenders were tested but subsequently the number became less due to transfers, release on parole or remission and disinterest. This prompted the survey team to recruit new inmates with each workshop in order to have an adequate survey sample. A shortfall of 136 offenders was experienced since only 179 offenders who were part of the first workshop took part in Workshop 2. This led to the recruitment of 88 new offenders during Workshop 2, totalling to 267 offenders for Workshop 2. During Workshop 3, only 210 offenders of the 267 who took part in Workshop 2 were tested. 21% of offenders were lost to the survey in Workshop 3 because of aforementioned reasons. 108 new offenders were recruited during Workshop 3 to maintain the survey sample.

Therefore, some offenders got tested for the first time with each workshop.

Table 34: Number of inmates testing HIV in the sampled population

	<b>Total tested for the first time</b>	<b>Total HIV +</b>	<b>Total HIV -</b>
New 1	315	22	293
New 2	88	2	86
New 3	108	6	102

New 4	121	2	119
	632	32	600

In our sample of 632 offenders, 32 tested HIV positive. This represents 5% of HIV positive inmates in a sampled population. At this juncture, it is not possible to ascertain where the infection occurred. It indicates that there is a significant number of inmates living with HIV not on treatment because they don't know their status.

The following is the distribution per facility of inmates testing positive during the survey; Evaristus Shikongo – 8, Oluno – 8, Grootfontein – 8, Keetmanshop – 3, Walvis Bay – 2. Omaruru, Swakopmund and Windhoek each had 1.

### Results

HIV incidence is the number of new HIV infections in a population during a certain time period. In our case, it is the number of new HIV infections among inmates part of our survey between April 2016 and July 2017.

Inmates testing negative were followed up during the duration of the survey. To ascertain that infection happened during incarceration, a window period of six (6) months was considered. Therefore only the following group of offenders were considered;

- Inmates testing HIV negative Workshop 1 and Workshop 2 and seroconverting either Workshop 3 or Workshop 4;
- Inmates testing HIV negative in Workshop 2 and Workshop 3 and seroconverting in Workshop 4.

This is depicted in the table below.

Table 35: number of repeated testers

	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Repeat 1,2,3,4	315	179	151	65
Repeat 1,3,4			15	6
Repeat 1,2,4				1
Repeat 1,4				5
Repeat 2,3,4		88	44	22
Repeat 2,4				0
Repeat 3,4			108	20

A total of 600 HIV negative inmates have taken part in the survey; only 99 inmates has taken part longer than the window period. Hence the survey sample is only 99 inmates (16% of the initial population).

**Out of the 99 inmates, two (2) seroconverted subsequent to the window period.** They are from Hardap and Lüderitz Correctional Facilities.

The HIV incidence for this survey is deduced as 2%, which is fairly significant.

### Conclusion

It can be concluded that HIV transmission happens in correctional facilities, as it is evident that two (2) inmates seroconverted during the survey. The offenders were followed up long enough to exclude the window period. The transmission happens in both the large and small correctional facilities.

#### 11.2.2. Research question 2

OYO undertook extensive interviews with inmates. Those interviews were difficult, as they often dealt with sexuality, which is a very private matter amongst inmates.

The results of the interviews were presented in a short report that was submitted to the Ministry of Safety and Security. The Ministry was not convinced by the results reported, as they were verbal findings. There was no way to confirm the stories. The Ministry felt inmates may have made up stories. Unlike with the testing, which is a direct proof, testimonies cannot be confirmed. Despite the fact that the information was cross-checked as often as possible, the ministry asked for the results not to be published. The ministry will call for another study to answer the question.

#### 11.3. Tour of the OYO Dance Troupe

OYO concluded the first phase of the project with a final tour of the Dance Troupe. The aim of the tour was:

- To thank all the participants from the workshops and encourage them to go for a fifth test (results not included yet)
- To have one activity with all inmates. Some of the facilities thanked OYO but explained that as the workshops with inmates became more and more successful and known within the facility, some units complained because they were not involved. The Dance Troupe was an opportunity to involve all units.

Table 36: attendance Dance Troupe show

Facility	Unit	Offender		Officers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Walvis Bay	All	120	6	20	0
Swakopmund	All	107	0	13	17
Hardap	A-section	74	0	14	6
	B-section	111	0	5	4
	C-section	285	0	14	5
E. Shikongo	Unit 1	137	0	9	6
	Unit 2	124	0	5	0
	Unit 3	110	0	11	0
E. Nepemba	All	262	0	9	4
Divundu	All	162	0	7	12
Luderitz	All	192	0	14	8
Keetmanshop	All	70	13	12	23
Windhoek	Unit 4	47	0	4	5
	Unit 3	90	0	1	3
	Unit 1&2	84	0	1	4
	RA section	105	0	6	10
	Unit 7	86	0	10	4

	Unit 6	120	0	4	3
	Unit 5	118	0	4	5
	Unit A,B & C	115	0	3	2
	Echo Section	90	0	5	0
Omaruru	All	80	0	20	10
Oluno	All	509	27	59	22
Grootfontein	All	102	1	12	15
TOTAL		3,300	47	262	168

This programme was a huge success as it allowed OYO to give something to each unit and reach most offenders. 3,777 people attended the event, of which 3,347 are inmates. The show addressed three important issues:

- ARVs and PrEP – this was to discuss treatment including in correctional facilities
- HIV transmission in correctional facilities, in particular newcomers being given food toiletries and later being asked to pay back with sex.
- The dangers of alcohol abuse – in particular for those who will be released just before the festive season.

The show was well received in all the facilities.

After the show, inmates who were part of the workshops were invited to attend a last mini-workshop. The aim of the workshops was:

- To assess what they had learnt: questions were asked in particular about HIV
- To have a session with OYO dancers, who often are perceived as role models by inmates
- To invite inmates to go for another test.

The testing went smoothly except in Divundu and Oluno. In both places, the testing could not happen on the same day, as counsellors were not available. In Divundu, it happened the following week when an OYO facilitator could visit the facility. In Oluno, it was supposed to happen the following week but results were never forwarded to OYO.

In total, 214 tests were performed. Results will be added to previous workshops and analysed at the beginning of 2018.

#### 11.4. Way forward

At the end of the year, the following was approved:

- ✓ A two pager with the results of the HIV testing will be printed for distribution to stakeholders. This will form the basis for further discussion and be used as an advocacy tool;
- ✓ Thanks to OSISA's support, OYO will be able to continue with six facilities in 2018. The facilities selected are
  - Windhoek and Oluno, as they have the larger number on inmates testing HIV positive and on ARV (ministry data)
  - Hardap and Lüderitz, as those are the two facilities where we observed a seroconversion
  - Grootfontein, as we found a larger number of inmates testing HIV positive
  - E. Shikongo, as we also found a larger number of inmate testing HIV positive and there is a large number of inmates on ARV (ministry data)

Two more workshops will take place in those facilities, allowing OYO to continue with the testing (testing 6 and 7).

Despite the fact that the full findings from OYO could not be made public, OYO considers this project as successful and an important step in the right direction. The publication of the two-pagers will make a difference. OYO wishes to thank the German Embassy, OSISA and the Global Fund for their support.

## **12. DVD ‘Salute’**

### **12.1. Script writing**

Following the research component of the ‘In and Out’ project, it became important to tell the stories of inmates. It was agreed with the Ministry of Safety and Security to hold additional sessions with four inmates from the Windhoek Correctional Facility who were part of the workshops. Two to three hour sessions were organised and during which inmates were given situations they role-played. Step by step, a story and character emerged. The role-plays were recorded and later transcribed. They formed the basis for the script. Additional scenes taking place outside the facility were scripted by OYO’s Director Philippe Talavera.

### **12.2. Auditions and rehearsals**

As the script was challenging, dealing both the homosexual relationships and HIV infections, OYO needed to select the right cast. The casting process was extensive. Many actors accepted to join the project. Of note are:

- Adriano Visagie, winner Best Male Actor in a theatre play at the Namibian Theatre and Film Award (NTFA) 2017,
- Odile Muller, winner Best Female Actor in a film at the NTFA 2017,
- Dawie Engelbrecht, winner Best Male Actor in a film at the NTFA 2014
- David Ndjevara, winner Best Male Actor in a theatre play at the NTFA 2014 and Best Supporting Actor in a theatre play at the NTFA 2017

They were joined by two OYO dancers (Monray Garoeb and Desmond Kamerika), renown model Jeremiah Jeremiah (winner Best Male Model 2017) and veteran actress Mara Baumgartner.

Five weeks of rehearsals took place daily from 16h00 to 19h00.

### **12.3. Production**

The crew was selected. OYO worked with Bernd Curschmann (nominee best Director of Photography NTFA 2014 and NTFA 2017) with Marelle van der Westhuizen for make up and visual effects and Joel Torombo at the sound. OYO’s staff Nyandee Mbarandongo served as First Assistant Director.

Shooting took place in Windhoek from 15 to 25 May. The first eight shooting days took place at the Windhoek Correctional Facility. Excellent support was received from the facility that had freed a section for the movie. Inmates part of the workshop were invited as extras, joining eight extras from the outside who were recruited to provide anonymity to the inmates. Despite the fact that the director felt sick at the beginning of production, the shooting ran smoothly.

### **12.4. Post-production**

Haiko Bold (winner Best Editor at the NTFA 2014) edited the film with Wojtek Majewski being in charge of the post-production and Ponti Dikuua and Walter Kahivere joining force for the soundtrack. Of note is production of the title song ‘Salute’ with renown singer Jericho and the song ‘Medusa Love’ by upcoming artist Michael Pulse.

## 12.5. Premiere

### Advertisement and exposure

Due to various programmes happening at the same time, it became obvious OYO could not manage the premiere on its own. It therefore asked Events Today to sell tickets, advertise on their Facebook page and during their radio slots. The Warehouse manager, Connie Pimenta, was instrumental in setting up interviews and helping with advertisement. The following interviews/articles happened:

- Article in the Namibian – 05 October – ‘Salute’ premieres next Wednesday
- Interview at Good morning Namibia (Director Philippe Talavera and actor Adriano Visagie) – 09 October
- Radio interview at 99fm (Director Philippe Talavera, and actor Adriano Visagie – 05 October
- Interview NBC Radio Afrikaans (actor Dawie Engelbrecht) – 06 October
- Interview NBC Radio German (Warehouse Manager Connie Pimenta,) – 09 October
- Interview Radiowave (actors Adriano Visagie and Dawie Engelbrecht) – 10 October

In parallel, OYO had created a Facebook page ‘Salute, an OYO DVD’. It is the most successful page to date. OYO first published pictures of the lead actors. Most posts had over 2,000 views, with the post of Monray Garoeb (OYO Dance Troupe leader and playing ‘the general’ in the film) receiving over 16,000 views. It then released on that page the official trailer. The trailer has been seen over 72,000 times and was also posted on YouTube where it has over 5,300 views. This is by far the most successful OYO product.

It was therefore a good opportunity not only to talk about the film but also to promote the project ‘In and Out’.

### Event – 11 October

The show happened as scheduled on 11 October. Thanks to John Sampson, a red carpet could be borrowed. dBAudio was contracted for the logistics. Over 220 people attended the event. Various guests of honour were present, including Commissioner General Raphael Hamunyela and his team, US Ambassador H.E Thomas Daughton and French Ambassador H.E Claire Bodonyi,.

The red carpet arrival and projection went very smoothly. OYO team was expecting the audience to remain after the screening but over half left as soon as credits started rolling. It was therefore frustrating to introduce the cast and crew to only half the audience. OYO had organised for three of the film songs to be played live on the evening (‘Savage’ by Le Roi and Greezly, ‘Is this love?’ by Ponti Dikuua and ‘Medusa Love’ by Michael Pulse). The performances did not have the impact they should have.

Those who remained had enjoyed the evening and lingered long after the last song was over. It led to many discussions after the event.

### Feedback and reviews

Sadly, the first critic to be printed was negative. It was in the Namibian and titled ‘Salute’ is un compelling – 16 October. The journalist, Jonathan Solomons, criticized the lack of character development and compared the film to ‘Noem my Skollie’ from South Africa, labelling it as non-Namibian. The negative review, read by many, had a negative impact on further attempts to organise screenings. Social media interaction on the ‘Salute’ page decreased tremendously after the article. The article slowed down the buzz.

On 25 October Zorena Jantze from the Informante published a positive critic – ‘Salute movie review’. She explained the aim of the film and praised the acting.

The Windhoek Observer on 24 November published an interview of the film Director, Philippe Talavera with Helen Vale – ‘Salute forces discussion about prison life’. The interview gives the background of the film and explains how it was developed.

During the premiere, OYO had invited a photographer to take pictures of people and a cameraman to record both the red carpet arrivals and do interviews with the audience after the screening. Vincent Mboku then edited a programme that was posted on the ‘Salute’ page and on YouTube. It was seen over 520 times. The important part of that edit is the fact that many audience members pronounced themselves in favour of condoms in correctional facilities. It can be used as an advocacy tool.

The Warehouse theatre was so impressed by the DVD it invited OYO to have a second screening.

Finally, the Ministry of Safety and Security approved the DVD and ordered 50 copies. The copies will be used during training with officers and during orientation of new inmates.

## **12.6. Second show in Windhoek**

### **Advertisement and exposure**

To prepare for the show, the following interviews took place:

- Radio interview NBC National (actor Adriano Visagie)- 26 October
- Buzz radio (actor Adriano Visagie, Actor and Director Philippe Talavera) – 26 October

### **Event – 01 November**

The second screening at the Warehouse theatre took place on 01 November. It was challenging, as the projector was not compatible with the format of the DVD. Another projector had to be set up at the last minute, creating lots of stress for OYO. The screening thus started 45 minutes late but the presentation went smoothly. 92 tickets were sold, with approximately 25 additional guests attending.

Four of the cast attended the event (Adriano Visagie, Dawie Engelbrecht, Monray Garoeb and Jeremiah Jeremiah). The presentation was followed by a question and answer session with the audience. The discussion was lively and the audience engaged.

### **Feedback and reviews**

No journalist was present during the second screening. As a result, no reviews were released. NBC Radio Afrikaans however invited two of the actors on the 07 November to talk about the film and the reaction from the audience.

## **12.7. Swakopmund show**

### **Advertisement and exposure**

Requests had been made to have viewing outside Windhoek. This represents a risk for OYO, as such endeavours can be costly. OYO decided on Swakopmund and Walvis Bay but only Swakopmund could be held, as a venue could not be secured in Walvis Bay.

The following was undertaken to advertise for the event:

- Article in the New Era – 08 December – ‘Salute’ to Salute the coast

- Paid advertisement in the Namib Times – 12 December
- Interview West Coast Radio (actors Adriano Visagie and Monray Garoeb) – 13 December
- Interview NBC Radio Afrikaans (actors Adriano Visagie and Monray Garoeb) – 13 December

### **Event 13 December**

The event took place at COSDEF (a local arts centre) on 13 December. Despite all the efforts to advertise, only 43 tickets were sold and an additional 20 guests attended. To OYO's surprise, the small audience was probably the best to date; they were engaged. Three actors (Adriano Visagie, Monray Garoeb and Jeremiah Jeremiah) attended together with OYO's director and Music Producer Walter Kahivere. The question and answer session at the end of the screening was extremely interesting.

### **Feedback and reviews**

Two journalists were present (Namib Times and My Erongo). The Namib Times never produced an article but My Erongo released their article on 05 January 2018 - 'Salute premiers at the Coast'.

## **13 Other OYO Dance Troupe shows**

The OYO Dance Troupe's schedule was intensely busy with school performances and others in correctional facilities and communities but the group found the time to present their work to the public.

### **13.1 Participation in the Maitisong Arts Festival 2017, Gaborone**

The OYO Dance Troupe was invited to perform again in Gaborone at the Maitisong Arts Festival but this was cancelled after the lead dancer injured himself shortly before the festival. The second dance troupe had a tour scheduled and it was not possible to replace him.

### **13.2. Other performances**

The OYO Dance Troupe performed:

- ✓ On invitation by USAID at the launch of the NAMPHIA programme, in the presence of H.E Madam Monica Geingos, First Lady of the Republic of Namibia (April 2017)
- ✓ On invitation by the City of Windhoek at the City's observation of the World AIDS Day (December 2017)
- ✓ at the Goethe-Institut during a luncheon to introduce the OYO Dance Troupe 2017 programme (February 2017);
- ✓ at the Franco-Namibian Cultural Centre for World AIDS Day (December);

OYO was also invited to perform at the first Windhoek International Dance Festival organised by the College for the Arts. It performed its piece 'Thiasus' alongside other artists on 25 October and got a standing ovation.

### **13.3. Training of new potential dancers**

New trainees were needed urgently in January and additional young people were invited to join. About eight were tested from which Sydney, Joe and Okeri were selected.

During the year, a couple of trainees left and had to be replaced. Often, the replacement had to happen on short notice. It was therefore difficult to find the right trainee and even

harder to train the person properly; focus was just on teaching them the needed pieces. A certain number of trainees came and went during the year.

In November, a final trainee workshop was organised. It was attended by only five trainees and was not very successful. Since OYO had to scale down in 2018 from two dance troupes to one, not many efforts were put into finding new ones. It is hard to find motivated young people to join the troupe and as the troupe has a vast repertoire and dancers have gained in skills, it is hard for a newcomer to fit in. This is something OYO will need to reflect on in 2018.

### **13.4 Internship Programme**

OYO every year organises an internship programme that runs for four weeks. OYO would like to take this opportunity and thank Claire Crowley for her support in interviewing and selecting interns. The number of applications were less this year but the quality of the applicants was excellent. Four young dancers were selected with a fifth one asking to join in at the last minute.

The four dancers were from the UK, the USA, the Netherlands and Norway. The final dancer was from Germany. The first four arrived ahead of the internship and had time to meet and get to know one another. The last one arrived at the end of the first week. They were highly motivated and bonded easily. The fact that they all came from different countries, with different background and different training, was absolutely wonderful. At the end of the first week of rehearsals the Dance Troupe leader injured himself and had to be replaced by another dancer. On week four, just before the first show, another dancer hurt herself during the weekend and was unable to perform. This put pressure on the group and made the internship experience a bit more stressful than usual.

It was agreed that the group should work on the issue of alcohol and drug abuse, and the piece 'Thiasus' was devised. On the last week however, the intern from Germany learnt about the death of a relative and this affected the group. She still attended the official premiere but had to leave before the end of the programme.

Rehearsals took place over three weeks at the Goethe-Institut. We would like to take this chance to thank them for this support. It provides a safe and conducive environment for interns to work with dancers.

Ten shows were organised between 18 and 25 August 2017, including two community-shows (in Okahandja and Rehoboth), two shows in correctional facilities (Windhoek and Omaruru), and shows at the UNAM school of medicine, VTC, NEUDAM, IUM and KAYEC. An official performance was organised at the Goethe-Institut on 24 August 2017. It attracted 120 people.

## **14 DVD productions and shows**

### **14.1. DVD productions**

#### **14.1.1. Salute**

See previous section

### **14.1.2. DVD on child marriage**

This project formed part of the Global Fund package on the promotion of the Child Care and Protection Act, with emphasis on child marriage. OYO did not have a DVD on child marriage and suggested the production of one for future use.

The first difficulty was understanding the situation better because little practical information is available about child marriage in Namibia. During monitoring and evaluation trips, OYO staff involved in the projects in the Kavango and Zambezi regions was tasked to interview girls who had been married as children. It was assumed this would be a difficult exercise but after a couple of trips, nine testimonies were recorded.

A writing workshop was then organised. It involved two OYO staff: Cecilia Petrus, who had conducted some interviews, and Nyandee Mbarandongo, who had worked in the Divundu area. Four young people participated: a girl who had almost been married as a child, a man from Omega area concerned about child marriage in his area, a student from UNAM and another from IUM. A story was then developed from the testimonies and used for scripting the DVD.

Since the story happens in a village, it became obvious that unlike other OYO productions, it would not be possible to shoot it in Windhoek. Since one of the writers was from Omega, Nyandee was sent there for a week to assess the feasibility to shoot the film there. He embarked on a complicated process with auditions, selections of venues and consulting with traditional leaders. While doing so, he came across two additional cases of child marriage, including a 14-year-old girl who is married and expecting her first child.

A four-week rehearsals schedule was then prepared. Nyandee spent four weeks with the local cast, working daily and OYO's Director Philippe spent a total of nine days with the group.

Shooting then took place from 03 to 11 December and was very complicated, especially as there is no accommodation in the area - the group could be accommodated at the local church - and no petrol station. Shooting took place between Omega and Chetto. Heavy rains that week made the programme even more difficult but despite these challenges, the group's commitment meant that all scenes were shot on time.

Editing started immediately after return from the remote area and the DVD will be ready for release early 2018. Unlike 'Salute', it is a community project. All the actors except one are from Omega - one male actor is from Rundu. The teacher is a real teacher and the social worker is a real social worker. This will hopefully give a feeling of accuracy to the project.

We would like to take this chance to thank the communities of Omega and Chetta, the Omega Combined School, all the actors and extras and everybody involved in the project. It is a project that will trigger lots of discussion.

### **14.2.DVD shows**

Most of the DVD shows were part of the Global Package. This year however, it has to be noted that the OYO DVDs were used extensively. A summary is provided below:

Table 37: total audience for OYO’s various DVDs

DVD title	Total audience
Pap and Milk	20,424
Now that I can talk about it	6,432
Left alone	10,671
Panado girl	10,327
Salute	440
TOTAL	48,294

This is a record for OYO.

## 15. Counselling

Thanks to support from the Elma Foundation in 2015, OYO could embark on an exciting new programme and employed a youth counsellor. This year, the cost of the counsellor was carried over to the Global Fund.

The previous counsellor had left OYO at the end of 2016. Interviews were conducted, Petrina Shiimbi was selected and she started in January 2017. She remained with OYO the whole year. Besides Petrina, at times OYO had to contract a second counsellor, as two tours were happening simultaneously. Kaith Mwashusha was often contracted. Finally, one of OYO youth development officers, Nyandee Mbarandongo, applied to study counselling at the Tulipohamba Training and Assessment Institute and graduated towards the end of the year. He also offered counselling.

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. 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 by phone and the counsellor records the number of times they follow up with the child. All information regarding the child is filed and kept confidential.

Table 38. Counselling cases

# of cases attended to	# cases referred	# cases dealt by the counsellor herself or referred and followed up
823	131	692

OYO also created an OYO Line. A SIM card and mobile number was purchased for the counsellor to follow up on cases. The phone number of the counsellor is popular with learners and even teachers are sharing it among themselves. The presence of a counsellor on tour is a great addition to OYO’s work.

## 16. Sustainability

OYO in 2015 created the Resource Mobilisation Manager position because in an economy with an ever decreasing number of funding partners, securing new contracts gets harder and harder. Angela Thomas took over in March 2016 and this year continued writing proposals – 26 were submitted. She also started working on a new approach, since ‘Salute’ seems popular, the idea is to submit it to festivals. If it were to be accepted by festivals, it

would improve on OYO's international visibility and could help secure new sources of funding. 20 submissions were prepared.

As with the previous year, many proposals were turned down. It is too early, at this stage, to know if the strategy with 'Salute' would bear fruits.

This year, no progress was made with our social media strategy. No intern could be secured, despite intensive advertisement. This strategy would have to be re-thought and a part-time position is more likely to be successful than an internship.

OYO would also like to take this chance to again 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. It also supported a trip overseas for the director, to connect with various potential partners.

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 important meetings and networks. It is thanks to this funding that the director could allocate enough time brainstorming on the office space.

## **17. Institutional support**

### **17.1 Staffing**

OYO never had as many employed staff as in 2017. The following positions were in place:

- Director: Philippe Talavera
- General Manager: Cecilia Petrus
- Finance Manager: Freddie Scholtz
- Logistics Manager: Karolina Katumbo
- Production Manager: Joshua Homateni
- Resource Mobilisation Manager: Angela Thomas
- Dance troupe leader: Monray Garoeb
- Youth Development Officers: Ivan 'Fly' Mueze and Njandee Mbarandongo
- Counsellor: Petrina Shiimi
- Finance Assistant: Wilma Eckardt
- M&E Assistant: Leticia Bouwer
- Administrative Assistant: Memory Boois
- Facilitator: Josef Motinga
- Driver/ Messenger: Eben Aoxamub
- Senior dancers: Jessica Augustus, El Junita 'Butterfly' Philander, Sageus 'Rodney' Isaac
- Dancers: Divine Naibas, Livy Naseb, Michelle Kandingua, Osysin Puteho, Desmond Kamarika, Nelawrence Somseb

In addition, OYO contracted between 11 and 13 Dance Trainees per month and up to 18 magazine facilitators.

Sadly at the end of the year, OYO had to inform various staff that contracts could not be renewed - since no feedback had been received from the Global Fund application). The

positions of counsellor, finance assistant, M&E assistant, administrative assistant, facilitator, driver/messenger, one senior dancer and three junior dancers were frozen at the end of the year.

## **17.2 Transport**

This Global Fund provided OYO with two Quantum mini-buses and two 4x4 pick-ups. This was of tremendous help and made OYO's work much easier. We would like to thank NANASO and the Global Fund for this initiative.

## **17.3 Offices**

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

OYO is still looking into acquiring a property but this is extremely difficult as property costs in Windhoek are prohibitive.

## **17.4 Staff training**

### **17.4.1 OYO quarterly training**

OYO traditionally used to organise staff training for all staff members once every school term, providing an opportunity to reflect on achievements and plan for the quarter to come. However for the past three years, due to a lack of funding, it was not possible to organise such regular training. This year was no exception: only one training session could be organised.

A staff-training programme was held from 07 to 09 January 2017. 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 was also trained on the Global Fund packages and new reporting formats.

The lack of further training and gathering during the year has been pointed out as a problem. With no formal platform to look at progress, it is harder for staff to get the full picture and assess how far we are with each project.

### **17.4.2 Training freelance magazine facilitators**

Since OYO works with different packages in different regions every six months, training of freelance facilitators need to happen regularly.

The following trainings were organised:

Refresher training on teenage pregnancy and the policy of the MEAC on the prevention and management of learners' pregnancy: 10 to 12 January 2017 (12 participants)

Refresher training on gender-based violence: 12 to 14 January 2017 (6 participants)

Training on HIV and young people: 23 to 29 July 2017 (6 participants)

Training on the Child Care and Protection Act, with special emphasis on child marriage: 03 to 08 August 2017 (12 participants)

All trainings were successful, albeit the last two training happened later than schedule. They were originally scheduled for end June but the magazines could not be ready on time and approval of the training plans was delayed. As a result, trainings were postponed by a few weeks. Facilitators then have less time in the field to complete their work.

### **17.5 OYO trustees' meetings**

Full OYO Board meetings took place on 09 February 2017, 19 June 2017, and 26 October 2017. Regular meetings with Board members took place throughout the year.

## **18 Other important activities**

### **18.1 Annual audit and report**

During February and March 2017, OYO's accounts were audited. The process was very smooth and the auditors were satisfied with the results of the audit and the way in which OYO had handled its finances in 2016.

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

The 2016 Annual Report was prepared in January and February 2016. Language editing and layout were performed in March, and the report was ready for distribution in April.

### **18.2 OYO Scotland**

OYO Scotland was again instrumental in 2016, helping OYO to secure funding from the Valentine Trust. The Valentine Trust had changed its structure and could no longer accept applications directly from OYO Namibia. However, they gladly accepted an application from OYO Scotland and therefore could continue supporting our activities.

Through OYO Scotland, an application was also submitted to the Network for Social Change (answer expected February 2018) and the Allen and Nesta Charitable Trust (answer expected early 2018)

Once again Claire Crowley, who was a VSO volunteer with OYO, has been instrumental in the management of the OYO Dance Internship Project in 2017. It is thanks to her hard work that the internship programme is a success.

### **18.3 Fundraising Europe**

OYO's director undertook one trip this year from 16 to 22 September. Of note were the following meetings:

Alex Amos – Horizon: OYO had a three-year contract with Horizon that would end in December 2017. Originally, it was not supposed to be renewable. One of the family members, Rena Toepfer, came to witness the tour of the Koes youth group in June and was impressed. She suggested to the family that another three-years cycle could be useful. Alex Amos is on the advisory board and has been OYO's contact for Horizon. During the meeting, the possibility of extending the grant was discussed. Alex was very positive about the idea and indicated the way forward. Following the meeting, a proposal was prepared and submitted. By the end of 2017, the Horizon Board had indicated that it will fund OYO for a fourth year.

Robert Bruh – Medicor: Medicor is a foundation from Liechtenstein. It is part of the Perpetua family that operates as a Swiss based private bank. They work in areas of interest to OYO, in particular health and education (also work on water sanitation). They work in South Africa and not in Namibia or Botswana. The meeting was however a good opportunity to present OYO and discuss fundraising strategies.

Fiona Morrell – Theatre for a Change: Fiona is a long-term friend of OYO and helped setting up the meeting with Medicor. She is also trying to put OYO in contact with Comic Relief – but it is a lengthy process. Theatre for a Change works in Malawi and Ghana. Fiona was about to go for six months to Malawi (15 October 17 – 15 April 18) as acting director. She gave an update on their projects, some of their challenges (retaining staff and accountability) and was interested to learn more about OYO's projects, in particular its project with correctional services. With Fiona moving for six months to Malawi, we also discussed the possibility to have an exchange between OYO and TfaC. It would be very useful to see their projects in action – in particular how they use theatre to promote change - and learn from their organizational structure and development.

Claire Hardy – Move the World: Claire took part in one of OYO's first internship programs. Upon return with two friends, she created a project 'Move the World'. This project is now a UK-based charity. Like OYO, it organizes internships so the purpose of the meeting was to discuss their experience. Their internship is with Ghana. Participants pay GBP 2,200 for a three-week internship, plus their flights (between 400 and 500 GBP). It includes accommodation, meals, classes, local transport and venue. Comparatively, OYO's internship costs GBP 1,100 for four weeks, plus flight (between 600 and 1000 GBP). It excludes meals but includes accommodation, local transport, venue, classes and performances. Therefore OYO's internship is a bit cheaper. Unlike OYO they don't invite only dancers but also artists or people simply interested in development. Since they are not producing a piece, there is however less pressure. Like OYO, they find it difficult to confirm participants and some drop at the last minute even though trips are advertised a year in advance. They organise several trips per year – always in April and October. They tried August but it didn't work well for them. They are still looking at trying other months too. OYO's internship is in August – so it might be worth for OYO to consider other times too. Move the World has a huge virtual presence (Facebook, Instagram and Twitter) thanks to one of their volunteers who manages their social media, which they find very effective. OYO should definitively improve on its social media component. Move the World also has pamphlets and leaflets that they leave at events. They have one gala evening per year to raise funds and present the work they have done. Claire was of the opinion that OYO's leaflet ought to be more professional to attract more people.

Claire Crowley: Claire has been instrumental in the development and management of the Dance Troupe summer internship project. The aim of the meeting was to brief her about this year's internship project – as there had been some hiccups – and to plan for next year .

Rachel Bradbear: Rachel was instrumental in 2009 in taking the then newly established OYO Dance Troupe to the UK as part of the ctrl.alt.shift project, culminating in a performance at the Peacock Theatre. This was the result of a year of work, starting in 2008. She is considering a 10-year reunion, either in 2018 or 2019. Various ideas were discussed.

Hannah Wood – Laban School of Contemporary Dance: Hannah came for the internship programme 2016. She then spent a few months in France before returning to the UK (Reading). She recently started work at the Laban School of Contemporary Dance, on a one-year contract, as assistant in the learning and access department. We discussed the possibility to encourage Laban students in their final years to join the OYO internship programme, or to create a special internship programme for them at a different time and as part of their curriculum. Hannah found the idea very exciting. The department in charge of students and their curriculum is a different department – however she has contacts there.

Laban has suffered a cut in its funding recently, so this might be a disadvantage. However it is possibly something they could use to actually get funding.

#### **18.4 Other events and meetings**

OYO is still part of the Child Rights Network of Namibia. OYO's director was appointed in 2016 on the board of the network as vice chairperson. From September onwards, he acted as chairperson. Various meetings were held during the year.

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

### **19. 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 2017 from:

- the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
- the Elma Philanthropies
- the Embassy of Finland
- the First National Bank (FNB) Namibia Holdings Foundation Trust
- the Horizon Foundation
- the Namibia Networks of Aids Services Organisations (NANASO), through the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria
- the Network for Social Change
- OSISA (Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa)
- UNAIDS
- the Valentine Charitable Trust

We would also like to thank:

- Claire Crowley for her devotion and support towards our internship program
- the City of Windhoek and the NAMPHIA programme for inviting us to perform during their high profile events;
- the Franco-Namibian Cultural Centre for inviting us to perform for the World AIDS Day;
- the Maitisong Arts Festival for inviting us to perform in Gaborone as part of the festival;
- OYO Scotland for their continued support;
- the Goethe-Institute, for supporting our rehearsals, in particular during the internship programme;
- the interns who came to Namibia and made sure the Summer Internship project was a resounding success;
- the City of Windhoek – in particular, the Community Development Division, for offering us rehearsal space;
- the Warehouse Theatre for hosting the premiere of 'Salute';

- the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture – in particular, all the regional AIDS Committees for Education that helped us organise our tours;
- the Ministry of Safety and Security for trusting us with the 'In and out' project and supporting logistics and implementation;
- all experts who have contributed articles to the magazine *OYO, young, latest and cool*.

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